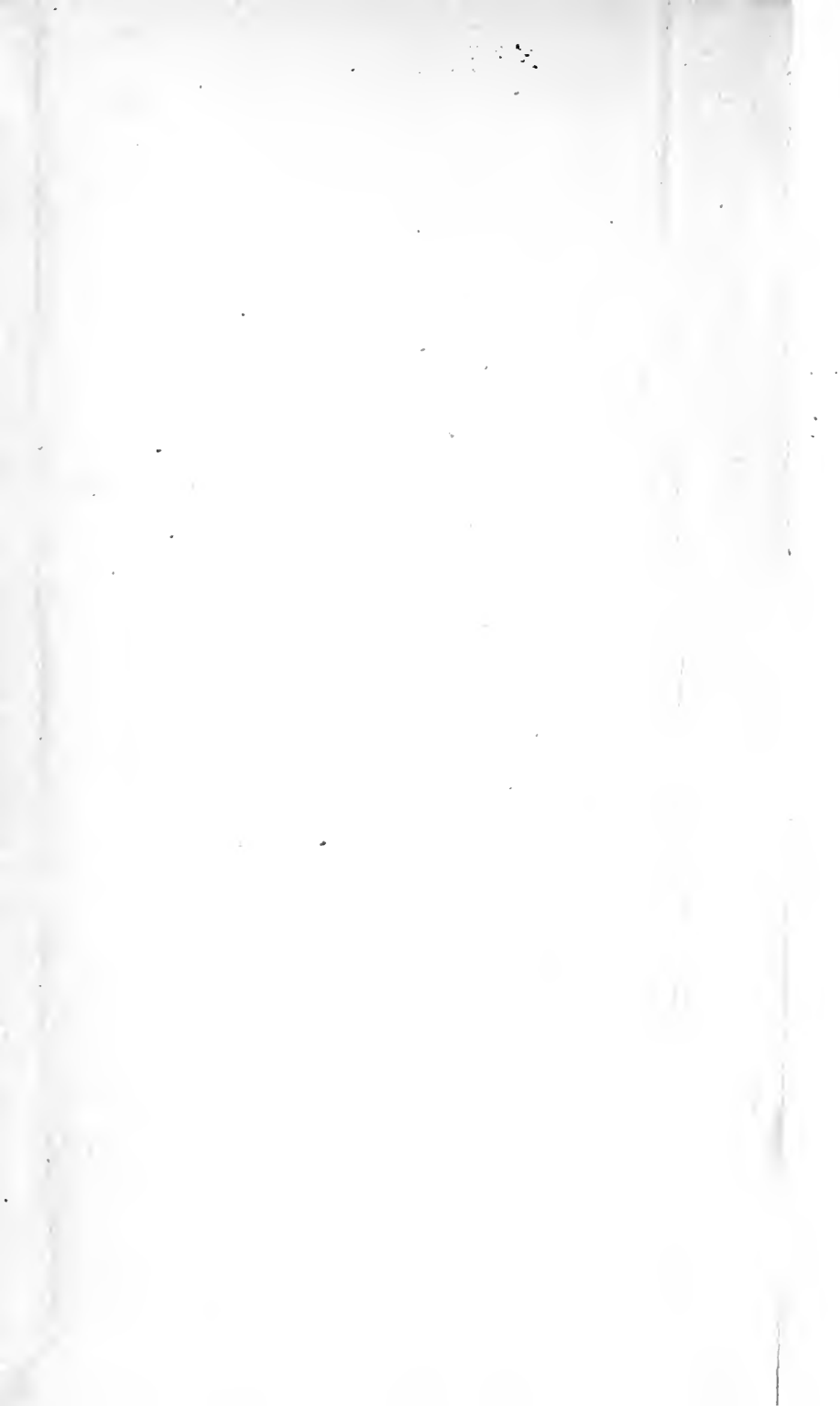


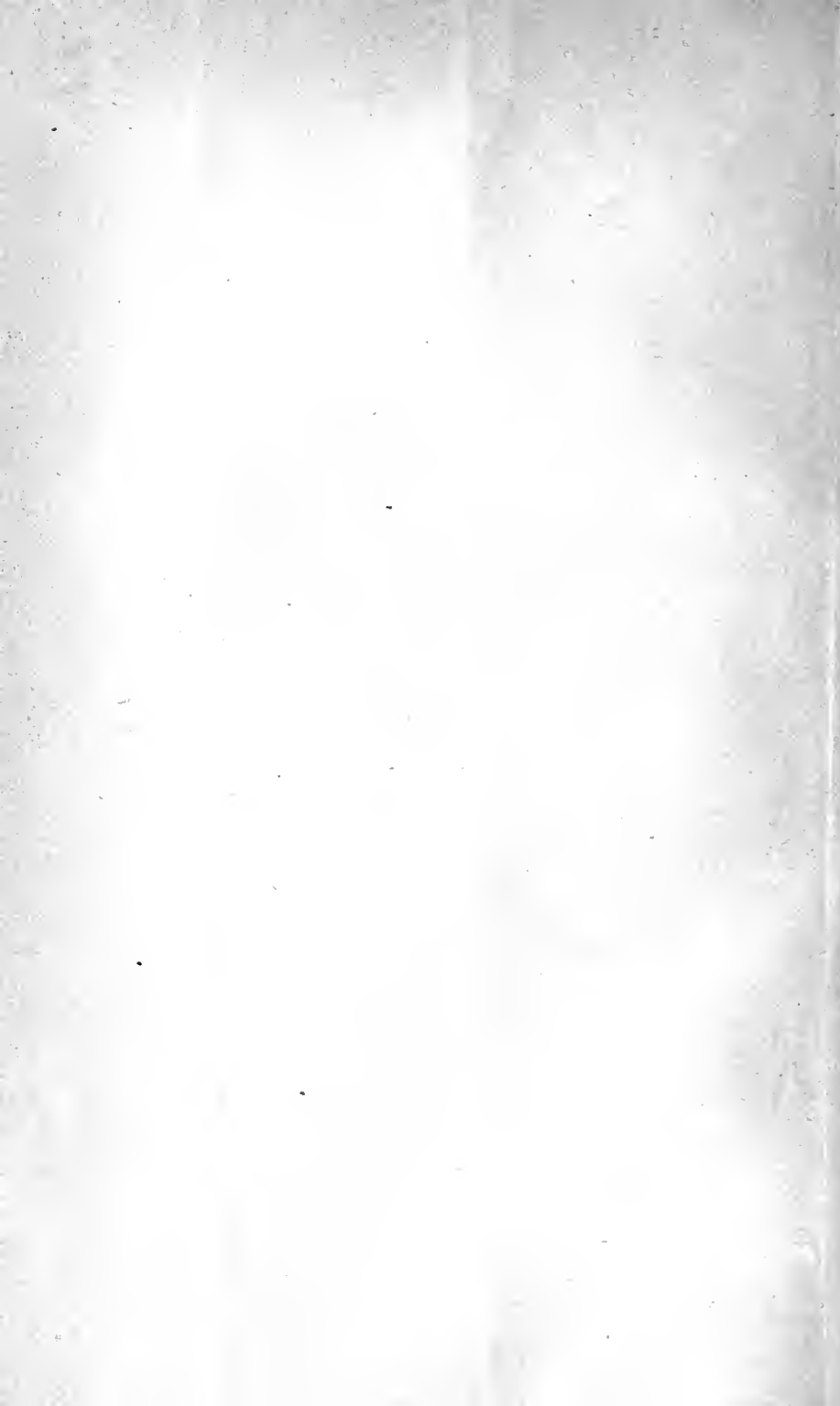
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## NOTICES.

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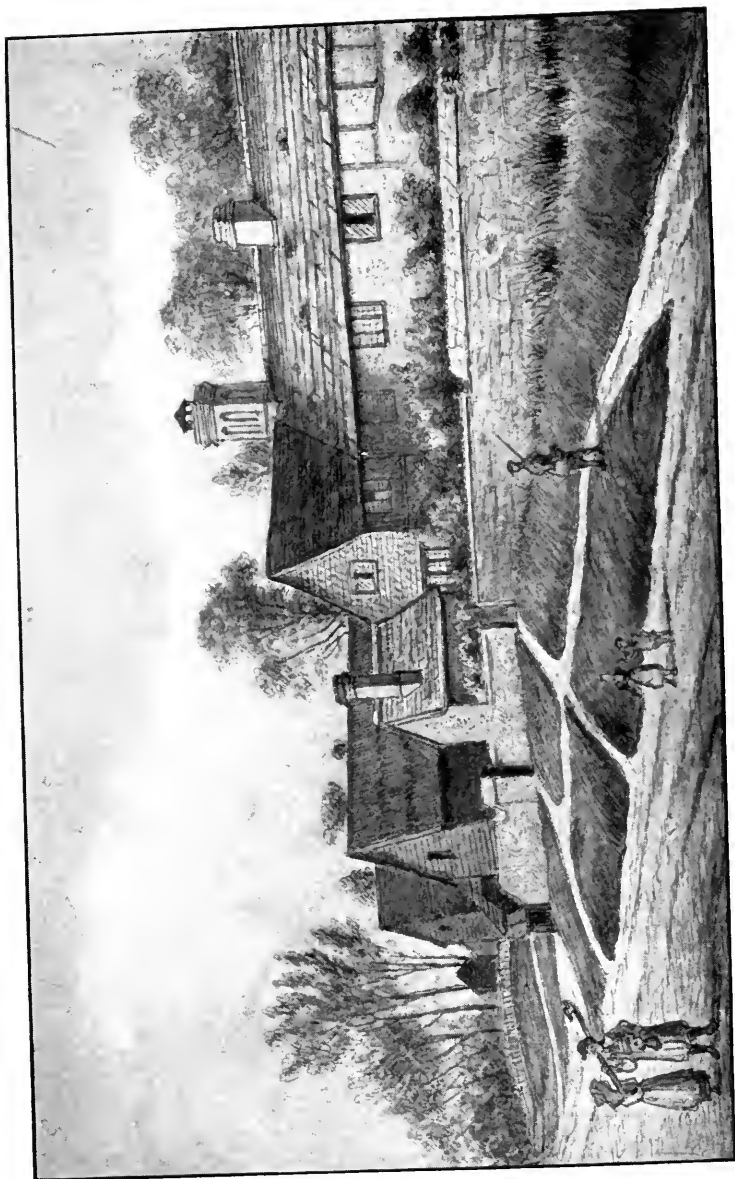
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Hatch Farm, Abinger Hammer.

## A SUMMER'S-DAY RAMBLE ROUND ALBURY AND SHERE.

BY H. FANCOURT.

**W**ITHIN so short a distance as thirty miles due south of London lies the picturesque and beautiful country known as the Weald of Surrey, a country of secluded valleys, lonely farms, and wide stretches of wild common; in fact, a combination of sweet pastoral scenes ever dear to the lover of pure English scenery, and which we venture to assert may challenge comparison with any of the favourite and well-known resorts of the English tourist. We purpose putting together in this short paper a few notes on a small portion of this delightful district, and will, in the form of a day's excursion, endeavour to point out the attraction of an ancient neighbourhood that, as far as we have been able to judge by repeated visits to the spot, has hitherto been comparatively neglected by the Rambler from London, its beauties and historical associations being apparently but little known, except to a few artists and literary men who reside on the spot, and have opportunities of studying its features.

The district in question is that which embraces the pretty villages of Gomshall, Shere, and Albury, and within so short a distance from London it would, we think, be difficult to find a spot so rich in beauties and historical associations, and so easily accessible by road or rail. The direct route to our nearest village, Gomshall, would, of course, be by rail direct to that station, but we purpose commencing our little pilgrimage from Dorking, as the road is a pleasant one, and there are a few interesting objects on the way to which we wish to call attention. Before, however, taking the high Guildford road, we will ascend the chain of hills that lies on the north-west side of Dorking, and extends in a direct line to Guildford, and making a short detour, return to the high road near the village of Westcott; we thus reach the breezy common of Ranmer, and at the very outset of our ramble are rewarded with a rich and delightful prospect, extending nearly as far as Guildford in one direction, and on the opposite side presenting a fine view of the town of Dorking and Boxhill. Before us lies the stately mansion of Denbies, the seat of the Cubitt family; a little farther on, a modern church, whose spire is a landmark for many miles; and scattered about a few cottages, occupied by the gardeners and labourers on the Denbies estate. These few buildings lie in the midst of a

## A RAMBLE ROUND ALBURY AND SHERE.

genuine Surrey common, abounding with nut and blackberry bushes, ferns, and wild flowers, and many pleasant hours could be passed in wandering over its wild and beautifully situated track, but as we have diverged somewhat from our direct road we will return to it by a pretty path leading us down to the little hamlet of Westcott. Before leaving this spot, however, it is interesting to recall the fact that on the site of Denbies, Tyers, the proprietor of Vauxhall in 1730, possessed a farm, and was in the habit of visiting it as frequently as his occupations in London would permit. It is very probable that the contrast that this wild and beautiful country presented to the artificial glories of Vauxhall had a charm for him, and as a successful caterer for public amusement he could afford to indulge his fancy. Until within the last twelve or thirteen years there existed close to this spot a very old roadside inn, called the "Fox," where on a summer's evening might be seen many of the poorer inhabitants of Dorking sitting on benches outside to enjoy the soft evening breeze after a hot summer day, but this has been replaced by a modern house, and we miss its rough and very picturesque aspect. And here we would digress for a moment to remark on the curious attachment that the working classes appear to possess for certain localities to which they resort year after year, without having any apparent desire to change or even explore the country immediately adjoining their favourite haunts; for them Surrey means Dorking and Boxhill, and perhaps, for a few more adventurous spirits, Leith Hill, the summit of which we perceive from our present position; but beyond these boundaries the holiday-maker rarely, very rarely, ventures, although Ranmer is very close to Boxhill. And the London excursionist is seldom seen in the pretty woods that crown these breezy heights; when we have, at rare intervals, met a specimen of the day tripper among the pines and thick underwood that we shall meet with somewhat further on, he generally appears to have become somewhat bewildered, and after seeking for some information as to his whereabouts, remarks that he shall be jolly glad to get out of this, and the sooner he can get on to the "ard 'igh road" the better. We proceed then along this breezy route until we see the little hamlet of Westcott lying at our feet, and taking one of the many pretty footpaths that lead to the main Guildford road, we may now consider ourselves fairly started on our pilgrimage, and this time we will not allow ourselves to be enticed from the main route, numerous as are the temptations to wander away, for on our left hand, about a mile from Dorking, lies the Rookery, a fine old house, formerly inhabited by Malthus, of "population" celebrity. There is a public way through the grounds, and we think that of the many pathways leading to Leith

## A RAMBLE ROUND ALBURY AND SHERE.

Hill this is perhaps the prettiest, as you speedily reach the Evelyn property, and cannot but be delighted with the romantic little waterfall that comes with a refreshing sound, and the view of the silent Mole that runs, or rather creeps, very slowly by thickly-wooded banks until it reaches the hamlet of Friday Street, where it supplies a large pool of water. For those seeking retirement in its fullest sense from the "madding crowd," we could not imagine a more perfect solitude, and we should like to devote a short article to the beauties of this tiny village alone, but we must still keep to our main road, and we very soon arrive at Wootton Hatch, by the side of which a little lane through the Evelyn property leads to Leith Hill. It is a year ago since we halted at this hostelry to repose ourselves and partake of the nut-brown ale for which it is celebrated; indeed, it is the only house of call between Dorking and Abinger, and the delightful fields and numerous ancient trees that immediately surround it have caused the house to be much frequented by artists and naturalists, who frequently pass weeks in this retired spot; our regret and indignation may therefore be imagined when we observed a gigantic notice-board informing us that this very desirable property was perfectly ripe for building, and that some hundreds of plots would be offered for public sale, etc., etc. In what the ripeness alluded to consists we are unable to explain, but what we do know is, that its utilization means the utter destruction of everything pleasing to the eye and interesting to the mind, and that in place of the noble elms, gigantic oaks, and sweet meadows dotted with sheep and cows, we may look forward to long rows of upstart villas, built after a popular pattern, gravel walks, asphalt pavement, and sooner or later electric light. What would our old diarist, who lies buried a few fields away, say to this desecration of his old woodland; but so it is, and this process of improvement, save the mark! is rampant in every direction around the metropolis; nothing is too venerable or too beautiful to escape the remorseless schemes of the building fiend. Shaking the dust from our feet, and muttering subdued imprecations on these iconoclasts, we recommence our walk, and for the next two miles our path will be along the road, shut in mostly by very high banks and allowing us but little view of the surrounding country, but in early spring these hedges are a blaze of beauty with dog roses and other wild flowers, and the overarching trees in many places form a delightful shade in summer-time. We have now arrived at Abinger Hammer, and may repose ourselves after this long stretch of road, and at the same time take a brief survey of our immediate surroundings. Although a mere hamlet, consisting of a few old farms, cottages, and two or three little shops, there is good entertainment

## A RAMBLE ROUND ALBURY AND SHERE.

to be had for the pedestrian, for in addition to a rather large inn, that is perfectly new and up to date, there is a coffee establishment for travellers that prefer non-alcoholic drinks, and wonderful convenience for the cyclists, who generally pull up here before proceeding further on the Guildford road. Much has been written on the early history of Sussex in connection with its ancient industry of iron smelting, and from recent discoveries it would seem pretty certain that the smelting of the ore may there be traced back even to Roman times. In Surrey, however, comparatively slight vestiges have been discovered, but it undoubtedly existed at no very remote period, and, as in the case of Sussex, the rapid destruction of timber that was essential to its existence was the cause of its being finally abandoned, and little or no trace of its presence is now to be found in the district we are passing through. A recent writer remarks, in connection with this subject, that in proceeding from Uckfield to Alfriston everyone remembering the history of the district must be struck with the marvellous way in which the past has been literally wiped out, adding that all we have remaining to indicate this former great iron district are the small pools that illuminate the landscape, and are invariably called "hammer ponds," being, in fact, the remains of the pools used as coolers by the iron smelters.

As we have remarked, in Surrey we have but scant record of this industry, and the adjoining county, from the possession of vast forests, no doubt occupied a superior position in regard to its facilities for this industry; but from the fact that similar pools exist in this and other neighbourhoods, and the name "hammer" that is applied to them, it is clear that here, as well as in Sussex, the iron trade existed, and, as in the adjoining county, nature has filled up the old scarred wastes, and to-day we can perceive no trace of the mines and forges that were no doubt of importance at a remote period.

The old village inn, which was in existence till within the last few years, was a most picturesque and interesting structure; with its old gables and overhanging stories it gave quite a character to the little hamlet, and there was an air of repose in its quaint old rooms, spanned by massive oak beams, and its pretty lattice windows opening on to an old garden, that to the jaded wayfarer was perfectly delightful. But nothing of this now remains; its successor is an ordinary red-brick, up-to-date erection; and as the landlord, and, I presume, most of his frequenters, are perfectly satisfied as to its vast superiority over the old building, we must remain in the minority; indeed we are now prepared to find these kind of changes, as a rule, in whatever direction we proceed. It appears that the

## A RAMBLE ROUND ALBURY AND SHERE.

inhabitants of these pretty villages, generally speaking, do not possess the slightest interest or appreciation of the attractive nature of these old and picturesque houses ; their sole desire is to have something new ; and as the speculator and land-grabber is always at hand to carry out their views, the time cannot be far distant when the old village street will be a thing of the past.

Crossing the common, on which vast quantities of geese are feeding, and over which that delightful little stream the Tillingbourne scatters itself in the most eccentric manner, forming several of the pools already spoken of, we observe that the cultivation of watercress is a rather important business here, and men, women, and children are busily occupied in gathering, arranging, and packing them for the London market ; there is also those indispensable erections, a wheelwright's and blacksmith's shop, with a picturesque grouping of great trunks of trees, carts and waggons under repair, that give so rural a character to the scene.

Abinger Church lies at some distance across the fields in the direction of Leith Hill, and, although of ancient foundation, contains nothing of any interest, having been ruthlessly restored some years ago, apparently by some village contractor ; so we will continue our ramble, but instead of proceeding by the main road, traverse a few fields that will quickly bring us to the little village of Gomshall. This village, even in our own recollection, was a pretty and attractive place, there are still some fine ancient trees in its immediate neighbourhood, but the introduction of the tannery business has utterly destroyed its peaceful, rural character ; there is at all times an unpleasant odour hanging about the place, so that we are not sorry to take our departure, and crossing a substantial brick bridge that replaces the old-fashioned wooden erection of former days, we find ourselves very quickly in sight of the romantic and beautiful village of Shere. The ground rises as we proceed, but at a certain point makes rather a sharp descent, and laying before us in this secluded valley lies the old church, happily unrestored, the two inns, one of them a very old structure, and a little cluster of time-worn and picturesque cottages, that combine in forming an almost ideal picture of an ancient English homestead. Passing the old church we have immediately before us two enormous elms, that were probably old trees in Elizabeth's time, and give quite a character to the village. The Tillingbourne runs merrily on through the little bridge on its way to Albury Park, where we shall meet with it later on widened out into a fine lake. The village of Albury is not only a delightful place in itself, but in its immediate vicinity are to be found an endless number of charming and romantic walks or rides, whether we wander in the direction of

## A RAMBLE ROUND ALBURY AND SHERE.

Ewhurst, with its old ruined mill on the hill-top as a guide, climb the gently sloping hills that surround part of the village, or wander in the direction of the Silent Pool, all is alike beautiful, and many pleasant days could be passed in discovering fresh and lovely points of view in the meadows and field-paths that surround us on every side. As, however, our time is limited, and we have to compress our excursion into a single day, we will take the main Guildford road, and at a distance of about half a mile arrive at the Silent Pool of local celebrity. This piece of water is not visible from the road, but lies behind a small group of cottages, at one of which you obtain permission to view it; and here we must admit that if the pedestrian has formed an elevated idea of its aspect, he will certainly be rather disappointed; the pool is of very small extent, and so surrounded by a thick growth of trees that at all times it presents a somewhat sombre appearance; but it is very carefully kept in order, the water is extremely clear, and it is interesting to watch the movement of the speckled trout, of which there are a great number and of very large size. There are various traditional stories connected with this sheet of water, and these the late Martin Tupper has utilized in his romance of "Stephen Langton," the scenes therein depicted being, we believe, principally laid in this neighbourhood.

Leaving the pool and continuing our walk, we find that the road makes rather a steep ascent, and we begin to perceive fine prospects of distant hill-ranges stretching in the direction of Southampton and Gosport, and turning our gaze to the left we get little glimpses of the far distant Sussex downs, bounded by the high level of Chanctonbury ring. Little by little the view opens out until we arrive at Newlands Corner, and we have then spread before us in its majestic beauty one of the most perfect and delightful views that are to be met with in all Surrey, or indeed in any county of England, for it is thoroughly English in its rich luxuriance of foliage and the number of old-fashioned farm-houses that lie at our feet. Although situated at a short distance, the town of Guildford is not visible, owing to the very high ground by which it is surrounded; but looking a little to the left of it, through a gap in the hills, we perceive the red roofs, tall spire, and many chimneys of Godalming standing out very distinct and clear, and beyond, the beautiful hilly neighbourhood of Haslemere, Hindhead, and the Jumps, the view fading off in the remoter distance of Andover and Basingstoke. Immediately in front of us we have the softly swelling hill of St. Martha's, crowned by its ancient church, and through another gap of the hills a vast extent of wooded country in the direction of Littlehampton, with the long lines of the Sussex

## A RAMBLE ROUND ALBURY AND SHERE.

downs distinctly visible on a clear day. It is difficult to convey by words even a moderate idea of this lovely prospect; our little sketch will aid us to some extent, but it must be seen in order to realize its beauty, and will, we are sure, remain fixed in the memory ever after.

This view from Newlands Corner is so unique in itself, and so perfectly delightful, that we shall turn from the spot with regret, and possibly be inclined to underrate the more homely and domestic character of the immediate neighbourhood; but some fine scenery, although of a different character, awaits our attention, and retracing our steps along this pretty road, and taking a turn to the left, we soon arrive at one of the entrances to Albury Park, into which we pass through a pathway skirting the well-known Irvingite church erected many years ago by Mr. Drummond, the banker. Had time permitted we might have continued our ramble to the villages of Albury and Chilworth, but neither of these places present anything of interest, the old houses having mostly been replaced by the poor, wretched kind of brick tenements that do duty for labourers' cottages. The country, however, hereabout possessed great attraction for the celebrated Cobbett, who in his "Rural Rides" expresses himself thus in regard to Chilworth: "Here in this tranquil spot, where the nightingales are to be heard earlier and later than in any other part of England, where the first bursting of the buds is seen in spring, where no rigour of seasons can ever be felt, where everything seems formed for precluding the very thought of wickedness, here has the devil fixed on as one of the seats of his grand manufactory, and perverse and ungrateful man not only lends him his aid, but lends it cheerfully. As to the gunpowder [alluding to the Chilworth Mills], we might get over that; in some cases that may be innocently, and, when it sends the lead at the hordes that support a tyrant, meritoriously employed; the alders and the willows therefore one can see without so much regret turned into powder by the waters of this valley; but the bank notes, to think that the springs which God has commanded to flow from the sides of these happy hills for the comfort and the delight of man should be perverted into means of spreading misery over a whole nation." Thus wrote Cobbett early in the last century; and we can excuse his strong language, for it evidently came from sincere conviction, and was to a certain point perhaps justified by the many evils under which society laboured at that period. His great love, too, of the country, and especially his own beautiful Surrey, makes his book very pleasant reading. His remarks are generally very acute and to the point, but he had very little of the poet or painter's feeling for landscape about him, and when he

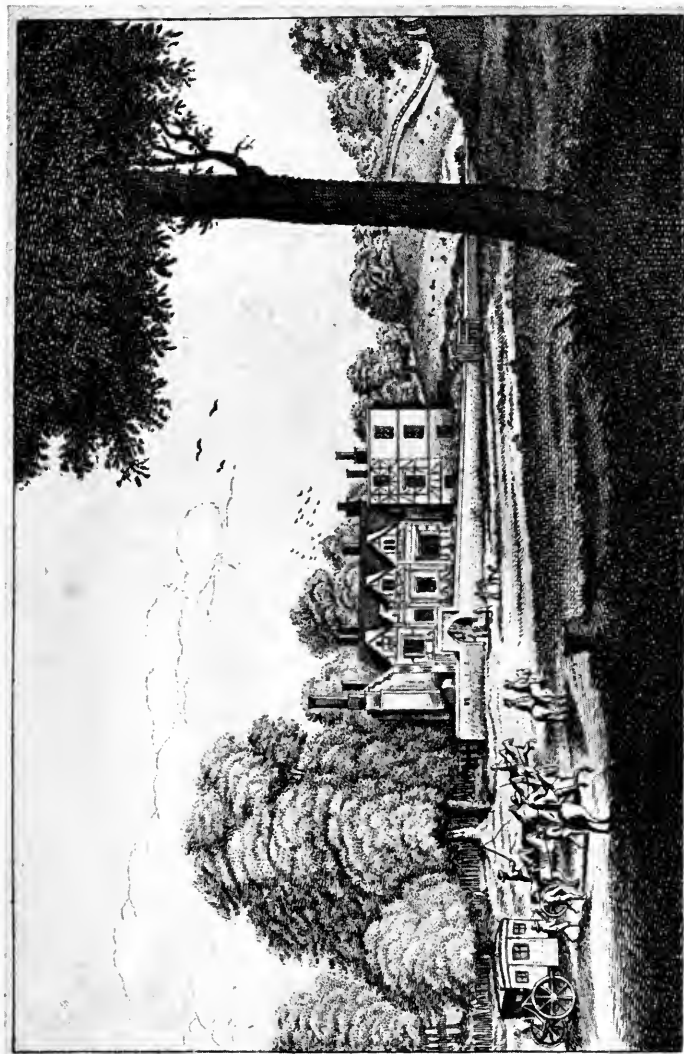
## A RAMBLE ROUND ALBURY AND SHERE.

speaks of fine prospects and agreeable localities he evidently views the scene from a farmer's standpoint, in which good land (that is to say, land yielding good crops), fine cattle, and snug farm-houses, go to form a satisfactory and pleasing picture; and doubtless this in itself is a happy condition of things, and would strongly appeal to a man of his temperament. Of this we may be certain, that could he have foreseen the enormous extension of what he always termed the "Wen," and the ruthless extinction of so much rural beauty, his indignation would have been great indeed.

To return to our subject: we have now to traverse the park, through which there is a public footpath; and what, indeed, can be pleasanter than a saunter through these grounds leading to the ancestral home of the Howards. If in early summer, the hawthorns are laden with blossom, and the laburnums and many other flowering shrubs are a charming study for the painter. Passing through an avenue of old beeches we observe on the left, and lying close to the house, the remains of the old church, in which many generations have doubtless worshipped, but it is long since disused, and, although the only remaining bit of antiquity, has been so altered and repaired at various periods that it possesses very little to attract the artist or antiquary. Passing through a gate we arrive at the dairy, where in beautifully arranged sheds we perceive about a dozen cows, and a little further on we reach the house, and are now in the very centre of this delightful domain. Albury Park is of very moderate size, but is so secluded and densely wooded in the part immediately overlooking the mansion that it has a most romantic appearance, and as its boundaries on the east seem to blend with the wild and beautiful common it appears larger than it really is. In front of the mansion stretches a fine lake of water, formed by the Tillingbourne, on which are a few swans. Huge beeches and walnut trees line the pathways, dense masses of verdure of every kind grow on the high banks that surround us in every direction, and we seem to be, as it were, secluded from the world, and might imagine ourselves in the happy valley of Raselas, described by Johnson. The intense stillness of the spot is an added charm, for, although a public way, very few pedestrians pass through here, and we may rest ourselves on an old stone bench and let our thoughts revert to the ancient owners of this grand old domain.

Aubry states that it formerly belonged to the Greshams, from whom it went to the Duncombes, but in 1638 it was purchased by the Earl of Arundel, and it was his favourite retreat. Writing to Evelyn from Padua the year he died (1646), he says he would sell any of his estates (Arundel excepted) before he would part with this his darling villa; and the fact of the Earl cherishing so great an





The West Prospect of Albury House in 1645.

## A RAMBLE ROUND ALBURY AND SHERE.

affection for the place seems to us to lend an additional interest to all we see around us. He was, as we all know, one of the very first collectors of works of art, and the patron of most of the chief artists of his day. His portrait, and also that of his wife, were several times painted by Van Dyck, and he holds a distinguished place in English history as a man of great taste and culture. The large sums he devoted to the purchase of pictures, marbles, and other works of art gave great encouragement to men of genius, many of whom he patronized and retained in his service ; among others, he was the friend of Hollar the engraver, who had apartments in his London house, and worked there for some time, and to this clever artist we owe a series of seven prints, now exceedingly rare, depicting the house and grounds in the Earl's time. These views were etched whilst the engraver with his patron were residing in Antwerp, having retreated there on the commencement of the Civil War in England, and we are pleased to present the reader with copies of two of this series, the view of the house, and also part of the estate. In the former will be observed the Earl's carriage, attended by running footmen, and in the latter the Earl, his wife and family, taking a walk through his estate. With regard to this view, we may remark that it appears to have been taken from the exact spot we have now reached ; and what we consider gives it a special interest is that, although 250 years have passed since this little drawing was taken, we can perfectly identify the point of view, the only difference being that the trees have increased in size, and the high banks on the right hand are more thickly overgrown with flowering shrubs and holly bushes than was the case at that period. We still have the placid lake and swans, the little spire of Shere Church appears above the trees, and there is still an old stone bench, as shown in the etching, indeed it may possibly be the same ; and with these surroundings it is not difficult to conjure up in imagination the figure of the portly Earl, with his wife and their children, taking their accustomed walk through these pleasant paths.

We have now reached the end of our ramble, but have by no means exhausted the beauties of the park, for leading away in different directions are some delightful walks, and if we ascend the high banks, that are thickly grown with trees, we obtain a fine view of the house and gardens. On the eastern side stretches the wild common of Albury, and at no great distance lies the chain of hills from which an immense panorama of the South Downs can be obtained. Time, however, warns us that we must retrace our steps, so we pass over a few meadows watered by the Tillingbourne, and after watching for a few minutes the speckled trout darting about in its clear water, we find ourselves once more in the old

## QUARTERLY NOTES.

village of Shere, from which a railway 'bus will transport us to Gomshall, and an hour's ride bring us to Waterloo Station.

The ramble we have attempted to describe could be easily accomplished in a day, but many days would be required to become fully acquainted with the attractions of this beautiful district. The geologist and lover of wild flowers would find ample to reward them, and he indeed must be difficult to please who could not in this quiet and peaceful valley find that temporary rest from the worries and troubles that are almost inseparable from the turmoil and strife of a great city.

## QUARTERLY NOTES.

**T**HE report of the Kent and Surrey Committee of the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society is one of the most interesting and hopeful yet issued. We say "hopeful," because it demonstrates the fact that—though there is still too much slumbering in the daily lives of local councils, parish and district—there is evidently some awakening on the part of those bodies to their responsibilities in regard to encroachments on public rights, be they rights of way or rights of common.

THE report is hopeful, too, in this respect: it reveals a growing tendency on the part of both lords of the manors and commoners to place commonable areas under the regulating Act of 1899. During the past year schemes for regulating Merrow Downs, Oxshott Heath, and a portion of Horsell Common (all in Surrey), have been considerably advanced. The society is disappointed that more progress in this direction has not been made; for our own part, judging by the fact that rural folk are always slow to adopt any new principle, we are satisfied, and, as we said above, see in what has been done indication of a much better state of things in the future.

Now—as the pages of this Magazine are read by a good many people who, for one reason or another, are interested in commons and their preservation as commons—let us, at the risk of being wearisome (for we have often spoken of this Act before) briefly recapitulate its points of value. To the lord of a manor its utility is obvious, for while it protects his interests it removes from him the responsibility, often irksome, of preventing illegal enclosures, and of

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making by-laws for the proper preservation of order and the summary suppression of nuisances. Its value in the cases of commons near thickly populated districts is therefore incalculable. At the same time it secures to the commoners the complete enjoyment of their rights, for a regulated common cannot be enclosed without parliamentary sanction.

A VERY useful work for genealogists and biographers is that which is being undertaken by the Misses Stokes and Cox, 75 Chancery Lane, both well known for their skill as record searchers. They are compiling an index to the parish registers all over England, from the period when the Registrar-General's indices commence, 1837, back to 1780, and from the earliest dates of the registers to 1650. The vastness of the task can well be imagined—St. Anne's, Soho, alone has 95,000 entries between 1780 and 1837—and it will, doubtless, take many years ere it is completed; but the compilers will, for a small fee, make any searches required in the registers so far indexed (over 400), and will, on application, send a list of those registers. We heartily wish them success in their bold venture.

IT has been said that Middlesex cannot boast of many long-established county families, and that no London family survives three generations. How true may be these somewhat dogmatic statements we do not know, but Mr. Hitchen Kemp (whose genealogical work has more than once been acknowledged in these pages) intends to test their accuracy, and invites representatives of families which have been long resident in Middlesex or in London itself to communicate to him any trustworthy particulars of their ancestry for the purpose of a proposed work to be entitled "Families long resident in Middlesex." Mr. Hitchen Kemp resides at 6 Beechfield Road, Catford, S.E.

THE report of the Hertfordshire County Museum at St. Albans is before us, and is very agreeable reading. The circumstances under which this useful institution was founded, as its gradual development, have often been mentioned in these notes, so it is unnecessary to quote from the historical sketch with which the report opens, and we can pass at once to the report of the work accomplished during the past year.

IN almost every section substantial additions to the collections have been made, and mostly by gift. In the section devoted to antiquities, Mr. Reckitts, a new resident at St. Albans, has pre-

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sented some flint implements, a bronze celt, and certain objects of the Romano-British period, found during the excavations for the foundations of his house, which is not far from the limits of the site of Verulamium. The collection of local records, pictures, and maps, of which the Lewis Evans Collection formed the nucleus, has increased so largely that additional accommodation will shortly become necessary; and it is gratifying to learn that numerous owners of ancient documents relating to Hertfordshire are seeking to deposit those documents in the museum, where they will be properly housed and where topographical students can consult them. In the matter of county maps the museum collection is particularly strong. The Hertfordshire County Council fully recognizes the importance of the institution, and shows its sympathy in a very practical form; it may well do so, for the museum is no mere storehouse of antiquities, but a real teaching centre for the county.

WHILST speaking of museums, let us specially commend the Reading Museum for the two "Short Guides" issued to its treasures. Nothing could be better done than these pennyworths. The first deals with geology and prehistoric archæology, historic archæology, natural history, and art, and the second with the Silchester Collection—a collection that has made the Reading Museum famous throughout the world. The amount of information these guides contain in a small space is really extraordinary. It has evidently been the object of the curators—a most laudable object it is—to make the museum especially a *local* one, that is, to illustrate matters of general interest from local examples.

TAKE for instance the prehistoric period: we have spear-heads dredged from the Thames in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. Then the mediæval period is represented by relics of Reading Abbey, including the silver halfpenny and penny struck at the abbey mint in the reign of Edward III.; bells bearing the initials of various local bellfounders; numerous tokens issued by Reading tradesmen in the seventeenth century; the pewter dinner service used at the corporation banquets in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Bone implements found at Reading and used in the manufacture of hand-made pins (once a flourishing industry in the town), and pins so made, are exhibited, as are relics of an eighteenth-century Reading watchman—rattles, wrist-bolts, and staff of office. There is also a length of wood water-pipe, laid for the first supply of Reading in 1629. So, too, with many of the departments in natural history—local specimens illustrate them.

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THE special guide to the Silchester Collection is from the always lucid pen of Mr. George Fox, F.S.A., whose labours in connection with the excavations are widely known and appreciated. Mr. Fox's description of the site of Calleva—its history and its industries, and, incidentally, of life in Roman Britain—and of successive attempts at exploration which have been made at Silchester, leaves nothing to be desired, and should be carefully read before going round the room in which the various exhibits are placed.

It would be out of place in these notes to dwell upon the Silchester Collection, but it may be permissible to refer to the extreme interest attaching to the exhibits which have relation to two of the industries carried on within the town. We refer to bone-carving and extracting silver from copper. In the case of bone-carving, the visitor to Silchester will see examples of the carver's work in all stages. The material used was the antler of the deer. "As for the silver refinery," says Mr. Fox, "it may have been important, for expert opinion considers it unlikely that it could have been carried on by any silversmiths of the town, and that it was, in all probability, in the hands of the Government." One of the curious facts ascertained from the remains that have been discovered is, that the hearths in which the process was carried on bore the strongest possible resemblance to such hearths still in use in Japan.

LIKELY enough there are many cycling clubs in the Home Counties on the lines of that which has christened itself "The Archæological," and whose honorary secretary is Miss Peat of 17 Glyn Mansions, Kensington. If there are, so much the better; but their existence has not come to our knowledge. Let us tell our readers something about this energetic little society, for some of them may like to join it—the subscription is quite nominal—and moreover it may suggest to other cycling clubs a scheme of useful work.

THE Archæological Cycling Club was founded in May 1901, and has for its object the visiting of places of archæological interest, principally in the Home Counties. At present it numbers about fifty members, and in the course of its three years of life has visited, among other places, St. Albans Abbey, Stoke D'Abernon, Chalfont St. Giles, Rochester (under the guidance of Mr. Payne, F.S.A.), and Kingston-on-Thames (under conduct of its ex-mayor, Dr. Finny). The enjoyment of its runs is occasionally enhanced by the reading of a paper by one of the members; that on "Camps," being appropriately read in the camp at Burnham Beeches. During

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the winter, historic places in London are visited—St. John's Crypt, Clerkenwell; Westminster Abbey; some of the old City churches (under the pleasant guidance of Canon Benham, D.D.); and Gray's and Lincoln's Inns and the Temples (the latter under guidance of Judge Baylis) were amongst the number. A magazine in which appear the papers read, and which is illustrated with water-colour and pen and ink sketches and photographs, circulates among the members. The club has an attractive programme for next season.

A GOOD many of us who are middle-aged play-goers will read with interest and appreciation Mr. Cecil Clarke's communication to a recent number of "Notes and Queries" as to the Prince of Wales's Theatre in Tottenham Street, now a vanished London landmark. The theatre was opened in 1828 as the Queen's, and Charles Knight refers to it, in 1840, as the "Royal Fitzroy or Queen's." Few things served more to bring to the front the moralizing influence of the stage, and few things did more service in dispelling the puritanical objection to the play, than the charming comedies from the pen of Tom Robertson which saw light at the old Prince of Wales's theatre, and no one who remembers them will disagree with the tribute paid by Mr. Clarke to the old house and to their memory.

WE have not seen or heard anything more about the petition for incorporation made by the inhabitants of Croydon, in the reign of Queen Anne, which found mention in the daily press last August. It was described as a "Petition of ye Inhabitants and gentlemen of ye town of Croydon in Surrey, praying an order in council may be renewed according to a former order for incorporating the said town," and bore the date 5th February, 1706-7. It is said to have stated that the queen, Mary the wife of William III. by order of council of 21st May, 1691, directed the Secretary of State to prepare a warrant empowering the Attorney-General to draft a bill for the great seal incorporating the town; but the Secretary, "being quickly after removed," did not do as he was told. One would like to hear more about this interesting document.

SOME years ago we referred, in these notes, to the project of the National Photographic Record Association, which, under the presidency of Sir Benjamin Stone, was contemplating a good work in compiling, by means of its members, a photographic record of scenes of interest throughout the country. The photographs taken were to be safely housed in the British Museum where they would be available to students.

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Good progress has been made by the Association in its labours, and it is now felt that the value of what is being done would be greatly enhanced if there was formed a fund wherewith to purchase photographs of certain important scenes. Of course this is specially the case in regard to objects about to disappear; a building may be demolished ere any member takes a photograph of it, and so the Association loses, or may lose, the record of that building altogether. The existence of a purchasing fund (only, of course, to be drawn upon in urgent cases), seems therefore to us essential, and we commend to our readers the Association's suggestion. Its honorary secretary is Mr. George Scamell, 21 Avenue Road, Highgate.

ANOTHER material help to the cause of agriculture in the Home Counties has been added, at a cost of £12,000, by the Essex County Council in the shape of a fully-equipped technical laboratory at Chelmsford. Mr. E. N. Buxton, chairman of the Essex Education Committee, described it as intended as a centre of enquiry and knowledge for the county and affording a "splendid opportunity" of overcoming many of the difficulties that press so hardly on Essex farmers. He urged them to enter their children as students for the winter school of agriculture.

LORD ONSLOW thought farming in Essex might yet be made to pay. If the full benefits of this institution were to be obtained it must be not merely by the education of the young but "by bringing home to the farmers of the country that the services of experts who had studied the scientific side of agriculture were always at their disposal." The Board of Agriculture was, he added, going to help in this direction by the appointment of correspondents in every part of England, who knew the individual requirements of the farmers and would bring these to the notice of the board, which body would do its best to prescribe and advise the farmer as to crops. Crops, as Lord Onslow pointed out, need not be of grain. Fruit, flowers, and vegetables, may often be grown with more profit than grain. There is at least one good object lesson of this in Essex already.

WE wonder if the discontinuance of the Thames steamers has had anything to do with the failure of the once famous "Ship Inn" at Greenwich, a house long noted for whitebait teas and dinners which custom decreed should be partaken of after reaching Greenwich by the river. The famous ministerial whitebait dinners, which began towards the close of the eighteenth century, were served at the Ship and continued pretty regularly till about 1850.

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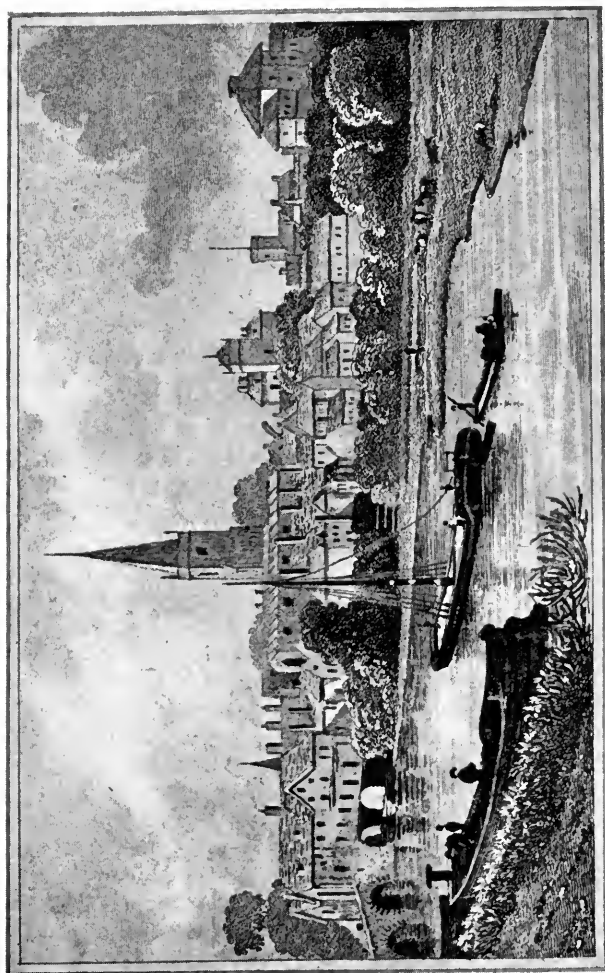
Then the sequence was broken till Lord Beaconsfield revived them in 1874. But the revival was short lived, and the whitebait dinner never really regained its former position.

YET the whitebait, even during the four and twenty years' hiatus from 1850 to 1874, did not lose its popularity, and we doubt if it has lost it now, so that we cannot help inclining to the belief that the discontinuance of the steamers to Greenwich has had something to do with the failure of the Ship. Before the days of steamers it was recognized that to enjoy a whitebait feast at Greenwich, Greenwich must be reached by water, and the author of "Excursions of Pleasure"—a very interesting picture of the Thames in 1823—gives gentlemen who think of rowing to Greenwich minute particulars for avoiding the dangers of getting through London Bridge!

AFTER these warnings, he continues, "We will without delay introduce our friends to the able taste of Mr. Molard (formerly of the Free Mason's Tavern) now of the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich . . . . Mr. Molard himself is an excellent cook, and generally has the honour of purveying and serving up the dinners for the judges, aldermen, and court of Sessions of London and Middlesex during the trials at the Old Bailey . . . . The dinners he serves up at his own house, are in a very superior style . . . . Whitebait, when it is to be had and in season, is a standing dish with every party at the principal inns and taverns at Greenwich and Blackwall. In Greenwich the following are the best houses of entertainment, the Crown and Sceptre and the Ship."

WE cannot say that we think Clapham Common will be improved by the destruction of one of the few remaining really picturesque objects which have been preserved in the neighbourhood. We refer to the cluster of weather-boarded cottages at one end of the common. Perhaps these may have been encroachments on the common, and so objectionable in the eyes of the London County Council, but it certainly seems that £8,500 might have been better employed than in purchasing for demolition "the Rookery"—the name by which these cottages were known. Presumably they were erected some time before 1810, when Lysons wrote of the common that it had been "some years ago" greatly improved by draining and "the judicious planting of forest trees." The reservoir "of fine water," was, he adds, made upon the common about the same time. Its object was to supply "the village" of Clapham with water.





View of Abingdon.

# ABINGDON DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

By C. J. AUBERTIN.

THE following extracts from State Papers and contemporary pamphlets have been so arranged as to form a continuous and, I trust, accurate history of Abingdon throughout the whole period known variously as the Civil War or the Great Rebellion. For Abingdon, unlike many other towns in England, which received only casual visits from one or other of the contending parties, was a garrisoned post from the beginning to the end of hostilities. Its strategical importance was of course due to its proximity to Oxford, the centre of the Royalist cause, an importance which was fully realized by both parties. For the frantic efforts of the Joint Committee to concentrate their laggard levies at the town show how they valued its possession; while the frequent attempts of the King to effect its recapture by bribery, ambuscade, and direct attack, prove how greatly he regretted its loss. Thus at this period Abingdon played a part which was at least a reminiscence, if only a faint one, of its bygone greatness. But at what a cost! Not even its monuments, the outward and visible sign of that greatness, survived the struggle.

These extracts, taken from the actual words of the principal actors in the drama, show us not only the pitiable condition of the town and the surrounding country during these years of strife, but they also enable us to form an estimate of the characters of the writers themselves—of the gloomy Waller, with his occasional flashes of sarcastic wit, and of the cantankerous and discontented Browne, condemned to the thankless task of holding the town with a handful of mutinous soldiery. Moreover the personal enmity between these two is not without its amusing features.

The inhabitants of the district, if they held any opinions at all, probably inclined towards the Parliamentary cause. At all events the attempts of the King to collect money did not produce a very gratifying result. In 1640 the chief collectors of Berks and Oxon were summoned to Abingdon to pay in the results of their labours, "of whom," writes the escheator to the Lord Treasurer, "almost all appeared better furnished with protestations of diligence than any testimony thereof by the sums delivered, the total not much exceeding £60." And then follows a complaint as to the conduct of "one Johnson, bailiff of the 4½ hundreds of Chiltern" (which, though not in our district, is probably typical of the whole), who

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"has the assessment for his bailliwick amounting to £400 with the power to levy it by distress, and about a month since brought in £2, and three weeks later £3 10s."

Nor, after the commencement of the war, were the attempts to raise men any more successful. The Earl of Forth, Lord General of the Royal forces, writing from Newbury on April 24, 1644, relates that "two captains, my own officers, were according to his Majesty's warrant sent from my regiment to Abingdon to receive the 334 soldiers to be imprest out of Berks, whereof they received but 121, and of these 51 are since run away in two days for want of pay. Next the Commissioners appointed my officers to attend them at Abingdon to receive the rest, which my officers did, but received not one man."

The reluctance of the district to furnish recruits for the Royal forces may perhaps have been increased by an event which had taken place in 1642, when Abingdon received its first experience of war. Prince Rupert entered the town on one of his raids, the object being to raise by force of arms the money which legal (?) procedure had failed to secure. An account of his actions is given in a contemporary tract penned by one "G. H.," whose political opinions seem to have been somewhat biassed. The Cavaliers are "insatiate vultures." In their "bestly and libidinous fury" they offer violence to "honest matrons and beautifull virgins," who "couragiously" defend themselves with knives and spits. Prince "Robert" visits the house of one Master Ashcombe (doubtless Ayschcombe of Lyford) and "uses the good old gentleman very despiteously, taking away at least £2000 in money," part of which, our pamphleteer is constrained (evidently much against the grain) to confess, "was restored back to the gentleman's daughters for portions, perhaps that bounty being but the bond to some sinister end Prince Robert had upon their chastities"—an innuendo well worthy of the continental gutter-press. The net result of the raid seems to have been that various articles of pewter, brass, and furniture were carried off and sold in Oxford.

From this date till May, 1644, Abingdon remained in the King's possession, being used as the headquarters of the cavalry attached to the Oxford garrison. Then events began to move more rapidly.

1644, May 10. The King was at Abingdon between 1 and 2 o'clock to meet Wilmot, Astley, Hopton, and other commanders. He had intended to arrive earlier but "did not remember the fast day," and so left Oxford "presently after the Sermon."

May 22. The King was again at Abingdon at 8 a.m.

May 25. Lord Wilmot, contrary to orders, abandoned the town without fighting.

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May 26. Abingdon was occupied by the Parliamentary forces under the Earl of Essex.

May 29. The Earl of Cleveland made a forlorn attack on the town with 150 horse, but was easily repulsed.

May 30. "The Lord General [Essex] and Sir W. Waller are joined about Abingdon, and are now upon their advance towards Oxford."

Essex crossed the river at Sandford, while Waller remained on the Berkshire side, the two armies operating independently [perhaps a foreshadowing of the quarrel which was about to come]. The King advanced as though to attack Abingdon, which drew off Waller to its defence, and then slipped away towards Worcester.

June 2. Waller destroyed the beautiful monument known as Abingdon Cross, in revenge, it is said, for opposition encountered in his seizure of Newbridge, while attempting to enclose the King. But in all probability he was actuated by Puritanical motives, for on the Cross were depicted the arms, and in all likelihood, the effigies of the benefactors of the town, whose memory was kept alive by the Fraternity of Christ's Hospital, which previous to the Reformation had been known as the Brotherhood of the Holy Cross.

Throughout the month of June Waller was following the King, who on June 29, when on his return march to Oxford, defeated his pursuer at Cropredy Bridge.

July 17. Waller writes from Bissiter [Bicester].

"I am like to be left naked of troops if not speedily supplied. I have only enough left with me to give demonstration that if I cannot live, I will by God's grace die."

During the months of June and July, 1644, Abingdon was garrisoned by some of Waller's troops. Waller himself returned to the town about July 19. And now comes upon the scene Maj.-Gen. Richard Browne, destined to play an important part in the history of the town, although, if we may judge from the contradictory orders of the Joint Committee, it was a mere accident that he ever reached there at all. Notice also Browne's dislike of Waller, and his reluctance to co-operate with him.

July 21. Browne [at Reading] writes to the J. C. [Joint Committee]. Received to-day a letter from Waller [at Abingdon] desiring me to draw my forces that way. It is unsafe to go yet.

July 22. J. C. to Waller. Have appointed Maj.-Gen. Browne with his forces to come to Abingdon as you desired.

July 23. Browne [at Reading] to the J. C. Prepared to march tomorrow . . . upon which I presently understood the resolution of my soldiers not to march without money.

July 27. J. C. to Browne. Upon weighty considerations we have changed our design, and have appointed Sir W. Waller to continue at Abingdon. You are to take your orders from him.

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July 28. Browne to the J. C. In obedience to your late commands I marched yesterday from Reading to Blewbury, within 5 miles of Abingdon. There I received two letters from you, and by the former am commanded back to Reading. I shall accordingly return thither tomorrow. Your other letter directs me to receive orders from Sir W. Waller, which I humbly conceive I am not bound to do, the ordinances of Parliament authorising me to act as commander-in-chief in these three counties [Berks, Bucks, and Oxon] without reference to any, the Lord General, your Excellencies and the Parliament excepted.

July 31. The Royalists attacked Abingdon, but were beaten off with the loss of 8 men killed (including Sir Richard Grimes) and 12 taken prisoner. They were pursued "to the very walls of Oxford." The victorious party captured 60 horses. In consequence of this attack the Joint Committee (on August 1) ordered Waller to commence the fortification of Abingdon.

"How great the consequence is that Abingdon should be kept in our hands"—so runs one of their despatches—"both in respect of the present straitening and future taking of Oxford, you easily understand. We have endeavoured by all ways to put into it a strength both to keep it and to annoy Oxford."

Throughout August the Committee are sending despatches all over the south of England, ordering men to Abingdon, and a very unprofitable task it appears to have been, if we may judge from the number and tone of the letters required to put any one contingent in motion.

Aug. 10. J. C. to Com.-in-chief at Aylesbury.

We require you to march forthwith to Abingdon. The care of Aylesbury during your absence will be entrusted to Maj.-Gen. Browne.

Aug. 13. J. C. to Browne [at Reading]. "Sir W. Waller has been pleased freely of his own nobleness so far to deny himself and all his own interests as to be content that all his forces now at or about Abingdon shall for the present receive their orders from you."

Waller was then about to set out on his Western campaign.

Aug. 14. Browne to the J. C. According to your orders I marched yesterday with great difficulty from Reading, quartered last night at Marlow, and was on my march this morning towards Aylesbury. On receiving your letter I accordingly faced about and shall hasten towards Abingdon.

Aug. 15. Browne arrives at Abingdon. Provisions are very scarce and hardly to be had for money. Our quarters are also exceeding strait, so that there are near 10 men in a room, besides many sick. The want of money and the mischief it occasions among

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the soldiers makes me still request to be relieved of this command Nor can I endure to see the poor country despoiled by the soldiers which they, being in want, are compelled unto or must starve.

Aug 21. I appointed Col. Vandrusque's regiment to convoy the Warwickshire forces to Aylesbury, the rather that I might be a little freed from the hourly complaints of the poor country almost ruined by his soldiers. I sent for Sir W. Waller's provander master, and appointed his deputies to consult with mine and divide the hundreds between us, but they peremptorily refused, and take their own courses, whereby the country becomes both unable and unwilling to assist either through such double commands. I see no probability of being in a posture to offend the enemy or defend ourselves.

Aug 27. This day came to us Col. Ayloffe with about 600 men. I have quartered them at Marcham. I am forced to continue the story of our want of money, without which I believe our soldiers will shortly drop all away, at least 100 being gone within 2 or 3 days past.

Aug. 28. Waller [at Farnham] to the J. C.

How and when my ragged regiments will get to me from Abingdon I know not. I am persuaded that most of them being so weak, will not be able to march on foot. I pray take a present course that 20 barrells of gunpowder appropriated by Browne [notice the pointed omission of his titles of honour] may be made good to me.

Sep. 2. Waller to J. C. I have not one foot soldier mounted, Maj.-Gen. Browne having sent notice to the constables of hundreds that we intended to take their horses and all they had, so you may imagine they provided for us accordingly. My Abingdon blades, they are the pictures of famine and misery. I desire it may be considered that these poor creatures are to be repaired from head to foot.

Sep. 3. Browne to J. C. The works at Abingdon cannot be finished for many months. We have followed the form begun before my coming hither [*i.e.* by Waller], which is so extended that they cannot be kept by fewer than 4,000 men.

Sep. 22. Our case stands thus. We are in absolute present want of all requisites for a garrison, having not much gunpowder and little match. We are not provided with victuals for one day, the want whereof and of money have occasioned many mutinies. The soldiers refuse to work at the fortifications without pay. Their bare feet and hollow cheeks plead aloud. We have about 2000 men, whereof 200 are sick.

Oct. 12. J. C. to Browne. We intend to make Abingdon a special out garrison, which we intend by all means to maintain. We would have you stock it with all manner of provisions. Give tickets for what you receive, and engage the public faith for it.

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No one was in a better position than Browne to appreciate the gentle irony of this command. The ardour of the Committee must have been somewhat damped by his next communication.

- Oct. 15. Our strength is of late much weakened, because those who are come back are not able to do duty without clothes and shoes. We have 500 fallen sick of late, and one or two, being perished for want of clothes, have died in the streets. I beg you pity our sad condition. Captain Greenfield's and Tyrrell's troops are of little use to us here, making it their business to plunder and shamefully rob the country.
- Oct. 30. Yesterday about 80 of Maj. Underwood's troops ran away to London, pretending want of pay, though they were not above 4 or 5 weeks behind. I hear £2000 is coming to us, but that will do little good, only supplying the soldiers with boots to run away; besides, the officers are 6 times that proportion already out of pocket to their soldiers. We have broken down New-bridge.
- Nov. 13. The Joint Committee write: We have desired Col. Fiennes and others to come towards Abingdon, into which town they are to drive in all the provisions they can to revictual the garrison.
- Nov. 13. Browne to J. C. Our foot have received a fortnight's pay, and the horse a week's, very many have run away.
- Nov. 28. A ton of match to be carried into Abingdon in parcels behind the horsemen.
- Dec. 4. J. C. to Browne. Provisions are on the road. We desire you to continue at Abingdon with cheerfulness, and not to discover to the soldiers that willingness to come away which you intimate to us in your letters.
- Dec. 6. Browne to J. C. If it be supposed that Col. Fiennes or any other brought hither any cattle for our relief, we never saw them nor aught else except the salt, which I reserve till there be occasion to employ it. The hay within 3 or 4 miles is eaten up. The King's forces, though not likely to storm us, continue to block us up and straiten our victuals.
- Dec. 30. Our foot for want of pay run away daily. Last night a party of the enemy possessed themselves of Mr. Speaker's house at Besesly. The house is very strong and they will be very ill neighbours to us.
- Dec. 31. Yesterday I sent a party to Besilsleigh, who summoned the house and to prevent bloodshed suffered the garrison to march away with their arms, except Capt. Beckman, Lord Digby's incomparable engineer.

The close of the year 1644, and the mention of Beckman, furnish a fitting opportunity to consider certain underhand dealings which had now been in progress for over three months, an account of

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which is set forth in a tract written by Sergt.-Maj.-Gen. Browne, and dedicated to the Earl of Essex, entitled "The Lord Digby's design to betray Abingdon." In this pamphlet Browne displays a high-flown style, which differs much from that of his despatches. Some of his wonderfully sustained metaphors are worth perusal for their own sake. The facts, however, are as follows. The Royalist troops, as we know, were pressing Abingdon hard, not indeed by any close investment, but with sufficient vigour to cause grave discomfort to the garrison. Moreover, as Browne says, the defences of the town were in a very unfinished state. His despatches quoted above are clear proof that he was discontented with his position. It occurred therefore to the ingenious Digby that Abingdon might be gained for the King "by policy rather than by power." Accordingly, on September 14, 1644, Browne received an innocent epistle from the Rev. Nathaniel Bernard, who was his remote kinsman. This letter led to others, in which Bernard dropped hints of ever-increasing strength that Browne would find it to his advantage to betray the town. If we may credit Browne's own statement, he saw through his kinsman's devices at once; certainly his letters in return are masterpieces of ambiguity, his object being to put off any attack upon the town until his fortifications were complete. On November 27, Bernard, having played his part, leaves the stage vacant for the entrance of Digby, who considers that the time for plain speaking has arrived. "If you will betray the town," he writes, "you shall receive His Majesty's commission for the government of Abingdon; for the command (if you desire it) of a Brigade in His Majesty's army, and a warrant to be a Baronet." He then desires Browne to come to a definite conclusion, and on December 1 sends him an elaborate numerical cipher.

On December 4 Browne replies that he has just received reinforcements (Col. Fiennes's troops, as above), and cunningly makes this the excuse for delaying his decision, as he has as yet no influence over the new arrivals. By December 18 Digby had lost patience. "I have received yours of yesterday," he writes, "but truly less satisfaction with it than I expected, which, together with an accident lately happened"—namely, the hanging of a person said to be a spy of Browne's—"hath put it out of my power to preserve in another that reliance upon your reality which I am apt to have. In a word, if in return of this I may hear what (and when) you will do in plain terms, all and more than hath been promised shall be performed."

Then comes the rupture. "Is it possible," Browne replies, "that your Lordship should think his oyle so artificially mixed with his inke as not to betray its flattery, or that it could catch like birdlime?"

## ABINGDON DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

Our design was to play with you at your own game till our works were strengthened and perfected. P.S.—My lord, you have hang'd (as you say) a spie of mine whom I know not; but that you may be ballanced in this also, this very morning I will cause to be hang'd one of yours."

In return for this disappointment, Digby took a most ingenious revenge. He wrote a letter—this time not in cipher, excusing this on the plea that the key had been accidentally burnt—ostensibly to Browne, but in reality designed to fall into other hands. In this letter he expresses great admiration for Browne's "public defiance," and chides him for having rashly enclosed a few lines intended for his private eye alone, in a letter to the Rev. Bernard. "I must confess to you," says Digby, "with an unfained pleasure, to be so exceld that it was beyond my skill to find out such a way as that which you resolve on (by blowing up so artificially your magazine) to make Abingdon the King's under such conditions. I will enlarge no further than to assure you that the time and hour upon the blazing sign given shall be punctually observed according to our agreement with our incomparable engineer Beckman." He concludes by advising Browne to march to Reading "on his composition, as it lies apter for his Majesty's service" than Aylesbury.

To which Browne replies, *inter alia* (December 20), "My magazine is safe, and will be when your dishonourable underground dealings shall be blown up." Our author then adds a note to the effect that he had captured Mr. Speaker's house, and "there unexpectedly we found Beckman their Swedish engineer, who, being my prisoner before, made his escape perfidiously"—Digby had ingeniously hinted that he had escaped with Browne's connivance in order to act as go-between—"and is now used according to his deserts."

"And now since that," he concludes, "our beating them off when they came to storm us, and hanging all their Irish I took, by God's blessing choaks the other part of the slander concerning myself. Let God, whose mercies faile not . . . those who trust in him, have the Glory of all!" Truly the Glory of God manifests itself in strange ways!

Browne's last letter of defiance produced the result which he had contrived so long to postpone—an attack upon the town in force. The following is a summary of his report to the Joint Committee. The enemy, with 800 horse and 1000 foot, left Oxford on the night of January 9, under Prince Rupert, "accompanied by Prince Maurice, Sir Henry Gage, and most of the gentry of Oxford who came to see the event." Early on the morning of Saturday, January 10, they advanced from Culham, and reached

## ABINGDON DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

the beginning of the causeway before they were discovered. A sentry escaped and gave the alarm, and the defenders had just time to man the bridge before the attacking party were upon them. Meanwhile Browne had discovered that no attack was contemplated upon the town from any other quarter. He was therefore able to mass more men on the bridge, which the Royalists were endeavouring to destroy, working under the covering fire of some cannon placed upon an eminence about half a mile distant. The fight for the bridge lasted three hours, and apparently took place wholly on the narrow causeway. At last Browne was able to send out flanking parties into the low-lying meadows on either side, "which they did cheerfully, though there was much water about." Then the enemy gave ground, and "we beat them from place to place quite out of the field." They were reported to have carried off three cartloads of dead, besides others taken away on horseback or thrown into the river. Among the dead was Sir Henry Gage, the governor of Oxford. The losses of the defenders were ten killed and fifty or sixty wounded. A party of Royalist horse, who made a feint on the Drayton side of the town, were pursued headlong to within a mile of Faringdon. It is possible that some Cavaliers' swords, which were ploughed up many years ago near Frilford on the line of flight, are the relics of this occasion. Among the prisoners were five Irishmen, whom Browne "caused instantly to be hanged in the market-place." It is perhaps needless to remark that Browne's summary execution of all the Irishmen he captured, gave rise to the expression "Abingdon Law."

The result of this successful defence was the immediate despatch of £2000 for the pay of the garrison. Browne complains that the sum is wholly insufficient, because of "our great arrears, being 21 weeks behind, which with the inability of the country to help us has occasioned the perishing of many." Moreover the payment of Col. Washburn's troop in preference to others "is likely to incite the rest to mutiny. "It were much better," says Browne, "to pay none of the horse at present than not to pay all."

Throughout March, April, May, and June, 1645, small detachments of troops with money, powder, match, bullets, wheelbarrows, shovels, and miscellaneous stores were despatched to Abingdon: also "Mr. Robinson, the firework maker." On July 29 Browne obtained the leave of absence for which he had so often asked, and on November 6 recommends Col. Payne to be governor of the town. However, on January 14 he is sent back to Abingdon "for a month or six weeks, the garrison not being in so good a condition as it hath been formerly."

And now for more than a year Abingdon had been unmolested,

## ABINGDON DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

but on March 1, 1646, the Royal forces made their last and most adventurous attack upon the place. An account of it is given in a "Letter from Colonell Pane, Governour of Abbingdon, to Maj.-Gen. Browne." "Last night the enemy drew out of Oxford with a party of 1000 horse and all the strength they could make of foot, and notwithstanding all our parties abroad and our horseguard, they came between Thrupp and Norcot to Barton House." Barton House was simply the palace of the old abbots of Abingdon under a new name, and the grounds were much more extensive than at the present time, extending right over the ground now occupied by the railway station as far as the "Wayneyard," or "Vineyard" as it is now called—in fact, the whole eastern side of the town. Col. Payne expresses surprise that the enemy reached Barton House in spite of all his parties abroad, but as a matter of fact the infantry, some 300 in number, came from Oxford in boats, and the cavalry arrived too late to co-operate with them. Nevertheless his outposts must have been singularly remiss in their duty to have allowed so large a body of men to remain concealed in such a commanding position; for "they kept covert till daylight and lay still after the Ravaly was beaten and our out centinels called in." Then they made a sudden attack on Boar lane—the modern Bridge Street—their objective being the bridge, doubtless with the intention of letting in the cavalry. But Payne contrived "to lodge a party in the old Redoubt at Bore-land-end, which was of very good use to us, for by keeping that we kept the town."

"The dispute was sharp for the time," but decisive. The enemy fled—"tumbled over the works" is the expression used. "Our horseguard that lay without Ockbridge runne all away, whether for feare of the enemy or for feare of being called to account for their neglect, I know not. They were part of the Sussex Troope."

After this daring attempt the authorities deemed it expedient to dismantle Barton House. It was accordingly made the target of the garrison's artillery, but as this produced very little result, wood and straw were piled against it, and it was burnt to the ground. Thus perished another of the memorials of mediæval Abingdon.

We may fittingly conclude with a quotation from the "Mercurius Civicus," or "London Intelligencer," for the week ending March 4, 1646, which gives an account of this attack: "The King is in person at Woodstock. It is sayd that he intends again to make a new attempt upon Abingdon. Let the Dipped or the Uncircumcized affirm it, for, believe me, it shall never enter into my faith"—a belief which was soon justified, for the war, now fast drawing to its close, ended with the surrender of Oxford on June 20 following.

# ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION, 1569.

TRANSCRIBED BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

[Continued from Vol. V., p. 289.]

**B**ENENDEN :—That the chancel hath need of reparations.  
The Vicar doth let his benefice to farm.

NEWENDEN :—That the Service is said by a Reader.

William Colbroke and Thomas Colbroke went out of the church on a Sunday when the sermon was ready to begin, and when the forfeit was axed of them, they answered that they would not pay it, but said they would answer it.

Katherine Saunder hath lived many years incontinently in adultery and fornication, as she hath declared herself.

Henry Sawyer keepeth her the said Katherine Saunder accompany and calleth her wife.

## DEANERY OF SITTINGBOURNE.

SITTINGBOURNE :—That these persons following have not since Easter nor then, received the Holy Communion :—Thomas Denham, Ralph Rawborne, John Dowse, Allen Sawmonde, Leonard Alderson, William Berrye, Richard Smithe, John Kibbet, John Mylls, John Westreet and his wife, Harry Higham, Harry Lawarde, Nicholas Cowlidge, William Briston, Isaac Stukelles, Elisabeth Barton, John Barton and his wife, Roger Adye.

Our Vicar keepeth no hospitality.

Our Innkeepers and Alewives suffer resort commonly in time of Common Prayer to their houses.

The heirs of Sir John Norton, and the heirs or executors of Richard Sparowe, and the heirs or executors of Simon Golde, do with hold money from the church.

MINSTER :—Nihil detectum est.

WICHLING :—That they are sometimes served with a Reder (*sic*).

Our Parson is not resident.

Our Parson is also Vicar of Lenham, and he keepeth no hospitality.

BORDEN :—That the church walls be at ruin and decay.

Our Vicar is also Parson of Wormesell.

The Vicar and his wife be separated and live not together.

William Allen is suspected by Sir John Harris our Vicar, to move his wife to sin.

## ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

BREDGAR :—That one Robert Histed doth with hold a cow, fourteen shillings and eight pence, and the farm of six years twelve shillings ; he dwelleth in the parish of Strood in the Diocese of Rochester.

LEYSDOWN :—That our Vicar useth small relief to the poor.

STOCKBURY :—That the glass windows in the chancel be broken.

That it raineth in at a gutter which is betwixt the church and the chancel and also it rotteth the timber work.

BAPCHILD :—That the chancel is at reparations.

MILTON :—That our Vicar is not resident upon his benefice.

Richard Ratcheford is suspected of fornication with a maid that was in his house, who now is conveyed from Milton to the next parish, that is Bobbing.

That one Edmonde Gaye of Goodnestone, gentleman, doth retain certain money belonging to the church.

IWADE :—That our Curate doth minister the Holy Communion in common bread.

Our Curate is a maintainer of superstitious and unlearned people.

TUNSTALL :—Nihil detectum est.

TONGE :—That they lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus, and the Psalter. The windows of our chancel had need of reparation and no communion can be ministered in it.

Our Vicar is not resident and keepeth no hospitality.

QUEENBOROUGH :—Nihil detectum est.

RODMERSHAM :—That the chest for the poor is broken.

MILSTEAD :—That they lack the Bible of the largest Volume.

They lack a decent communion cup.

The chancel is at reparations and the windows of the same be broken, also the gutter thereabouts be at great decay, which gutter should be repaired by Master William Cheney.

They have no collections for the poor.

EASTCHURCH :—That one Thomas Raynes doth deny to pay anything to the poor men's box, being but a penny a quarter.

William Scott and Alice Gibson widow do live inordinately and suspiciously, and they say that they will marry, but we see no sign thereof.

BICKNOR :—That they lack the Book of Common Prayer and the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

## ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

The Parson is not continually resident upon his benefice, because there is no parsonage-house, but a little chamber adjoining to the church.

Our Parson hath another benefice in the Diocese of Rochester.

The Steeple is partly uncovered; and they lack a convenient and decent communion cup.

That a glass window in the church lacks the sufficient reparation.

HALSTOW :—Nihil detectum est.

UPCHURCH :—That our Bible is not of the largest Volume.

Our chancel is not sufficiently repaired.

John King the elder, hath spoiled certain of the pales that enclosed the church-yard.

The wife of John King the elder, and the wife of Henry Olyver, and Bowman's widow, are sowers of disorder among their neighbours.

Richard Bull and Francis Wood have not yielded their account by the space of three years which (*sic*) they were churchwardens.

William Cockerell liveth from his wife and being able doth not help her with anything.

Robert Budden now of Newington hath £3 6s. 8d. in his hands of the stock belonging to the parish.

John King the elder, hath had in his hands by the space of eight or nine years, of the church goods £10.

## DEANERY OF OSPRINGE.

BOUGHTON BLEAN :—That they lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

That a window in the chancel is not sufficiently repaired, in default of the Parson and Prebendaries in Christ Church.

They lack pales in the churchyard.

One William Jeoffrye hath been asked in the church and doth not marry, but keepeth house with her in her mother's house.

Also John Elstyn, because he is suspected to live in fornication with Mary his servant, and she is gone we cannot tell whither.

John Scott for living suspiciously in adultery with Thomas Lyes wife; for the said Thomas told us that he found the aforesaid John Scott under the aforesaid Thomas Lyes' bed in his chamber, when he came from his work.

HARTY :—That the churchyard is not sufficiently fenced.

Our chancel is not well repaired.

They lack a convenient and decent communion cup.

They lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

We have not had our quarter sermons.

LYNSTEAD :—They lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

The chancel lieth unpaved, unglased, unwhited, and very uncomely, in the default of Master Archdeacon.

## ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

Thomas Kennarde hath defiled a servant of goodman Snodes, who is with child within the parish of Stone.

DODDINGTON :—That one Arnold Whitelocke in Queen Mary's days, did take away our Paraphrases and hath not as yet restored the same again.

Our chancel is greatly decayed through the default of the Archdeacon of Canterbury, our parson.

That the said Archdeacon being our Parson hath and doth with hold 6s. 8d. by the year given to the reparation of our church out of the said parsonage, and yet doth with hold the same.

Also we find that the said Archdeacon hath and doth with hold one half-seame of wheat, by the space of five years, given out of the said parsonage yearly to the poor of our parish, the which money and wheat hath been paid time out of mind.

John Adye the elder hath not for this twelvemonth last past given anything to the poor, and saith that till such time as the said Mr. Archdeacon will pay his duty with the arrearage, the said John Adye will give nothing to the poor, promising that if Mr. Archdeacon do discharge his with the arrearage, that then the said John Adye will give as much as he did afore with his arrearages also or more, as by the parishioners of the parish shall be thought meet. And further we the whole parishioners are agreed and determined to give no more to the poor till such time as the said Archdeacon will pay his duty with all the arrearage thereof beside.

BUCKLAND :—Nihil detectum est.

FAVERSHAM :—That Matthew Holonde, Peter Hunter, and James Wilkinson, have not received the communion.

HERNHILL :—That the pavement in the chancel is broken, and that the chancel windows be broken, and our churchyard is not well fenced.

Margery Stanforde is suspected to be a witch.

Sibell Turner is a carrier of tales and a railer, and a maker of contention between neighbour and neighbour. And also one Agnes Markes is the like offender. Also Cislye Feversham is the like offender.

Also we present one Humphrey Sackewell, for that he very unreverently using himself is despising, as it appeareth unto us, matrimony in our minister, did railingly call his wife bitch fox whore, and she being great with child did put her in such fear, that since that time she hath been sick unto this day ; and further he is a drunkard and a railer against divers men and women, and a carrier of tales from one to another.

That Mr. Thomas Hawkins of Boughton Blean hath in his hands twelve ewes appertaining to our church, and doth refuse to restore them to the church again. Also one Simon Wilde of Bonington hath in his hands a cow pertaining to our church.

The churchwardens have not given their yearly account.

## ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

That one Thomas Stanford went from his wife at Laminas, she being with us, and where he is it is unknown to us, and this he doth many times.

GOODNESTON NEXT FAVERSHAM :—That they lack the Bible in the largest Volume.

That the church-yard is not well fenced.

That the parsonage is not sufficiently repaired.

That our parson keepeth no hospitality.

They have not had their sermons quarterly.

STALLISFIELD :—That they lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus, through the fault of Master Parenste.

The service is said mostly by the clerk.

Our Vicar is not continually resident.

That one John Dreyson hath not received this twelvemonth, not yet come to church, for he is excommunicate.

John Abye our Vicar is a hunter, and parson of Otterden.

John Drayson hath in his hands twenty-eight shillings of the church goods.

John Craste and Elisabeth Marshall were asked three times in the church, and he the said John Craste married afterwards to another.

The clarke doth bury and church women.

That one Water's widdow doth claim and prove contracts with one Henry Craste.

That one William Grinstead and Frend's widdow, being kynde [kin ?] of the third degree, are married.

THROWLEY :—That they lack a Bible of the largest volume.

BADLESMERE :—That they lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

The parson is not continually resident.

LEVELAND :—They lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

The Benefice is vacant.

EASLING :—Nihil detectum est.

NEWENHAM :—That they have not the service every Sunday and holy-day as they ought to have, in default of the Vicar of Doddington, sequestrator of the fruits there.

They lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

The churchyard is not well fenced.

The chancel is not sufficiently repaired.

The churchwardens have not made their accounts for the year last past.

DAVINGTON :—They lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

The communion is ministered in the finest common bread.

## A XVIIITH-CENTURY SCHOOL AT BICESTER.

OARE :—That the communion is ministered in common bread.  
The Parson is not resident.

NORTON :—They lack a decent communion cup, for they are fain to borrow one.

The Parson is not resident.

That our parson hath two more benefices, the one is at Datforde (*sic*) and the other is at Sundridge, but how he came by them we cannot tell.

Robert Kennett of Tenham sole executor of Simon Anstrye hath not made his account of the church goods which he hath in his hands.

GRAVENY :—The chancel is in very sore decay.

We have not had our sermons according to the Queen Majesty's Injunctions.

[To be continued.]

## A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SCHOOL AT BICESTER.

(*Unpublished Letters from the Verney MSS.*)

BY R. T. WARNER.

THE following letters, which are among the extensive collection of Verney family letters at Claydon House, Bucks, relate to the school-days of two members of that family between the years 1679 and 1682. The two boys in question were Ralph and Edmund Verney, who at the time the correspondence begins were respectively aged thirteen and eleven. They were at school at a preparatory school at Bicester, which is only a few miles from their home at East Claydon. The letters, which do not appear in the printed Verney Memoirs, and have not before been published, are interesting as showing the punctilious and deferential tone in which school-boys addressed their parents in those days, while the absence of any allusions to games, or requests for money, or hampers, is a point of difference from school-letters of the present time.

Before passing to the letters themselves a word may be said as to the school. It was kept by a Mr. Blackwell, but owing to his illness in March, 1679, it was in a state of disorder, and the first thing we hear of it is that the boys have to be temporarily removed. Mr. Verney, father of the two boys, writes thus to Sir Ralph Verney, their grandfather, on the 24th March, 1679.

## A XVIITH-CENTURY SCHOOL AT BICESTER.

Mr. Blackwell the School Master of Bisseter Lyes in great Danger of Death, and All his Schollars Runne upp and Downe like scattered sheepe without a Shepheard, Doing That wch. is Righteous in theyr owne Eyes, Having Neither Tutor nor Usher to Governe nor Teach them, Theyr Master having not kept an Usher since Christmasse and Having Been sick this fortnight, so my Coach Brought Home my Sonnes and Mr. Duncombs last Saturday, and they are very well God Be Thankt : But it is pity that They should Be so much Neglected, and that They should Loose soe much of Theyr Time.

*26th March 1679.*

I sent my Man Wood yesterday to Bisseter to see How Mr. Blackwell Didd, there is some Hopes of his Life now, But his Recovery will Bee Tedious and Long, in the meane while There is no Usher, and the Schollars are all Dispersed, and the Schoole is spoyled, and my Children Loose theyr Precious Time, and forgett more in a Weeke Then They can Gett in a Moneth, wch. is a grand Trouble to mee. Mrs. Blackwell says an Usher is sent for, and when He is come, I shall have notice of it, But that Doth not satisfye me.

*3rd April 1679.*

My Children and little Mr. Duncomb are Returned to Bicester Schoole again yesterday in my Coach, for the Wayes are passing foule with Wett, There is an Usher come, and Mr. Blackwell is on ye mending Hand, my man Spoke with Him and the new Usher, who I Heare is a good one.

On the 10th April he writes again, and lays the blame at the door of Mrs. Blackwell :

Mr. Blackwell mends but very slowly, and the Usher Talks of going away very suddenly ; The Truth of it is Mrs. Blackwell is so Greedy and Covetous, That she will not allow any Usher Reasonable Hyre, neither are my Children so carefully ordered as at first ; therefore I Take that Schoole to Be growne worse, and Have thoughts to Remove them ere it Be Long to Eaton, Winchester or Westminster. Winchester I know, and Like very well, but only it is a Place at a greate Distance from mee : I do Intend so soone as fine weather comes in, to Go to Eaton my selfe, that I may satisfy myselfe in ye Place.

## A XVIITH-CENTURY SCHOOL AT BICESTER.

Ralph eventually went to Winchester, but meanwhile apparently the school at Bicester recovered its proper state, for the two boys continued there during the next two years, as is shown by their letters, to which we now pass. The first is a request to be taken home for the holidays. In the days when there were no trains, or even regular coaches, holidays were not taken for granted as at present; and school-boys had to importune their parents to send for them to fetch them home. This letter is written in a most neat and elaborate hand, evidently the school-master dictated it, and took care that it should be a favourable specimen of the writer's caligraphy.

*This For Edmund Verney esq at his house in East claydon—this present with care.*

*May ye 28 1679.*

Most Honoured Father,

These few Lines are to Let you onderstand That we Breck of one Saterdag next, and I humbly beseech you to send for us home that day that we may a Little Refresh ourselves after our heard Study we both present our humble Duties to your self and to my Mother and Grandfather and our Loves to my Sister.

I subscribe myself  
Your Dutifull son  
RALPH VERNEY.

The next letter is entirely taken up with two serious requests, which are rather curious as coming from a school-boy of fifteen. The first is for a Bible, the second for a suit of mourning—a death having recently occurred in the family.

*To Edmund Verney Esq at the Lady Hobart's House In Holborne Rowe over against the Crosse walke In Lincolns Inne fields in London—This.*

*Bister August the ; 14 : 1681.*

Most Honoured Father

These few Lines are to Let you understand that I very much want a New Bible for my Bible which I have now was very old and the Leaves were torne very much when I first had it and It was not well Bound soe that the Lids were Broken presently and Then my master sent it to be bound but it cold not be bound to any purpose and now it is soe very old that the Lids are quite worne of and the Leaves are soe very much torne that it is not worth Binding any more: soe That if you please my Master will buy me a very Good Bible

## A XVIIITH-CENTURY SCHOOL AT BICESTER.

with the Common Prayer and the Apochrypha and the nots on the side and one that hath a very Good Chambrigge print and very well bound in turkey Lether and one that hath all what a bible ought to have in it, for my Master hath a very Good Bookseller in London, and he is a very Good Customer to him for he buys all the Bookes which he provides for him selfe and his Scholars from that man therefore he can buy them chipker than every Body can by much; Sir I have wanted a Bible a Long time but I thought it would be very well to acquaint you of it at this time Because you Being now at London may order my Master to buy me one or buy me one yourself, which you please; my Brother and I Both present our most humble Duties to you and my Grandfather and we Both are very well at this present and we hope You and my Grandfather are well also. Pray Sir doe me the favour as to order that I may have a Bible or buy one yourselfe very suddingly, for my old one Being torne I very much want a new one . . . . [The end of the letter has been torn in opening the seal, as is mentioned in the next letter: it goes on about the Bible apparently.] Pray Sir Remember to send us our morning soe soon as you conveniently can . . . .

Your most Dutyfull and

Obedient Soon

RALPH VERNEY.

Ralph's laboured letter of request (which his father calls an epistle) was hardly greeted with as much enthusiasm as such a request for a Bible might meet with at the present time. At the end of the following letter we get some curious light on the servant question. Apparently young Ralph had offered to engage the cook-maid of his school for his father's service.

*East Claydon  
the 1st. of September 1681.*

Child

Since I came Home I received yr. long Epistle about a new Bible with Comon Prayer Apocrypha and Singing Psalmes to it wch. (if you want) yr. master may Buy you, and I'll Repay Him, but methinks you teare yr. Bookes to much, and are very careless of them: wch. is an ill Signe.

You write truer English than you didd, but not true enough by a great deale: and then you make up yr. Letters always in the ugliest fashion that ever was for I cannot open them without taring out some of the written.

## A XVIITH-CENTURY SCHOOL AT BICESTER.

I have sent your mourning clothes by Dick Landsdale and yr. Brother's. They are the same with my owne, there are also two payres of sleeves wch. must Be sowed to yr. coates and worne with little Holland Cuffes sowed on them; which you may Have for 2d. a payre: yr. cloathes came but yesterday from London. If the Cooke mayd you tell me of Goes away from yr. Master and Mistrisse; and that they are willing to part with Her; and that the mayd is not otherwise provided: but is willing to come to me, I will Hyre Her, and Give Her three pounds a yeare wages: But first (before you speake to the Wench about this) aske Both yr. Master and Mistrisse's consents, for otherwise I will not meddle with her upon any Termes: and so present my service unto yr. Master and Mistrisse and Tell them as much from me: and write me a punctual Answer as to this Businesse: that I may suddenly know whether I shall depend upon this wenche's service or noe:

Yr. uncle John Verney and his wife came downe to Day unto yr. Grandfather: I Pray God Blesse you and yr. Brother: I am yr. ever Loving ffather

EDMUND VERNEY.

*To Edmund Verney Esq at his house in East Claydon—  
This present.*

*Bister Sep. the: 6: 1681.*

Sr.

I have hyerd the Cokemaide; I Gave her two Shillings earnest and I asked her what Day she would have you send for her to which she made me answer,<sup>1</sup> if you please to send for her from tame<sup>2</sup> for there her Mother Lives; the next friday or Saturday come sennet<sup>3</sup> She will come after michlemas; Ned being in great (haste) I have only time to present my most humble Duty to you and my Mother and Grandfather and my Love to my Sister and soe subscribe my selfe your most

Dutyfull Son

RALPH VERNEY.

Sr. pray present my most humble servis to my uncle. Sr. I should be Glad If I could be soe hapy as to see my uncle before he Goes from Claydon.

<sup>1</sup> This sounds as if the boy had been lately reading some classical author. The answering of the cook-maid is introduced in almost Homeric style.

<sup>2</sup> Thame.

<sup>3</sup> Saturday come seven-night, *i.e.* Saturday week.

## ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

The last letter is from Edmund, the younger of the two boys, after his older brother Ralph had left Bicester to go to Winchester. It is noticeable as containing an allusion to a recreation, namely, a swing; though January is hardly the month we should expect to hear about this form of amusement. The pair of sleeves are, no doubt, washing sleeves which were to be sewn to the coat, as mentioned in the letter from Mr. Verney (1st September, 1681). The proportion of handkerchiefs to the rest of the linen seems hardly adequate.

*These*

*for Edmund Verney Esq at his house in East Claydon.*

Most Honoured Father

These fow Lines are to acquaint you that I am very well now, only I have a breaking out in my face. I have 8 crevats, and 4 new shirts, and one old one, one pair of sleeves, and one hanchecher. I return you many thanks for my swing, and I hope that both you and my Brother will have a prosperous journey to Winton on Tuesday next. I present my duty to both you and my Mother; and my love to my Brother and Sister. This is all at present from him, who is

(Sr.) Your obediand Sonn

Burcester

EDMUND VERNEY.

Jan. 29 168 $\frac{1}{2}$

In conclusion, it may perhaps seem curious that the father, and not the mother (who was alive), should be writing to the boys about details of their clothes. This is due to the fact that Mrs. Verney suffered from hypochondria, and took no part in managing her family.

## ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

[Concluded from Vol. V., p. 260.]

**T**ANDY, Mary (see Joseph, Emanuel).

TAYLESWORTH, Elizabeth (see Price, John).

TAYLOR, William, widower, St. K., gentleman, and Ann Wood, widow, St. Paul, Deptford, Kent. He signs bond and allon. 8th November, 1781.

## ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

- TAYLOR, Christopher, widower, St. K., merchant, and Ann Rose, spr., 24, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 11th February, 1783.
- TAYLOR, Ann (see Jourdon, John).
- TAYLOR, Elizabeth (see Williamson, William).
- TAYLOR, Margaret (see Barron, Lanslot).
- TAYLOR, Mary (see Forfer, William).
- TAYLOR, Mary Catherine (see Stenson, William).
- TAYLOR, Sarah (see Dohoo, Martin).
- TEMPLE, James, bachr., St. K., and Ann Russell, spr., St. K. Note of marriage licence, 20th May, 1699, "St. K. Act Book," fo. 3.
- TEMPLE, John Crawley, bachr., 21, St. K., waterman, and Mary Axx, spr., 18, St. K., with consent of her mother, Mary Axx, St. K., widow. John Crawley Temple and Mary Axx, widow, sign bond and allon. 29th March, 1756.
- THEESELL, John, bachr., St. K., and Philadelphia Hoyen, spr., Reading, Norfolk (*sic*). Note of marriage licence, 13th January, 1698, "St. K. Act Book," fo. 1.
- THOMAS, Barbara (see Everard, Robert).
- THOMASSON, Richard, bachr., 21, St. K., porter, and Mary Ann Stevens, spr., 21, All Hallows, Barking, London. He signs (by mark) bond and allon. 9th January, 1758.
- THOMPSON, Elizabeth (see Sheraton, William).
- THOMPSON, Joan (see Davidson, James).
- THOMPSON, Judith (see McCree, Allan).
- THURGOOD, Robert, bachr., 21, St. K., grocer, and Mary James, spr., 21, St. Mary, Whitechapel, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 16th February, 1768.
- TINMOUTH, Thomas, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Phillis Shout, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 28th November, 1789.
- TOSH, William, bachr., St. K., and Mary Burding, spr., Stepney, Middlesex. Note of marriage licence, 19th June, 1699, "St. K. Act Book," fo. 4.
- TURPIN, Thomas, bachr., St. K., and Elizabeth Willmore, spr., St. Botolph, Aldgate, London. Note of marriage licence, 27th June, 1699, "St. K. Act Book," fo. 4.
- TYRER, Robert, widower, St. K., potter, and Ann Winter, widow, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 24th August, 1765.
- ULCKEN, Conrad, bachr., 21, St. K., sugar baker, and Anna Francis, spr., 21, St. George, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 23rd July, 1768.

## ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

ULCKEN, Conrad, widower, St. K., chandler, and Elizabeth Nisbett, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 20th June, 1778.

UPSHETT, }  
UPSHEW *alias* } Sarah (see Haram, *alias* Herm, George).

VAN DUSSELDORP, Anthonia Theodora Hermina (see Roan, Jan Hendrik).

VAUGHAN, Elizabeth (see Deane, John).

VICKERY, Mary (see Stringer, John).

VINCENT, Anthony, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Anne Latham, spr., 21, St. K. He signs (with mark) bond and allon. 12th September, 1761. In slip of paper enclosed: He is said to be 27, and she of St. Katharine's Court.

VIRGO, Susannah (see Ramsay, James).

VISSER, Henry, Amsterdam, Holland.

VOLKERS, *alias* Rynders, Mary, Amsterdam, Holland. } Caveat  
against marriage licence, 19th February, 1731. "St K. Act Book," fo. 34.

WADE, Philip, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Ann Hedges, spr., 21, St. K. He signs (by mark) bond and allon. 2nd December, 1765.

WADE, William, bachr., 25, St. K., mariner, and Ann Walbey, widow, St. Paul, Shadwell, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 30th June, 1767.

WADLE, Margaret (see Welch, John).

WAITE, Hester (see Richards, Arthur).

WAITE, Sarah (see Willson, William).

WALBEY, Ann (see Wade, William).

WALKER, Mary (see Kelly, Thomas).

WALL, Elizabeth (see Whichelo, William).

WALLER, Margaret (see Hogshaw, Nicholas).

WARD, Benjamin, bachr., St. K., and Elizabeth Reekes, spr., St. K. Note of marriage licence, 26th June 1699, "St. K. Act Book," fo. 4.

WARD, Elizabeth (see Kingston, Richard).

WARDELL, Teresia (see Jameson, Benjamin).

WARREN, Peter, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Ann Millard, spr., 28, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 5th October, 1769.

WARREN, Edmund, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Mary Mardon, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 16th September, 1785.

WARREN, Catherine (see Baker, Jacob).

## ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

WATE, Jane (see Douglas, Richard).

WATKINS, Thomas, bachr., 21, St. K., gentleman, and Elizabeth Blye, widow, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 20th February, 1799.

WATSON, William, bachr., 21, St. K., and Ann Hide, spr., 21, St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surrey. He signs bond and allon. 25th November, 1789.

WATSON, Ann (see Winter, Valentine).

WATSON, Margaret (see Arnold, James).

WATSON, Phillis (see Greenfield, John).

WEEDON, Elizabeth (see Clark, Richard).

WELCH, John, bachr., 21, St. K., waterman, and Margaret Wadle, spr., 21, St. George, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 23rd August, 1791.

WELLS, Eleanor (see Borham, Charles).

WELLS, Martha (see Fell, George)

WELLS, Mary (see Steer, Benjamin).

WESTON, Ann (see Blackler, Robert).

WESTON, Leonoro (see Castell, George).

WHICHELO, William, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Elizabeth Wall, spr., 21, St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surrey. He signs bond and allon. 8th October, 1774.

WHITE, William, bachr., 27, St. K., mariner, and Mary Sroder, widow, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 26th November, 1774.

WHITE, Henry, widower, St. K., mariner, and Mary Collett, widow, St. K. He signs (by mark) bond and allon. 3rd August, 1784.

WHITFEILD, Pheby (see Marcrom, Edward).

WILDE, James, bachr., 21, St. Andrew Undershaft, London, grocer, and Catherine Bignell, widow, of the extra-parochial place adjoining the precinct of St. K. near the Tower. He signs bond and allon. 30th September, 1791.

WILDMAN, Joan (see Good John, Pasquall).

WILKINSON, William, bachr., 21, St. K., lighterman, and Ann Middleton, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 6th August, 1789.

WILKINSON, Alexander, bachr., 26, St. K., mariner, and Hannah Ross, widow, St. George, Middlesex. He signs (by mark) bond and allon. 13th September, 1791.

WILLIAMSON, William, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Elizabeth Taylor, widow, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 7th December, 1765.

WILLIAMSON, William, bachr., 21, St. K., carpenter, and

## ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

- Mary Halfmicht, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 10th November, 1784.
- WILLIAMSON, George, widower, St. George in the East, Middlesex, taylor, and Mary Jones, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 6th October, 1801.
- WILLMORE, Elizabeth (see Turpin, Thomas).
- WILLSON, James, bachr., 21, St. K., gentleman, and Ironnimey Samkin, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 17th March, 1769.
- WILLSON, William, widower, St. K., mariner, and Sarah Waite, widow, St. George in the East, Middlesex. He signs (by mark) bond and allon. 3rd September, 1791.
- WILSON, John, bachr., 29, St. K., mariner, and Elizabeth Cook, spr., 18, St. K., with consent of her father, Thomas Cook, of Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, butcher. John Wilson signs, Thomas Cook marks, bond and allon. 31st January, 1764.
- WILSON, John, bachr., 26, St. K., mariner, and Ann Burton, spr., 21, St. K. He signs (by mark) bond and allon. 9th August, 1776.
- WILSON, Beatrice (see Eagan, Peter).
- WILSON, Elizabeth (see Richardson, Edward).
- WINNINTON, Mary (see Higginson, Jonathan).
- WINTER, Valentine, bachr., 25, St. K., mariner, and Ann Watson, widow, St. Dunstan, Stepney, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 22nd February, 1758.
- WINTER, Ann (see Tyrër, Robert).
- WISEMAN, John, bachr., St. K., and Martha Proctor, spr., St. K. Note of marriage licence, 4th February, 1698, "St. K. Act Book," fo. 2.
- WOLLSTONECRAFT, Elizabeth (see Bishop, Meridith).
- WONDELL, John, bachr., St. K., and Jane Bond, spr., St. K. Note of marriage licence, 13th July, 1699, "St. K. Act Book," fo. 4.
- WOOD, Ann (see Taylor, William).
- WOODMAN, Sarah (see Arrowsmith, Richard).
- WOODWARD, Mary (see Jones, Thomas).
- WRAY, Margaret (see Banks, William).
- WREN, Elizabeth (see King, Joseph).
- YEILDER, Ann (see Hume, Peter).
- YOUNG, Andrew, bachr., 26, St. K., mariner, and Margaret Hobday, spr., 21, St. John, Wapping, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 8th October, 1789.

## SOME NOTES ABOUT THE CANTLOWE FAMILY.

BY H. R. PLOMER.

NOW that the pleasant suburb of Streatham can be easily reached by swift and frequent electric cars, perhaps a little more interest will be taken in its history than appears to have been the case hitherto. Not that its seclusion has prevented it from being despoiled of many of its treasures. Its parish church was once filled with tombs and monuments, brasses and sculpture, that dated far back into the Middle Ages. Some of these things were seen and recorded by that faithful and zealous antiquary John Aubrey, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Some of them still remained there in the days of Manning and Bray, that is, in 1814, though for the most part those excellent historians were content with the authority of their predecessor. But not long afterwards destruction overtook the church and its belongings. A writer to "Notes and Queries" in 1855 makes the following sad lament :

In the year 1825, when the old parish church was pulled down, several sepulchral brasses were removed from the walls; and some old armour which was suspended above the effigy of a knight of the fourteenth century was taken away. These have never been restored, nor have I been able to ascertain what has become of them. Of course the natural conclusion is that some sacrilegious churchwarden has sold them to the highest bidder; but as it is possible they may still be in existence, will you kindly afford me this means of putting the inquiry?

There also formerly hung in the chancel the arms of Edward Ap John in a curious old frame; the crest was a man's head with a serpent entwined round the neck. Any information respecting this will be gratefully received.

Neither of these queries brought any reply, at least through the medium of "Notes and Queries." The story makes one's blood boil. If ever a man deserved universal censure it was the vicar of Streatham in 1825, who had so little pride in the structure committed to his charge, that he did not jealously watch over the treasures within it and see that they were put into a safe place during the rebuilding, and afterwards restored to the church. But it is idle to dwell upon this deplorable instance of clerical carelessness; all that now remains in Streatham Church for the antiquary to look at is the mutilated stump of a knight in armour, an old

## SOME NOTES ABOUT THE CANTLOWE FAMILY.

Elizabethan monument, and a small brass on the north-west wall in memory of a former vicar. For the rest we must thank Aubrey for his faithful record.

One of the tombs which he described, which has disappeared since the days of Manning and Bray, was erected to the memory of Margaret Cantlowe, the wife of a citizen and mercer of London, who died in the year 1486. This is his description of it, with Manning and Bray's supplementary information :<sup>1</sup>

In the same wall [*i.e.* the north wall] higher in the chancel is another Gothic canopy with a flat arch. Beneath this is a marble slab fixed sideways in the wall, which has been evidently displaced. Mr. Aubrey says that on a grave stone formerly on the ground, afterwards removed to this arch, were the figures of a woman (the head and upper part of the body torn off), at her feet five sons and two daughters, and this inscription :

Celestiall Prynnesse, thow blessed Virgin Mary,  
Thy servant Margret Cantlowe, call to Remembraunce,  
And pray to thy dere Sonne, the Well of all Mercy,  
To pardon her Trespas and Fautes of Ignoraunce ;  
Whiche to Hen. Cantlowe, was wyffe wythoute Varyaunce ;  
And dowhtyr also to Nicholas Alwyn,  
Mercers of London, God shelde them all from Synne.

The sayd Margrete died V. Day of Marcij a<sup>o</sup> 1486.

The beginning of each line of this inscription is still legible, and part of the figures are seen, but the rest is hid by wainscot.

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury is a group of wills of members of the Cantlowe family, and by means of these wills we can make an outline sketch of its history, faint and partial it is true, but sufficient to make us wish that that "sacrilegious churchwarden" was alive now and could be adequately punished for destroying the tomb of Margaret Cantlowe.

The earliest of the series, and the shortest, is that of Sir William Cantlowe, knight, citizen, and mercer, dated the 21st of February, 1462-3, from his house in Milk Street, and proved on the 11th of May, 1464 (P.C.C. 4. Godyn). His wife's name was Elizabeth, but the will gives no further clue to her identity, and he left behind him three sons, William, Henry, and Thomas, and three daughters, Anne, Joan, and Catherine.

His dwelling-house in Milk Street, and the adjoining premises in the occupation of William Cogan, mercer, he left to his wife, as well as some land in the parish of St. Clement Danes without Temple Bar. What this land consisted of we learn from a deed

<sup>1</sup> "Aubrey's Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey," 1718, 8vo, vol. i., p. 209.

## SOME NOTES ABOUT THE CANTLOWE FAMILY.

in the Public Record Office (Ancient Deeds, C. 3154), by which, in the 20 Henry VI. (1441-2), Sir Robert Hungerford and others demised to Sir William Estefield, Henry Frowyk, William Melreth, John Olney, and William Cantelowe, all of them mercers, their meadow adjoining their messuage called "Bosammesynne" on the west, and their land called "Clementesynne mede" on the north; reserving a sufficient footpath for their servants to go by the said meadow from the gate of the said messuage towards London.

To his second son Henry, on the completion of his apprenticeship, he left the income from another house in Milk Street, then occupied by Richard Syff, mercer, as well as certain lands in the town of Faversham in Kent.

The second will of the series is that of Henry Cantlowe, citizen and mercer, the second son of Sir William, dated the 5th of November, 1490, and proved the 20th December in the same year (P.C.C. 26. Milles). It is a lengthy document, covering five closely-written pages of the register, and from the first line to the last is full of interest to the antiquary. He desired that he might be buried in the Lady Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, Milk Street, as near as possible to his father, and on the day of his funeral twenty-four poor men of the parish were to carry torches, and each one was to receive a black gown and a small sum of money. He also left a sum of a hundred pounds to purchase land for the enlargement of St. Mary Magdalene, Milk Street, but if the necessary ground could not be purchased within three years, a portion of the money was to be laid out in repairing the body of the church, and the remainder in salary to a priest to say mass for his soul for fourteen years. He further desired that a month's mind should be kept in the same church for the souls of his wives Elizabeth and Margaret, his father and mother, brother and sisters. From this it would seem that since his father's death, in 1464, Henry Cantlowe had lost his mother, his brother William, and his sisters Ann and Joan, and had also buried two wives and married a third.

In another portion of the will he refers to his "moder-in-law," Margaret Phillips, late the wife of Richard Syff, mercer. This is clearly the Richard Syff mentioned in the will of Sir William Cantelowe. His death occurred early in July, 1476, and his will is also in the Prerogative Court, from which we learn that he had a daughter Elizabeth, who was, however, unmarried at that time. It is quite possible that Henry Cantlowe served his apprenticeship with Richard Syff, and that here we have another instance of the apprentice marrying his master's daughter. But her married life must have been brief, and apparently she had no children.

His second wife, Margaret, was the lady whose tomb was once

## SOME NOTES ABOUT THE CANTLOWE FAMILY.

in the parish church of Streatham, and she was, we believe, the mother of the two children, Richard and Joane, mentioned in Henry Cantlowe's will. But according to Aubrey her tombstone bore the figures of five sons and two daughters. Were they also Henry Cantlowe's children, and did they include the two above-mentioned? Supposing him to have married his first wife Elizabeth in 1477, and that she died within a twelvemonth, his second marriage could hardly have taken place before 1478, and Margaret Cantlowe, we are told, died in 1486, so that her seven children must have been born within eight years, not by any means an out-of-the-way occurrence, though the more probable explanation seems to be that she had been married before, and that the effigies on her tomb were those of the children by her first husband; but in that case one would have expected to find some mention of it on her tombstone.

Her father, Nicholas Alwyn, was a prominent man in the City of London, and became Lord Mayor in 1500. He evidently lived somewhere in the neighbourhood of Streatham, or Tooting, as at his death he left various sums of money for the repair of the roads between the two places, and between Streatham and Croydon.<sup>1</sup> Henry Cantlowe also speaks of his place at Tooting, and he may have acquired this with his wife.

Henry Cantlowe's third wife was a Martin, as in his will he mentions his wife's brother, Lawrence Martyn. She had been married twice before, the first time to Richard Fabyan, and the second time to Stephen Gibson, by whom she had a numerous family. She does not appear to have had any children by Henry Cantlowe.

Henry Cantlowe's bequests were numerous and bountiful; almost every monastery and house of nuns in and around London received some small sum as a remembrance. The hospitals and larger houses received a legacy, as did the poor prisoners in the various City prisons, and over and above these he left a sum of £20 16s. 8d. to be divided amongst five thousand poor people in "peny meal." No doubt this was in pious remembrance of the feeding of the five thousand by Our Saviour. Such a bequest must have entailed an enormous amount of organization, and we very much doubt whether it was ever executed. In this connection, however, another passage in Henry Cantlowe's will is worth noticing. He left a few shillings to the "peny brotherhood" of the church of St. Lawrence in the Old Jewry. This "peny brotherhood" may have been instituted for the purpose of distributing charitable gifts such as the above.

<sup>1</sup> P.C.C. 4. Adeane.

## SOME NOTES ABOUT THE CANTLOWE FAMILY.

Henry Cantlowe possessed a great deal of property in the county of Bedford, and left legacies both to the churches and the poor of the various parishes in which it was situated. But to us the most interesting of these bequests are those which concern the parishes of Streatham and Tooting.

Thus, he left a sum of forty shillings to provide "shirts, smoks, gownes, and cotis" for the poor householders of both places. To the parson of Streatham he bequeathed ten shillings, as well as a sum of forty shillings to "the werks of the body of the church at Streatham," and half that sum to the church of Totyng Graveney for the same purpose.

Of his brothers and sisters only two are mentioned, his brother Thomas, and his children Jeffrey and Alice, and Dame Katherine Crowmer, "my sister, the wife of Sir James Crowmer, knight, and their daughter Margaret."

Amongst his other bequests the following may be worth notice :

To Elyn the wyf of the godeman at the Crowne within Newgate late my servant.

To the wife of the barber on the North side of my gate.

To John Pierson clerke of the Mercery towards the bildyng of the cornehous.

One of his executors was his father-in-law, Nicholas Alwyn, and his overseer Richard Fox, Bishop of Exeter.

The third of these wills is that of Joan Cantlowe, the third wife of Henry Cantlowe, which was dated the 11th September, 1492, and proved very shortly afterwards. With the exception of the alteration of a few names, this will is worded almost identically with that of Henry Cantlowe, and gives one the impression that it was not only drawn up by the same hand, but also at the same time as that of her husband's. She desired that she might be buried beside her late husband, Thomas Fabyan, in the church of St. Lawrence, Old Jewry, and she refers to Richard Cantlowe and Joan Cantlowe as "the children of Henry Cantlowe late my husband." She left a standing cup of silver gilt, value five pounds, to the Company of Mercers, besides numerous bequests for the reparation of numerous churches in London and in various parts of the county of Bedford.

There is something not a little pathetic in the fate of this family. Richard, the only son of Henry Cantlowe, died without issue, and the children of Henry's brother Thomas also had no issue, so that the property passed into other hands through the female line. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, Milk Street, was swept away in the Great Fire of 1666, while the tomb of

## LONDON AGRICULTURE AND TAXATION.

Margaret Cantlowe has been destroyed through the carelessness of a vicar and perhaps the cupidity of a "sacrilegious churchwarden."

## LONDON AGRICULTURE AND TAXATION IN THE XIVTH CENTURY.

BY W. HENEAGE LEGGE.

IN these days of anxious questionings about the flocking of rustics into towns, over-population, congested areas, corn-tax, and the food supply in time of war, it is not without interest to take a peep into the past—a glance back to those long-bygone conditions of our great City when poppies gleamed gloriously in golden cornfields within a mile of Temple Bar; when lambs danced and cattle dozed among the daisies blooming beside the river that meandered through the meadows of Westminster and Charing. Look, for instance, in what are commonly called the "Nonæ Rolls," records of the value of the ninth part of the sheaves, the fleeces, and the lambs (and also of the fifteenth part of the movable goods of those who did not live by agriculture, or on their own resources); a tax granted to Edward III. by his faithful Lords and Commons to be spent on "the safeguard of our Realm and on our wars of Scotland, France, and Gascoigne."

During those campaigns little anxiety can have troubled our statesmen as to food supplies in time of war, for almost within sound of Bow bells enough corn was grown and sheep were reared to feed the whole City of London.

The commissioners of this taxation based their estimates very much upon a valuation of titheable products of the land made fifty years before, by order of Pope Nicholas IV.

Since the "ninths" were levied upon places and not persons, we do not find any long catalogue of names in that part which deals with London and its neighbourhood. But the tax of the fifteenth on movable goods affords many personal names. Thus in *Westmethefeld* the "assessors and vendors of the ninths and fifteenths" account for 19*d.* received from Coletta the Baker, the only female named as plying a trade in this parish. In those days women were more often keepers of ale-shops than of any other house of trade. Another parishioner named was Peter atte Gate, who doubtless derived his name from having his dwelling near one of the City gates. Philip Dykeman appears as the richest taxpayer; while John Dobeley, Richard Benth, and John Martyn

## LONDON AGRICULTURE AND TAXATION.

were the poorest, with but twenty shillingworth of movable goods; John le Meyn, John de Nettewell, and Stephen of London occupying a medium position.

It is almost startling to think of sheaves and lambs grown and raised in Smithfield; yet the assessors account for forty shillings received from the aforesaid Peter and other parishioners as the value of the ninth part of the sheaves, fleeces, and lambs of the parish.

Yet more remarkable does it seem to read that John de Guldeford and John de Hendon, parishioners of *St. Clement Danes*, complain that "there are only 24 acres of arable land and no lambs or sheep," so that the value of the ninth there is only 8s. Nor were those parishioners paying their "fifteenths" largely endowed with movable goods; John of Oxford and Wm. of Northwich being rated on 30s., and Henry the Gardener on 20s. On the other hand, in *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields* the assessors account for £5 6s. 8d., paid by Thomas Plumtre and Edmund the Barber, as the value of the ninths of the parish, together with the ninths of the Prior and Convent of Westminster.

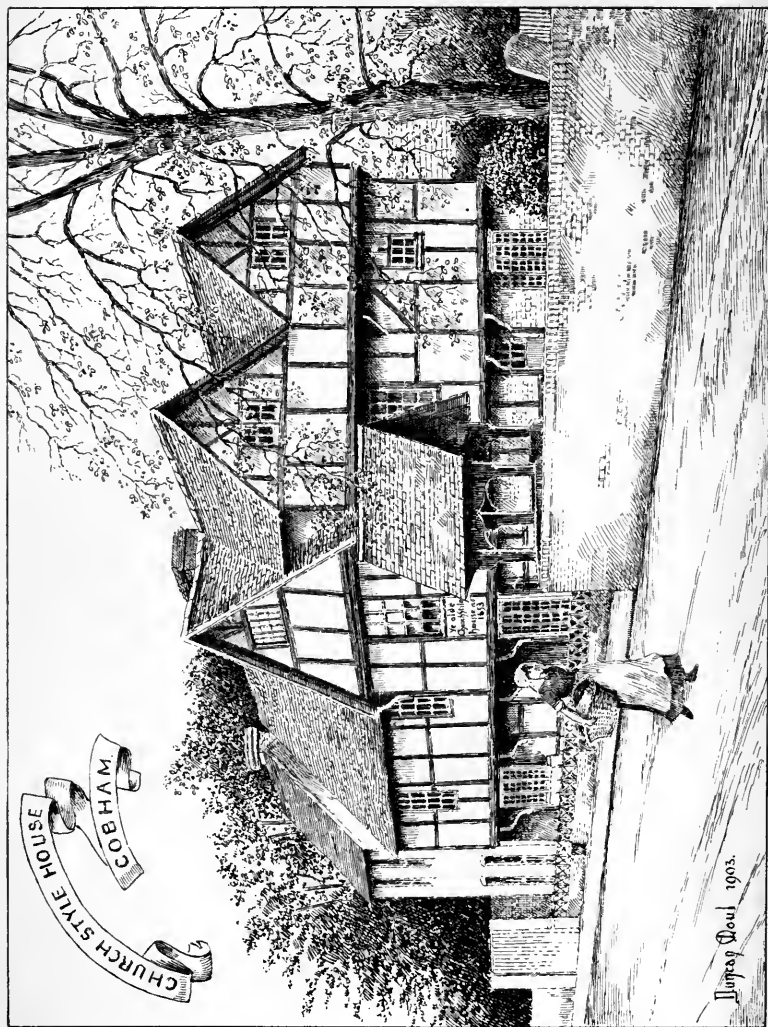
The fact that this amount did not equal by £4 the valuation made by Pope Nicholas is accounted for by the great value (included in the latter estimate) of the hay-crops and pasturage for cattle in the fertile meadows lying about St. Martin's and St. Peter's.

The Pope's taxation of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*, reached even a larger sum, amounting to £28. In paying the true value of the ninths (together with that of St. Peter's of Westminster) at £13 6s. 8d., the parishioners, John of Guldeford, John of Hendon, Henry of Selby, William Culfo, and Simon of Derby, account for the substantial difference between these two sums as being due to the fact that the previous valuation had included the tithe of hay, the oblations at the altar, and other small tithes. As to the "fifteenth" on movable goods, only 5s. 4d. was received from Johanna the Wine-seller, William Culpho, and Nicholas the Wake.

In *Shoredych* the value of the ninth, together with that of the prebend of Fynesbury (held by Dan Thomas de Astele), was 14s., as paid by the hands of John de Mundene and John Stour. The money-lenders of the parish, Peter le Yonge, Richard le Yonge, Roger le Hert [or Hart], John the son of Roger, William le Hert [or Hart], John the son of Richard le Hert, William Stour, John le Yonge, Stephen Mody, John Mody, and William Norkyn, with the prebendary of Fynesbury—singular conjunction—paid the substantial sum of 51s. 9d.

*Fynesbury* itself paid 40s. for its ninths of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs, together with the ninths of St. Bartholomew of Smithfield.





## SOME NOTES ON COBHAM, SURREY.

*St. Giles Portopol and Blumisbery* paid by the hand of the master of the lepers of St. Giles and Roger de Bedefeld £6 13s. 4d.; other parishioners named being William of Totenhall, William of Tesewold, Roger Fysh, Walter Goldbetere, and William the Parker, the occupation of the two latter being indicated by their names. In the same parish Magota la Charere, Henry la Pente, Wm. Parker, and Emma de Pedyngton paid 6s. 4d. as their fifteenths.

*Kensyngton*, taxed at £28 13s. 4d. under Pope Nicholas, paid £14 7s. by the hands of Richard Colyn, John Fromound, John Vicar, and Walter Cryps, as the true value of the ninths in their parish, together with those of the pensioners of Westminster; the difference being accounted for by reason of 428½ acres of arable land lying fallow, while 56s. of rent and 406 acres of arable land belong to the rector of the church as glebe, with 9 acres of meadow. A parishioner with a very rural name, viz., John of Depedene, paid 16d. as his fifteenth. Other London parishes where corn and lambs were raised were:

*Fulham* which paid £20 at the hand of Godfrey Frankeley, Henry de Langham, Maurillus de Stanford, and Thomas de Wanden.

*Hakeney* paid £33 6s. 8d. by Ralph Lenys, Richard Goodall, and Ricard Adam; the money-lenders being William Goldyng and William Paule.

*Willesden* paid £12 at the hand of William Barbeour; *Kentyss-ton* £8 13s. 4d. by Henry Cros; *Tyburne* £6 by John Mylls; and *Totenhall* paid £14 at the hand of Master John Jakestle, as the value of the ninth part of its sheaves, fleeces, and lambs.

## SOME NOTES ON COBHAM, SURREY.

BY C. A. VELLACOT.

AT the time of the Domesday Survey, Cobham, or Covenham, was held by the Benedictine house of Chertsey. Henry I. allowed the monks an inclosed park at Cobham and free warren in their Surrey estates for the taking of foxes, hares, pheasants, and wild cats.

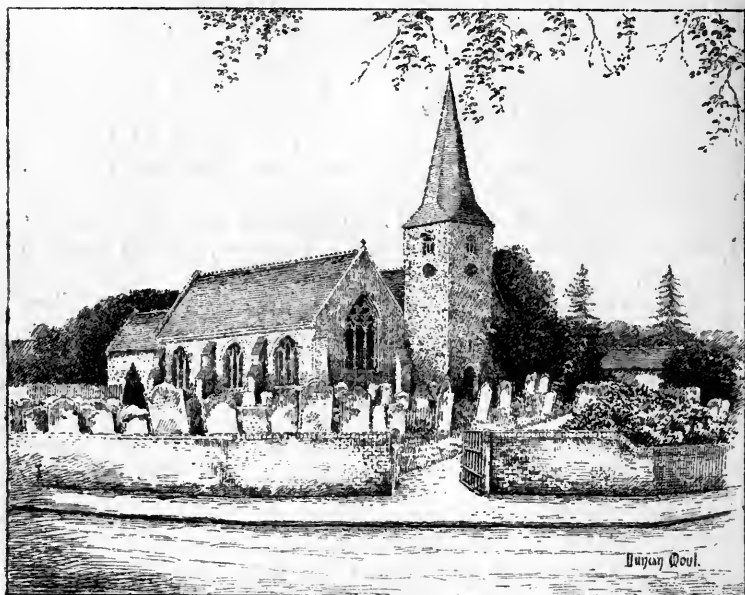
Stephen granted a market in "Coueham," and later we find a fair well established there on St. Andrew's day.

The rectory and advowson were early possessions of the Abbey, but did not become impropriate till 1465.

At the Dissolution they were granted, with the rest of the Abbey property, to the newly-founded house of Bisham in Berks, but re-

## SOME NOTES ON COBHAM, SURREY.

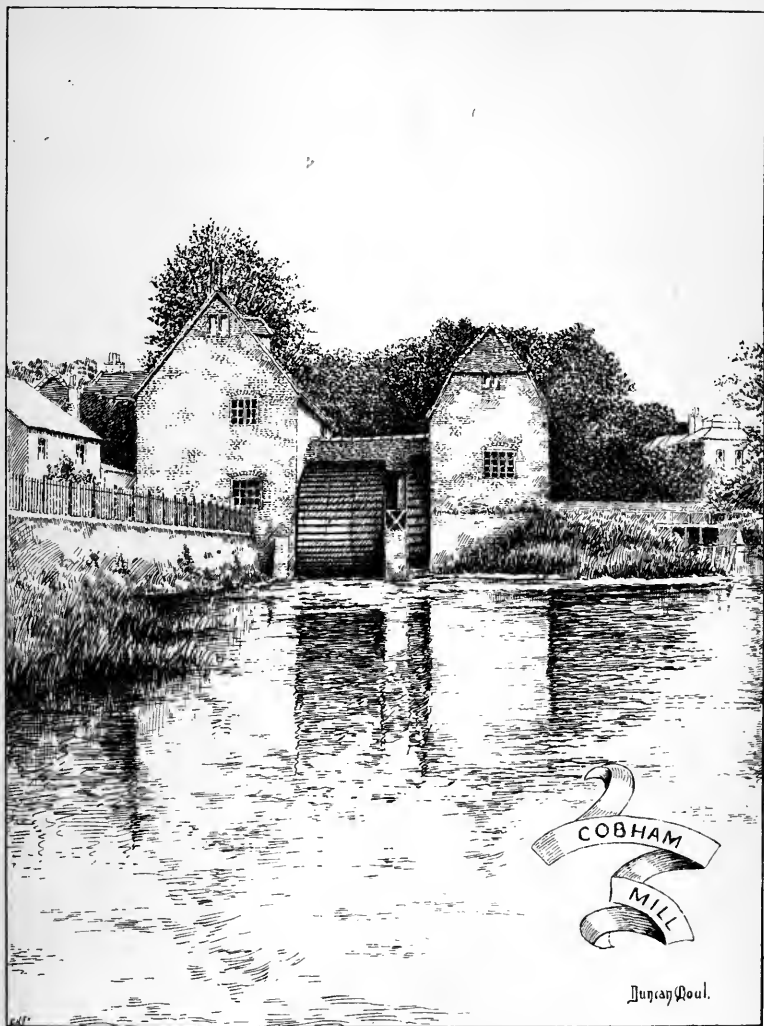
verted within twelve months to the Crown. William Fountayn and Richard Mayn received them by grant in 1550. The fabric of the church is mainly late Decorated, but the south porch and tower are Norman; the two-light belfry window suggests they probably date from the early eleventh century. We may compare the towers of Sompting, Earls Barton, and the later Lincoln churches of St. Peter and St. Mary-le-Wigford. In the church a brass, originally engraved with the figure of a priest bearing a chalice, is of considerable interest. The same brass was afterwards used as



COBHAM CHURCH.

the funeral tablet of a layman, and bears on the reverse an effigy of a bearded man in plate-armour, "James Sutton, sometyme Bayle of this Lordeshyppe," who died in July 1530. This brass has now been fixed on a swivel so that both sides may be easily seen. As the shadow of the Dissolution drew near many of the doomed houses granted leases of their land on long terms; and a reference in a deed<sup>1</sup> (28th April 1564) shows that this happened at Chertsey. Abbot John Corderoy gave a forty years' lease of the manor of Cobham in the year 1534 to Richard Sutton, probably the last

<sup>1</sup> Public Record Office: Ancient Deeds, A. 5733.





## SOME NOTES ON COBHAM, SURREY.

Abbey bailiff, and son of the "Bayle" above-mentioned. The names of his sons, who, in accordance with an award, transfer their right in the lease, are James, described as *Gentleman* of Coveham, and John, *Citizen and merchant-tailor* of London. "Coveham Myll" is mentioned in letters patent dated 10th April, 1552, by which the King demises it to Sir Anthony Browne, kt., on condition that the grantee shall keep in repair the "Cogges, Ronges, and Bayes of the said Mill." Further, on August the tenth of the same year, George Bygley, gentleman, "servant" of Sir A. Browne, demised it to Thomas Howse, yeoman, reserving to the grantor half the fish caught in the watercourse and ponds adjacent.<sup>2</sup>

The Church Style House dates from the year 1632. In the early years of the seventeenth century this tenement was the freehold of Roger Bellowe, who left it by will (29th April, 1614) to the churchwardens of St. James, Clerkenwell, and their successors, on condition that they should yearly pay the churchwardens of Cobham the sum of twenty shillings at Lady Day, and this sum was to be spent by the churchwardens in providing bread for the poor of Cobham on Good Friday, and to be bestowed "none otherwise than in bread." The residue of the rent was likewise to be spent on bread to be distributed on every Sabbath to the poor of the parish of Clerkenwell.

No deed appears to be preserved in the Record Office referring to the old Church Style House itself, but one<sup>3</sup> exists whereby a cottage is conveyed by John Brimmesgrave and Henry Keten to Richard Symond of Coveham and Alice his wife, situated in Cobham aforesaid, between the gate of the churchyard of Cobham on the east and the tenement of the said Richard on the west.

A long lease of this interesting old house has now been taken by Mrs. Moresby Chinnery, of Hatchford Park, and the whole has been restored by Mr. Leonard Martin, F.R.I.B.A., with a view to it being opened at Christmas as a home of rest.

One or two rooms still have portions of the original fine oak panelling. The date recently placed on the front of the house was taken from an old oak bracket which was removed when the house was restored some years ago, and is now in the possession of Mr. Martin, of Cobham.

<sup>2</sup> Public Record Office: Ancient Deeds, A. 6012 and 6593.      <sup>3</sup> B. 1212.

## THE ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

BY CHARLES HENRY ASHDOWN.

THE following extracts from the old account book of the school are a continuation of those previously published in this Magazine (*vide* "Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries," vol. i., January, 1895, p. 11; April, 1895, p. 39; October, 1895, p. 138; and vol. ii., January, 1896, p. 40) by the former headmaster, the Rev. Frank Willcox. They embrace the period between 1646 and 1659, and only those items have been reproduced which are deemed to be of general interest. Footnotes have been introduced in a few cases where they may possibly give additional historical value to the extracts.

1646-1647. Imprimis pd: to Mr. Greene and Mr. Steedham and Mr. Ditchfeild School Masters to the ffree Schoole before mentioned for one whole yeares stipend as appears by their acquittances, £24 13s. 04d.

Item, rec: of the Schollers to buy coales, £01 15s. 00d.

Item paid to the Usher the sum of £06 10s. 00d.

*folio* 18. Item spent at the breakinge up of the ffree Schoole at Ester 1647, £00 00s. 09d.

It. pd. for 4 Lattices to sett before the windowes belonging to the sd. ffree schoole, £00 02s. 00d.

It. pd. by me John King Doctor in Phissick the 10th of June 1647 to Edward Clark by virtue of an order from the Maior and Burgesses dated the 7th of June 1647 being the Lady Day rent of Mr. Gilbert Silliock the sum of £05 00s. 00d.

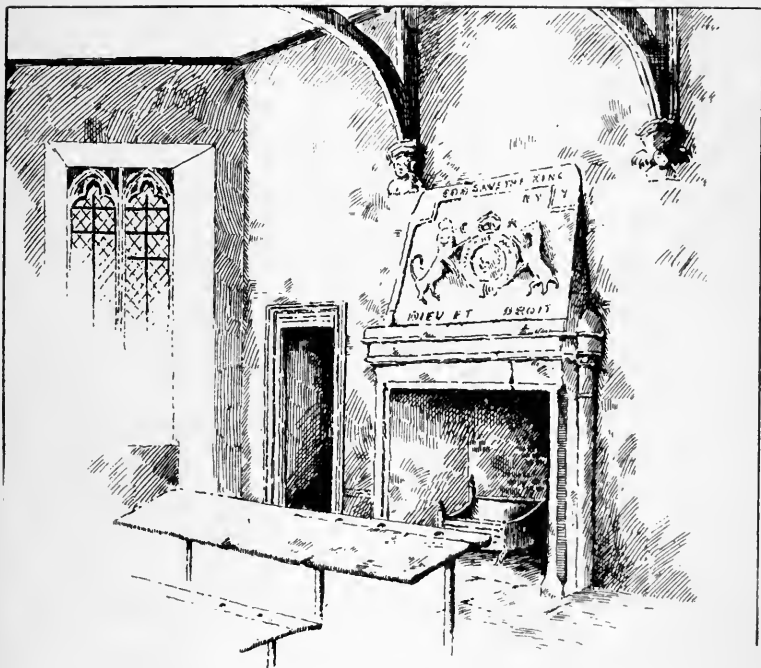
Item pd. to 4 souldiers that were quartered upon Mr. Ashtor by order of some of the burgesses the sum of £00 02s. 00d.

which souldiers were of Collonell Lilburne [*folio* 19] his regimt.

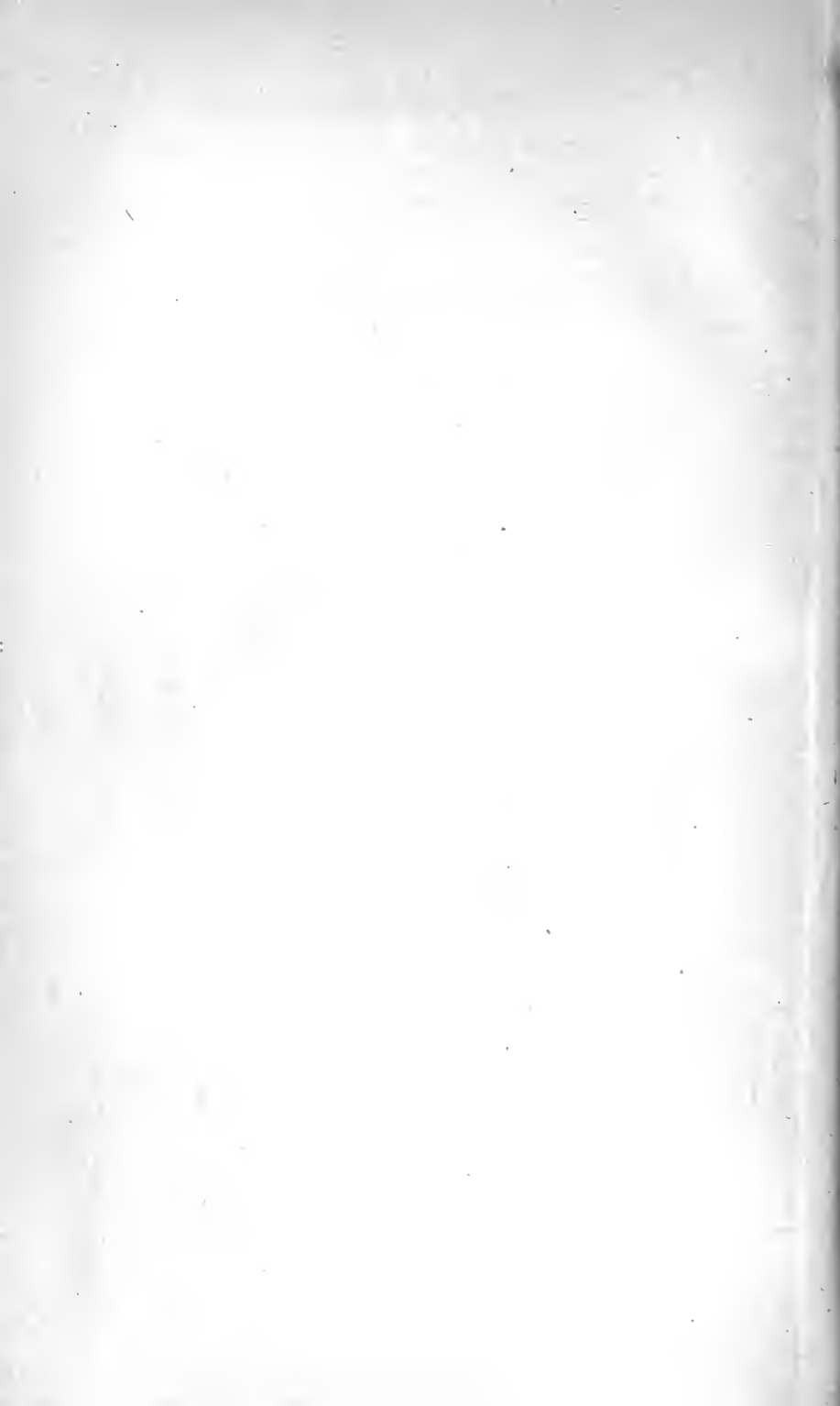
AT THE MAIORS COURT YE 20TH DCR: 1647.

It is ordered by the Maior and Burgesses of this Burrough that Doctor John King is desired to pay to William Hickman of the sayd Borrough the sum of 5: out of the monies in his hands that he hath receaved of Mr. Gilbt. Siliock for his wyne lycence as he was one of the Governors of the Free School for the satisfyinge of the remainder of ye 15lb: which he payd for the use of the sd. Burrough according to our desires, £05 00s. 00d.

(Also ordered to pay Mr. William New 1s. 6d., and Messrs. Robert Ivory and Edward Eames £4 16s. 6d.).



Fireplace in St. Albans Grammar School.



# ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Item pd. Mr. Richards ffor his charges when hee went to London a bought the wine lycince, £00 17s. 08d.

Item pd. Tho. Marston for a tax ffor my Lord Cromwell for the Schoole land, £00 17s. 07d.

Item pd. Dockter Kings man ffor a warrant ffor ffeching the seasons before him for seassing the schoole land, £00 00s. 06d.

Itm. pd. ffor settinge up the oyorns where theay keepe the fiar, £00 00s. 08d.

The 18th of January 1647. Rec. the day and year abousayd by me William Hickman of Doctor John King ye sum of £5: according to the order of the Maior and Burgesses being a full discharge of the fiteene pounds which I have payd by their appointment for the use of the Burrough: I say rec.

(Signed) Will Hickman.

(Receipt also given by William New of 1s. 6d. due to him.)

Rec. the day and yeare abouesayd by us Robt. Ivory and Edward Eames governors of the ffree School of Doctor John Kinge the sum of foure pounds sixteene shill, and six pence according to the order of the Maior and Burgesses we say received by us.

(Signed) Robert Ivory.

Edw: Eames.

1647-1648. It. paide to Mr. John Simpson ye last of June 1648 which he should have had long before of ye governors, £05 00s. 00d.

It. spent at Whitesuntide when the Scollers broke up Scole upon the visitors and others, £00 02s. 04d.

Item pd. out of Thomas Masons rente as by his billes appeare, £01 16s. 05d.

Item pd. out of Edward Seabrookes rente, £00 01s. 10d.

Item pd. for wyne, bread, beere, and fier to Mr. Silliock when the Scollers broake up at Christide 1648 for the Vistors and others that came to the skoole then ye som of £00 04s. 02d.

1648-1649. Itm. recd. of Mr. Gilbt. Seliok for one whole yeares rent for the Towne wyne Lycence, £11 00s. 00d.

Item given to Samuel Jewell with the consent of the Companie, £07 00s. 00d.

(Samuel Jewell was Parish Clerk of the Abbey Parish, d. May 1654).

Itm. pd. will Graves ffor fflower oyorne pins to hol up th'doore pest that goes in to the leds, £00 00s. 04d.

1649-1651. Rec. of Mr. Edward Eames the 9th of January 1649 at Mr. Maiors Cort, £06 05s. 02d.

Rec. of Mr. Gilbert Seliocke the seventh of May 1651 the sume of Five pounds there beinge then due two and twenty pounds to

## ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

the corpration which they weare contented to forgive him,  
£05 00s. 00d.

The holle some of the recettes is £102 11s. 05d.

Item giuen to Samuel Jewell with the consent of the Companie,  
£07 00s. 00d.

1651-1652. Paid to Mr. Robert Robotham for one whole  
yeares quit rent for the schoole lands, £1 8s. 0d.

Spent upon the visitors when the Schollers brake up Christide,  
3s. 3d.

Alsoe paid to younge Sam. Jewell by the consent and appointmt.  
of the Company, £2.

Alsoe paid for renewinge of six hundred and ffyve and twentie  
pounds of old lead after the rate of an halfePENNEY in the pownde  
for change, £1 9s. 0d. [*sic*, probably error for £1 6s. 0d.].

Alsoe paid to the plumber for an hundred and fiftie and three  
pounds of new lead (more than the old lead) at 2d. the pownd,  
£1 9s. 6d.

Alsoe paid for ffower and twentie pounds of Soadar at 10d. the  
pownd, £1.

Alsoe paid for bread beere and candles which the plumber used  
when hee mended the lead, 1s. 0d.

Alsoe paid for two new fformes for the Schollers to sitt on in the  
Pettie-Schoole, 8s. 0d.

1652-1653. Also paid for one Cay [? key] fore the pety  
Schoole, 6d.

Also paid to John barnes for 2 yds, 6 foot and a halfe of winescoot  
fore the seats and Cubort dores at 4d. the yard, 11s.

Also paid for 2 quarters to make joyces [joists].

Alsoe payed to Marting Climont for mending of the lockes and  
2 Cayes for the Schole dores, 2s. 0d.

Alsoe paid to Mathon Clement for 10 plates and holdfastes for  
the Cuborts, 2s. 8d.

Also to Samuell Climont for 7 pare of hinges for the Cubord  
doores, 3s. 6d.

1652-1653. Also giuen to the Cryer of Mr. Robottom's Cort  
and warning the Fefeoes in, 2s. 6d.

Also giuen to Mr. Ellis for the copies and other writings of the  
Schoole lands, £1 0s. 0d.

Also giuen to young Sam Jewell by the apointment of Mr.  
Maior and the Cumpany at a Cort, £2.

Also paid for the repare of the libery and for 180 tilles and 2  
ridg tilles, 4s. 0d.

Also paid for Interest for 12 pounds that Mr. Robottom had for  
a fine for the School land due at Mickhillmas, 7s. 2d.

## ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Also paid . . . for mending of the Iorne [iron] Rack, 17s. *od.*  
 1653-1654. Also paid to Gregory Diballs for laying downe the  
 sheetes of lead that were blone up with the wind, 2s. *od.*

Also paid to marting Clement for a lock to set on the galarie  
 doore that is in the Church, 1s. 4*d.*

Also giuen to Samuel Jewells sonne by the consent of Mr. Maior  
 and the rest of ye Companie the 13th of March 1653, £3 os. *od.*

Also for bricks, etc., for the Schoole porch, 7s. *od.*

Also for mending the raile about the Fire, 6*d.*

Also spent at Easter when the Schollers brake up and Mr. Maior and  
 the vizitors and some of the Companie at the Corner Taverne, 7s. 6*d.*

Also for mending the locke of the Cloyster Doore, 6*d.*

Also spent at The Bull when the vizitors, &c., 3s. 7*d.*

Also paid to these accountants for 7*li.* layed out for a fine for  
 the Schoole lands and for the interest, £7 8s. 4*d.*

1654-1655. Also giuen to Samuell Jewell by consent of the  
 Mayor and Burgesses, £2 os. *od.*

Also for mending the greate chayer in ye Schoole and for making  
 a new back to it, 3s. 10*d.*

Paid to Goodman Lawgood for a wheele and mending the  
 zeeling, 9s. *od.*

Paid to Mr. Ditchfield which he layd out about ye Schoole and  
 his seate in the Church, 10s. 6*d.*

Soe there remaynes in the accountants hands, £37 06s. 9*d.*, thirtie  
 pownds whereof th'aforesaid Governors haue lent to the Corporacon.

1657. Med. lent the Corporacon by the Governors of the Free  
 School by order of the Maior and principal Burgesses the sum of  
 thirty pound.

1657-1659. First payde to Mr. John Ditchfeild sometymes  
 Mr. of ye said Free Schoole for 3 quarter of a yeares Stipend for  
 himselfe and usher, £29.

Alsoe payde to Mr. Francis Hanslape now Mr. of ye said Free  
 Schoole for one yeare and a quarters Stipend for himself and Usher  
 endinge at Michmas 1659 the summe of £50.

Alsoe for mendinge ye locke of ye School white doore, 2*d.*

Alsoe paid to Gregorie Theoballs for lead and for casting it,  
 £5 1s. 4*d.*

Alsoe paid for 2 Ridge Tiles and for getting more help to raise  
 ye ladder, 1s. *od.*

Alsoe paid for 10 Candlestickes for ye Schoole, £2 13s. *od.*

„ „ „ bringinge them from London, 6*d.*

„ „ „ William Graive for settinge up of ye said candle-  
 stickes and for makinge fast ye wainscoate and for nailes, 10*d.*

Also paid for Six extinguishers, 9*d.*

# ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Also paid for an Eves lath, 4*d*.

Also paid to Mr. Hanslape for 2 bookes which hee bought for ye Schoole, viz., a bible and a dictionarie, £1 8*s*. 6*d*.

Also paid for a lanthorne, 1*s*. 10*d*.

1646-1659.

HEAD MASTERS.	TENANTS OF "BULLAMS."	VINTNERS.	GOVERNORS.
1646. John Ditchfeild (succeeded Alban Plum- tree this year)	Thomas Knolton Edward Seabrooke Thomas Marston	John Sympson of the "Bull" Tavern Gilbert Sillock of the "Corner Taverne" William Reddwood Leonard Woolley by the hands of Richard Ainge Richard Ainge Mrs. Sillock Mrs. Sympson Mr. Clarke } The and } Corner Mr. Ainge } Taverne.	1646-7. Mr. John King, doctor in P sick, Footnote 1 <sup>1</sup> Mr. William Ne F.
1658. Francis Hanslape F. 21.			1647-9. Mr. Ro Ivory, F. 3. Mr. Edward Ean, F.
<i>Ushers.</i>	<i>Tenants of Platt's House in "Cooke Row."</i>		1649-51. Mr. Gav Crosfeild, F. 5. Mr. William Ma ton, F. 6.
1646. Greene Steedham.	Richard Martin.		1651-2. Mr. Tho Oxton, F. 7. Mr. Ralphe Glad F.
			1652-3. Mr. Will Humfry, F. 9. Mr. William Ne
			1653-4. Mr. Ral Pollard, F. 11. Mr. William Ne
			1654-5. Mr. Tho Cowley, F. 10. Mr. John Symp F.
			1655-7. Mr. Ro Ivory. Mr. John Gape, F.
			1657-9. Mr. Edw Eames. Mr. John New, F.

# ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Soe there remaynes in their accomptants hands £17 02s. 11d. wh. their accompts. haue delivered with this booke unto Mr. Wm. Marston and Mr. Thos. Cowley ye young Governors of ye saide Free Schoole for the yeare ensueinge.

SCHOLARS.	TRADESMEN, ETC.
547. Abell Rumford, Thomas Redman, Thomas Scott, Michael Sillock, Robert Mitchell, John Fitch, Edmund Ton, James Martin, Thomas Smyth, John Smyth.	James Camppion, <i>folio 20</i> (glazier)
548. Three of Mr. Fellings Brothers, Goodman Lattimers sons, Mr. Will Noex [Nokes?], Will Jones, Stevan Van, John Rellum, Christopher Whelpy, Mr. Patchfors son.	Edward Dapett (builder)
549. John News son, Thomas Haywards son, George Fisher, Mr. Seliokes son, Mr. Hopes son, Mr. Richard An Cox, F. 15, William Cooke, — Tarbox, F. 22.	John Mote (builder)
550. Thomas Coathatt, John Ellis, two of the Duchfeilds, Thomas Sible, William Ivory, John Oxeson, John Twichet, Thomas Radrum, Roger Rashton, Ralphe Martin, Thomas Sler, Abraham Spencer, F. 24, Pearce Woodward, John Albert, John Haward, Thomas Redinge, Thomas Dicnill, Thomas Clarke, William Clarke.	Robert Fisher (bricklayer)
551. John Mott, Robert Bristoe, William Short.	Gammener Clyment of halenwell Streete (ironmonger)
552. James How, John Haild, John Tomson, Ralph Coles, William Hunt, Stanup Mills, Nanthan Cotton.	Goodman Well (carpenter)
553. Richard Preston, William Caylard, Jjack Cotchel, Albert New, Thomas Turner, Thomas Rambrige, William Marston, F. 23, Henry Dobson, John Burton, Harvey Stone, Athonie Farrer, Thomas Crosfeild, William Robinson.	Thomas Ewen (carpenter)
554. James Ellis, John Woodward, Simon Babb, two of King's sons, F. 16, George Bettison, Christopher Ridg, George Rotherham, John Guy, John Noake, John Los, Andrew Whelley, Benjamin Lowe.	Thomas Howard (ironmonger)
555. Thomas Margets, Joseph Margets, William Steppin, John Stanly, William Allot, William Farr, Moses Martin, Albert Eaton, Thomas Briggs, Charles Coninsby, F. 17, Thomas Ellis.	Goodman Allin (bell-rope)
556. John Jenins, Abraham New, Mark Hook, William Sene's son, John Cawson, William Blitheman, Thomas Richards, Thomas Cowley, Mrs. Stourton's son, John Mott's son, Mrs. Markham's son, a boarder at Edward Camfelds, James Rambridge his son, William Dalton, Mr. Hooper's son, Godfrey Scholfeilds son, Mr. Hickmans grandchild, John Gt, William Urrey.	William Hincksman (builder)
	Goodman Campion (smith)
	Goodman Hill (joiner)
	George Tiball (lead)
	George Ayglinton (bricklayer)
	Will Graves (ironmonger)
	Joseph Eames (joiner)
	Grigory Thybolls (lead)
	John Barber (odd man)
	Darnell (carpenter)
	William Hensman (carpenter)
	Mr. Ruth (ironmonger)
	William Nicholls (joiner)
	Robert Evans (mason)
	Affliction Rose (builder)
	James Hawgood (builder)
	Anthony Sackson (taverner)
	Robert Bradwyn (bricklayer)
	Campion (glazier)
	John Barnes (joiner)
	Martin Ellement (ironmonger)
	John Smith (odd man)
	Mr. Ellis (Notary)
	Anthony Kent (glazier)
	Mr. Richards (Notary)
	Peeter Fuller (bell-rope)
	Matthias Ellament (locksmith)
	Goodman Hawgood (carpenter)
	Goodman Covington (carter)
	James Feild (timber merchant)
	John New (ironmonger)
	Abraham Darroll (timber merchant)
	Goodman Joyner } Tax collectors
	Thomas Marston }

## ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Footnote 1. Dr. John King—a prominent St. Albans Royalist, member of the Grand Council of War in 1642; suffered violence to person and property in a riot in St. Albans in 1649 (Raphe Pollard, Junr., son of Mr. Raphe Pollard, q. v., being one of the aggressors subsequently arraigned for the assault); nominated for Mayor in 1647 and 1648 but passed over: threw up public life in disgust in 1649; father of Sir John King, q. v. His eldest son entered the School in 1644, and two more in 1654-55.

F. 2. Mr. William New (an Abraham New entered the School 1622), proprietor of the "Boar" Inn, Mayor in 1641 and 1649, d. 6th Aug. 1657. A prominent Royalist, arrested and imprisoned in 1642 in the Fleet Prison for reading the King's Proclamation. His sons entered the School, John New 1644, Robert 1653, Abraham 1657.

F. 3. Mr. Robert Ivory, Constable 1619, Mayor 1631, '42, '53, '64, d. Aug. 18th 1669. William Ivory, entered the School 1649 was probably his son.

F. 4. Mr. Edward Eames, Principal Burgess 1629, Mayor 1632, 1643, 1654, d. July 27th 1666.

F. 5. Mr. Gawen [Gwynne?] Crosfeild, Constable 1619: Mayor 1634, 1645, 1655, d. Ap. 11th 1666, one of the First Aldermen 1664. His son Robert entered 1631.

F. 6. Mr. William Marston, senr., Principall Burgess 1648; Mayor 1651, 1662, 1674, d. May 9th 1677, one of the first Aldermen 1664. His sons T. Marston and John entered the School in 1632, 1633.

F. 7. Mr. Thomas Oxton, Mayor 1636, 1644, 1656, 1667; one of the first Aldermen 1664: d. July 13th 1677. His son [presumably William] entered the School 1644.

F. 8. Mr. Ralph Gladman, entered the School 1630; Principal Burgess 1649: Mayor 1652: left the town 1685.

F. 9. Mr. William Humfrey; Mayor 1624, 1635, 1646, 1657; d. Nov. 26, 1659.

F. 10. Mr. Thomas Cowley the Elder, Mayor 1639, 1650, 1661. One of the first Aldermen 1664, d. Feb. 4th 1672-3. His sons Thomas and Abraham entered the School respectively in 1626 and 1631.

F. 11. Mr. Ralphe Pollard—entered the School 1611, Mayor 1637, 1647. d. Jan. 21st 1654-5.

F. 12. Sir John Sympson, entered the School 1638: Recorder 1661; Utter Barrister of the Inner Temple: d. 1681.

F. 13. Mr. John Gape—entered the School 1631: principal burgess 1655; Mayor 1658, 1668, 1679. One of the first Aldermen 1664. M.P. for St. Albans 1679. d. Ap. 20th 1703 [6. Abbey Ch. Ap. 26.].

## ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

F. 14. Mr. John New Senr.—entered the School 1644. Mayor 1659, 1670, 1682. One of the first Aldermen 1664. d. c. 1695.

F. 15. Richard Alban Cox, son of the famous Colonel Alban Cox of Beaumonts and grandson of Alban Cox of Shenley. His father raised the Parliamentary levies in Hertfordshire in 1642 and following years—was a great personal friend of Oliver Cromwell—d. Feb. 1664-5: bur. St. Peters Ch., St. Albans. Colonel Cox probably attended the School but I find no entry of his name. Perhaps John Cox, Scholar, 1657-59, was also a son. An Alban Coxe was M.P. for St. Albans 1654, 1656, and 1658-9.

F. 16. Sir John King was undoubtedly one of these two. He was the son of Dr. John King (q. v.) and became a celebrated advocate, and Solicitor-General to H.R.H. the Duke of York. His services were so much in demand that he worked himself to death at the early age of 39, in 1677. He probably conducted the case of the School governors when they appealed to (and bribed) the Duke of York to oust a local man who had infringed the Wine Charters.

F. 17. Possibly a relative of the Coningsbys of North Mimms and of Thomas Coningsby the celebrated High Sheriff, arrested by Cromwell in St. Albans in 1642, and who died 1652.

F. 18. This Item increases gradually from 9 pence, to an average of 6 shillings in the years 1657-59. The largest sum spent at any one time was at Easter 1654 (7s. 6d.) when there is a special mention of the Mayor (Edward Eames) being present. The School broke up at Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas.

F. 19. This Col. Lilburn was the well-known "Freeborn John" who played a prominent local part in the Civil War.

F. 20. James Campion was paid by the Corporation to take down the King's arms in the glass window of the Town Hall (Moote Hall) in 1650. Possibly son of a Lionel Campion, a painter, in 1612.

F. 21. Francis Hanslape, sometimes Hanslope, probably from a village in Bucks whence his family came.

F. 22. A Tarbox painted the well-known picture in St. Albans Abbey Church representing the interior of Duke Humphrey's Vault.

F. 23. William Marston, probably the Mayor of 1678, 1694, and 1705.

F. 24. Probably the son of Abraham Spencer, Vicar of Michaels 1617 to 1642, and 1660 to 1663 (also Rector of Elstree), bur. Feb. 20th 1662-3.

# NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

BY EDWIN FRESHFIELD, JUNIOR.

[Continued from Vol. V., p. 285.]

## INVENTORIES OF PLATE.

*S. Edmund the King and the Martyr with S. Nicholas Acons.*

TWO silver-gilt tankards with the date mark for 1617, and a maker's mark N., with a pellet below in a shaped shield, inscribed with the weights and a coat of arms, and "The gift of John Vernon Merchant of the staple of England given to the parishioners of the parish church of S. Edmonds the King Lomber Street 1617."

Two silver-gilt cups with the date mark for 1757, and a maker's mark RC in an oblong stamp, inscribed "Ex dono Jeremiæ Milles S.T.P. hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris."

Two silver-gilt patens with feet; both have the date mark of 1679, and a maker's mark T.C., with a dolphin above and a fleur de lis below in a shaped shield, inscribed with the weights and "For the use of the parish of S. Edmonds le King and S. Nicholas Acons, London."

Two silver-gilt patens without feet, with the date mark for 1757.

A silver-gilt spoon with the date mark for 1801, and a maker's mark S.G., with a pellet above and below in an oblong stamp.

A silver beadle's wand with a plain stem and a mitre on the top. It was presented on the 25th December, 1803.

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. John Vernon, the donor, also gave flagons to S. Michael, Cornhill. The cups are taken to illustrate *Type* 8, a debased form of *Type* 2. The spoon has a grooved handle like a marrow spoon. The maker's mark, T. C., will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*, under date 1677. N will be found on plate at S. Mary Woolnoth. Both these churches were destroyed in the Fire. S. Edmund's Church was rebuilt by Wren.

### *S. Ethelburga.*

A silver tankard with the date mark for 1694 and a maker's mark H.C., with 2 pellets above and a mullet and 2 pellets below, inscribed with a coat of arms and "The gift of Thomas Bates of the parish of S. Ethelburga Anno Domini 1694."

## NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

A silver-gilt cup, probably of the same date as the paten cover to it. The latter has the date mark for 1560. The maker's marks are not distinguishable.

A silver paten of the same date as the tankard, and a maker's mark R.F. in linked letters, with a pellet below in a plain shield.

A silver spoon with the date mark for 1699, and a maker's mark A.R. in a plain shield; the bowl is perforated.

A beadle's staff. The top is a silver statuette of S. Ethelburga, with the date mark for 1787.

The flagon of this church is a tankard of the usual type, with a corded rim round the lid and the foot. The cup belongs to and is taken to illustrate a form of *Type 3*. The statuette of S. Ethelburga is one of the best of its kind in the City. This little church escaped the Great Fire.

### *S. Giles, Cripplegate.*

#### PART I.

A set of plate consisting of two flagons, two cups, three patens, and a spoon, with the date mark for 1737 and a maker's mark IS, and inscribed "Godfrey Harrison and John Smith inhabitants of the parish of S. Giles Cripplegate in all humility dedicated this to God's service 1672. New wrought 1737."

A small set for private use, consisting of a silver chalice, paten, and flask, with the date mark for 1837.

An electro-plate flagon.

A silver-gilt tazza paten on a stem with the date mark for 1586 and a maker's mark a rose in a pentagon.

A silver wine-strainer funnel with the date mark for 1847; and a silver spoon with the date mark for 1816.

A silver dish and eight pewter dishes. The diameter and weight of the former are respectively 14 inches and 2 pounds, and the diameter of the latter 12 inches.

#### PART II.

Two silver cups on stems. The one has the date mark for 1617 and a maker's mark ? R.C., with a cinquefoil below, and has no inscription. The other has the date mark for 1617 and a maker's mark T.H. in monogram, with a pellet below in a shaped shield, and is inscribed "Master James Prescott is gifte."

Two silver cups with the date mark for 1612 and a maker's mark N.R., with a rose and four pellets below in a plain shield, and inscribed "The fyne of Peter Phillips for being released from being scavage 1612."

## NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

Four silver beakers. (a) A horn beaker with a silver-gilt rim on the lip and on the base, on the latter is the date mark for 1573 and a maker's mark N. (b) A parcel-gilt beaker with the date mark for 1591 and a maker's mark N.R. in linked letters, with four pellets below in a plain shield, and inscribed "The gift of Helen Hodson widow to the Quest House of S. Giles for whenever Mr. Pawson was formane 1591." (c) A parcel-gilt beaker with the date mark for 1602 and a maker's mark a double eagle in a shaped shield, and inscribed "The gift of William Ballye, Stranger, 1604." (d) A parcel-gilt beaker with the date mark for 1608 and a maker's mark as on Peter Phillips' cups, and inscribed "This was the fine of R. M. Vavs for beinge released from beinge Scavenger."

(f) A silver cup or beaker with a handle and a cover. The cover is modern. The date mark on the cup is for 1597 and a maker's mark I.D., with a stag couchant below in a plain shield with escalated top, inscribed "The gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer to the parish of S. Giles Cripplegate 1726."

(e) A mazer inscribed on a silver-gilt rim round the foot "John Bird mead this in Anno Domine 1568."

A large silver oval badge or plaque with Cripplegate in relief, inscribed "The gift of the stewards for the year 1693 Bewin Wymondessold John Ross," and a maker's mark DA crowned.

Four small badges of silver with the arms of Sir B. Maddox, Bt., in relief.

A silver pepper-box with the date mark for 1822.

A beadle's staff with a silver head. The head is a model of Cripplegate with a cripple walking through the arch, inscribed "The gift of Sir Benjamin Maddox Bart to the parish of S. Giles Cripplegate London to be used by the stewards of the natives of the said parish." Date about 1710.

A beadle's staff with a gilt metal head. The head is a figure of a cripple. Date 1789.

The plate comprised in Part I. appears to have been used for service at the Table. The plate in Part II. has been used for secular purposes. The flagons of the set are tankards of the usual type, and very large. The cups belong to *Type 8*. The pair of cups given by Peter Phillips and the cup of 1617 without inscription are alike. The bowls are wine-glass shape with baluster stems. The tazza paten will be found illustrated on Plate A, Vol. II., p. 119, side by side with a similar piece at S. Botolph, Aldgate (see the note on the plate of that church). James Prescott's cup will be found illustrated on Plate A above-mentioned; the bowl and foot are hexagonal and *repoussé*. The Armourers' and Braziers'

## NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

Company have a number of cups similar to it of the same date. The beakers are prettily ornamented with engraved scrollwork and roses and chrysanthemum, and Helen Hodsons's cup has the arms of the Vintners' Company engraved upon it. The mazer is very interesting, and an account of it will be found in *Archæologia*, vol. 50, p. 167. For illustration see Vol. III., p. 186. The large badge is worn by the beadle on All Saints' Day, and is also illustrated on Plate A; it is not a breastplate, but intended to be worn on the arm, and may be compared with one at the Vintners' Company worn by the barge master. One of the staves will be found illustrated on p. 138 of Vol. IV. of this Magazine. The maker's marks, the rose, the double eagle, and NR with the rose and four pellets below, will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*, under dates 1581, 1597, and 1607 respectively. I was unable to make out distinctly the last mark, and it is quite possible that what I took to be a rose is really a negro's head, as described in *Old English Plate*, for the mark was much worn. This church escaped the Great Fire.

*S. George, Botolph Lane, with S. Botolph, Billingsgate.*

A silver flagon with the date mark for 1807 and a maker's mark W B R S in a square stamp.

A silver cup with the date mark for 1757 and a maker's mark C G in an oblong stamp.

A silver paten with the Norwich marks and the date mark for (?) 1653, and a maker's mark T S in monogram in a shaped shield.

Two pewter almsdishes. 18th century.

The flagon of this church is a peculiar unecclesiastical-looking object, like an old-fashioned cut glass claret decanter on a short foot with an S-shaped handle. The cup has an egg-shaped bowl with the usual stem of *Type 2*. The paten is of the usual shape; it is one of the few pieces of provincial plate in the City churches, and has the Norwich marks, (1) a rose crowned, and (2) a castle in chief and lion passant in base. These two marks will be found in *Old English Plate*, 4th edition, at p. 105. The maker's mark is given on p. 91 as that of Timothy Skottowe. The date mark is doubtful, but belongs to the series 1638 to 1657.

This plate replaces the old plate of the church which was stolen in this century. There was a custom for the plate to be laid out on the Table on the Saturday night preceding the celebration. In these circumstances a sacrilegious burglar came along and, to use the words of my informant, "just sneaked the bloomin' lot." Both these churches were destroyed by the Fire, which broke out within a few yards of S. George's church. The church was rebuilt by

## NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

Wren, and is now about to be pulled down and united to the parish of S. Mary-at-Hill under the Union of Benefices Act. S. Botolph's church was not rebuilt after the Fire.

### *Holy Trinity, Gough Square.*

The plate of this church consists of an electro-plate flagon, two cups, two patens, and a brass dish, and is of the same date as the church, which was built in the middle of the present century.

### *Holy Trinity, Minories.*

Two silver tankards, with the date mark for 1669, and a maker's mark, W. M., in linked letters crowned in a shaped shield, inscribed "The gift of Col: William Legge of his Majesty's Bed-chamber 25. Dec: 1669."

Two silver cups and conical covers. The one has the date mark for 1637, and a maker's mark G. D., with a cinquefoil and four pellets below in a heart-shaped shield, inscribed with a coat of arms and "1637." The other has the date mark for 1722, and a maker's mark I.B., with a mullet above and a cinquefoil below in a lobed stamp, inscribed "Ex dono M B 1722."

A silver ewer with a spout and handle, with the date mark for 1683, and a maker's mark E.V. crowned in a lobed shield, inscribed "The gift of Phillip Vaffree to ye parish church of Trinity Minories Arthur Rowland churchwarden 20 May 1683."

Two silver patens with the date mark for 1719, and a maker's mark Ma, the gift of the parish.

Two silver dishes with gilt centre bosses; the one has the date mark for 1730, and the other for 1808.

A silver spoon with the date mark for 1746.

A beadle's staff with a silver head. The head is an urn crowned. The date on it is 1836.

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. The cups belong to *Type 5*; the covers belonging to them are conical, and are lying on the shelf beside the ewer, itself a pretty piece of plate, and the only thing of its kind in the City church plate. The maker's mark and a reference to this plate will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*. IB and Ma are given there as the marks of John Bignell and Thomas Mason respectively. There is a beadle's staff like this one at S. Michael Bassishaw. There is a rumour that the parish is about to be united with S. Botolph, Aldgate, and that this quaint little church is to be kept as a chapel of ease. Close to its site stood the abbey of the nuns of the Order of S. Clare called "Minores," founded by Blanche, Queen of Navarre, and dissolved by Henry VIII. After the dissolution the

S. Edmund the King and Martyr.



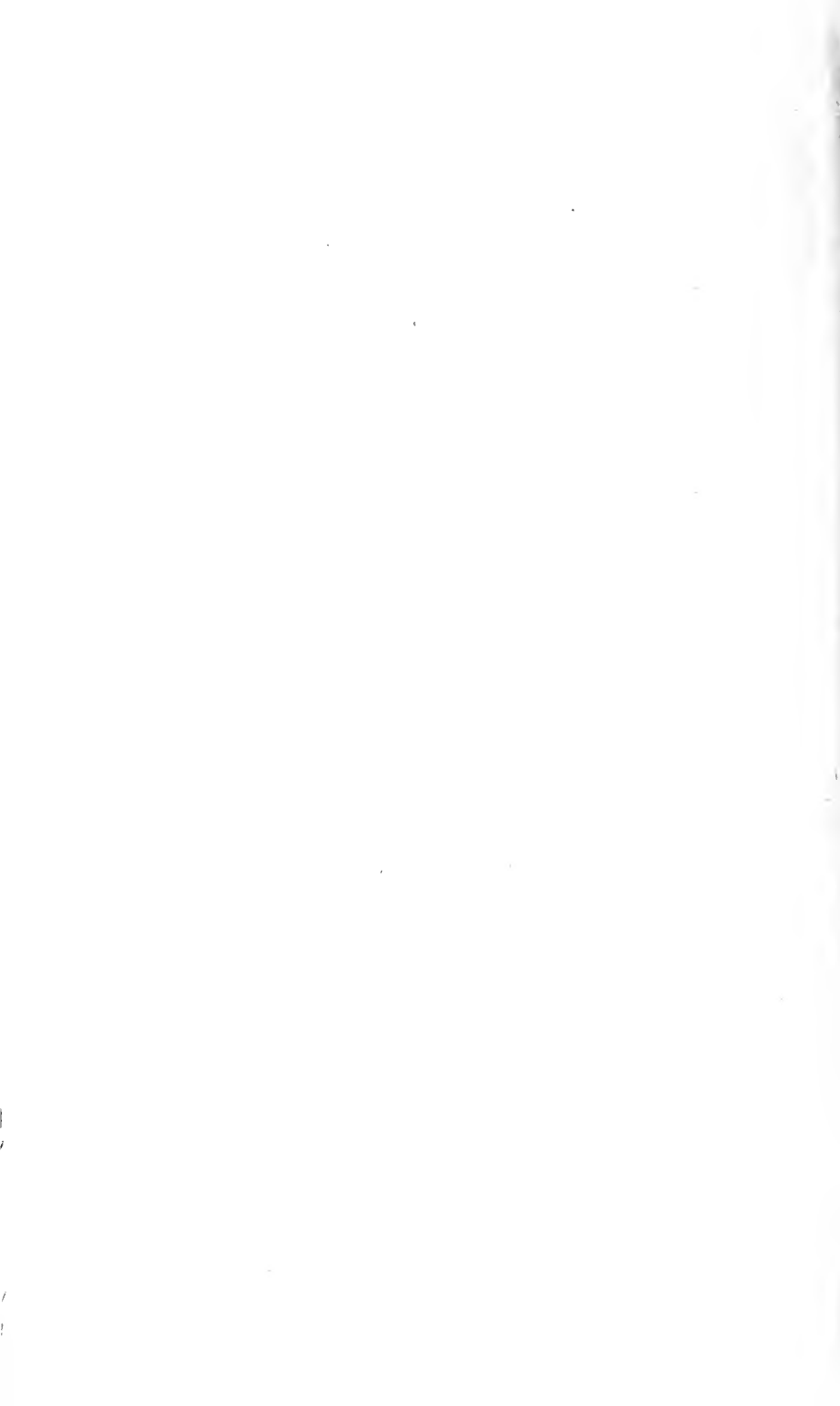
1617.

1757.

1801.

1757.

1617.



## GRAY'S INN.

mansion house was let, and called "The Minory House within the precinct of the monastery called the Minores," whence the name Minories. Most visitors to this little church go to see a head which is kept in a glass case, said to be that of the Duke of Suffolk, the father of Lady Jane Grey, beheaded in the first year of Queen Mary's reign.

[To be continued.]

## GRAY'S INN.

BY J. CHALLENGOR SMITH.

**I**N illustration of the circumstances under which the Manor of Portpool passed from the Grey family to Shene Priory, an extract from the will of Hugh Denys, "esquier for the Kingges body," is somewhat to the point. Mr. Douthwaite mentions that this Hugh died on December 30th, 1511. He had made his testament, and his will, on October 9th previously, but although Lysons saw some extracts from the latter document at the Augmentation Office, it seems to have escaped notice through having been recorded in only the unimportant Court of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The part relating to Portpool is as follows:

Also I woll that all soych persones and theyr heyres as now bene feffid to myn use of and in my maners of Osterley, Wyke, Portepele callid Greysynte londis and tenements in the Cuntrey of Midd' and all other my londis and tenements which I late purchasid of Robert Cheseman in the same Cuntrey that they be of theme still seasid to the use of me my heires and assignes unto suych tyme as the Priour and Covent of the Charterhouse of Shene in the Countie of Surrey have obteyned of the Kingges grace sufficient licence for the admortisement of the forsaide maners and odere the premisses to have to theyr use and successours for ever and yf they have noo suych licence at this season, Thanne I woll that after suych licence and pardone by theme so obteyned that than and from thens forth all suych persones as now be feoffid and seasid in the premisses to myn use shall stand and be of the said maners w<sup>t</sup> thapp<sup>r</sup>tenances and oder the premisses seasid to the onely use of the forsaid prior and Covent for ever upon this condicion and intent that after suych licence by theme obteyned that the same prior for the tyme being and Covent woll by theyr dede obligatory indentid sealid wt. theyr Covent

## GRAY'S INN.

seale graunt and bynd themeselff and theyr successours for ever that they and theyr successours shall yerly wekely and dayly for ever as long as the world shall endure fynde or cause to be founde ij honest seculer prestes in the chappell of all Aungell by Westbraynford brigge in the said Countie of Midd' which prestes I woll that they be bounde to syng and say masse dayly in the same chappell yf they be disposid and specially pray for the sowlle of my late soveraigne lorde King Henry the vijth and for the prosperose estate of our soveraigne lorde King Henry the viijth and for the sowlle of Mr. John Somerset my sowll my wyfes sowlle our auncetours benefactours and all cristen sowllis paying to the said prestes for theyr salary yerly xvij marke And also the same Prior Covent and successours woll also be bounde to . . . pay wekely and yerly for ever to vij pore menne ther having their mansoiuns to pray for the sowllis abovesaid to every one of theme wekely vij*d.* ob' and onys in the yere to eche one of theme one quarter of wode and to eche one of the prestes a quarter of wode all which wode I woll it be delyvered at the charges and costes of the said prior and Covent at the mansiouns of the saide prestes and pore men yerly and also that the said prior and Covent be bounde to all maner of reparaciouns from hensforth of the saide chappell and mansiouns of the saide prestes and poremen saving that I woll that myn executours sufficiently repaire all the same chappell and mansiouns redy to the handis of the same prior and Covent. Also to yeve yerly to every one of the same pore men a gowne price iijs.

There is also a bequest of "a good honest vestment of velvet price — to Greysyn called the maner of Portpole for to be occupyd in the Chappell ther."

Hugh Denys was most probably the same person whose name occurs in the 1623 Visitation of Gloucester. In that case the wife Mary, whom the testator mentions, was "dau. of Ric. 2 brother and uncle to the Lord Roos," afterwards wife of Sir Giles Capell of Rayne, Essex.

## THE HALLS OF CITY COMPANIES.<sup>1</sup>

**H**IDDEN from sight, and known only to a small proportion even of Londoners, stand the halls of many of the City companies. From their hiding-places the pencil of Mr. T. R. Way has now dragged them forth, and shows them to us in a series of most artistic lithographs and line blocks. The series would be attractive and valuable were it merely issued as a portfolio of drawings, without letterpress; but as it is, with Mr. Philip Norman's concise and scholarly accounts of the buildings of the different halls, and, very briefly, of the histories of the companies to which they belong, the whole work is one which every collector of London topography ought to possess.

Mr. Way depicts the Guildhall, and the halls of the companies of Mercers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Skinners, Merchant-Tailors, Ironmongers, Vintners, Brewers, Barbers, Bakers, Cordwainers, Painter-Stainers, Innholders, Stationers, Apothecaries, Parish Clerks, Watermen, and Fellowship Porters. All these, with the exception of the Fishmongers, were built before the close of the eighteenth century. The great majority were erected a few years after the Great Fire, and some, though not so many as is often alleged, are the work of Sir Christopher Wren. What would we give for a glimpse of the mediæval halls which stood before the great catastrophe of 1666! An occasional reference, in the archives of the different companies, is all the trace of these interesting buildings left to us.

Even the re-built halls of many of the companies have vanished, especially those which fronted on important thoroughfares, where the frontages have proved so valuable for the erection of blocks of offices and banks that the companies have yielded to the temptation of selling their halls for demolition. Indeed the majority of existing halls are, as we have said, hidden away in back streets. Mr. Way has been exceedingly fortunate in persuading Mr. Philip Norman to write the accounts of the different companies whose halls are illustrated. Like Mr. Way, Mr. Norman is an artist, but he is also an antiquary, and that fact gives much value to his descriptions of the different features in the halls which his artistic eye enables him to single out.

Leaving the Guildhall, concerning which most of us have read a good deal, we come to the hall of the Mercers. In 1510 the Mercers' guild found its banqueting room too small, and negotiated

<sup>1</sup> "The Halls of the City Companies." George Bell & Sons.

## THE HALLS OF CITY COMPANIES.

for the purchase of premises on the west and south of St. Thomas of Acon, that is to say, nearer Cheapside. Nine years later they were building a "right goodly chapel and house of stonework" on the site acquired. This was the Mercers' Hall, destroyed by the Great Fire. The rebuilding was the work of Edward Jerman and John Oliver, successively surveyors to the company. Many of the old stones appear to have been used again. The hall has high-panelled woodwork, richly carved, and an ornamental plaster ceiling; both this and the court room are figured by Mr. Way. Mr. Norman, quoting from Sir John Watney's admirable monograph on the company, gives some interesting particulars of the magnificent plate which it possesses.

About the Drapers' Hall Mr. Norman has much to tell us. The guild had a home in St. Swithin's Lane long before the premises in Throgmorton Street, which covered the site of the City mansion of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and which Henry VIII. sold to it in 1541. This hall has twice been burnt—in the Great Fire and in 1774. The building raised after the latter conflagration was adorned by Robert and John Adam. It was considerably altered between 1866 and 1870.

The present front of Skinners' Hall was erected in 1790; the hall itself was largely rebuilt about 1850. It stands on the site of Copped Hall, and was in use by the Skinners' Guild at the end of the fourteenth century. A small garden (containing a thriving mulberry tree) survives at the back of this hall, and at the back of the hall of the Drapers. At Merchant Taylors' Hall the garden has long since vanished, but as late as the seventeenth century it was in a flourishing condition, and had in it a bowling alley. In 1625 the Persian ambassador to this country had leave to walk within it. Merchant Taylors' Hall was wainscoted in 1620, and paved with red tiles—before the floor had been rush-covered—in 1646. A great deal of early work remains in and about this hall, it having escaped the ravages of the Great Fire more than many of the other City halls. Mr. Norman thinks Wren had a hand in the rebuilding. Mr. Way figures the ancient crypt.

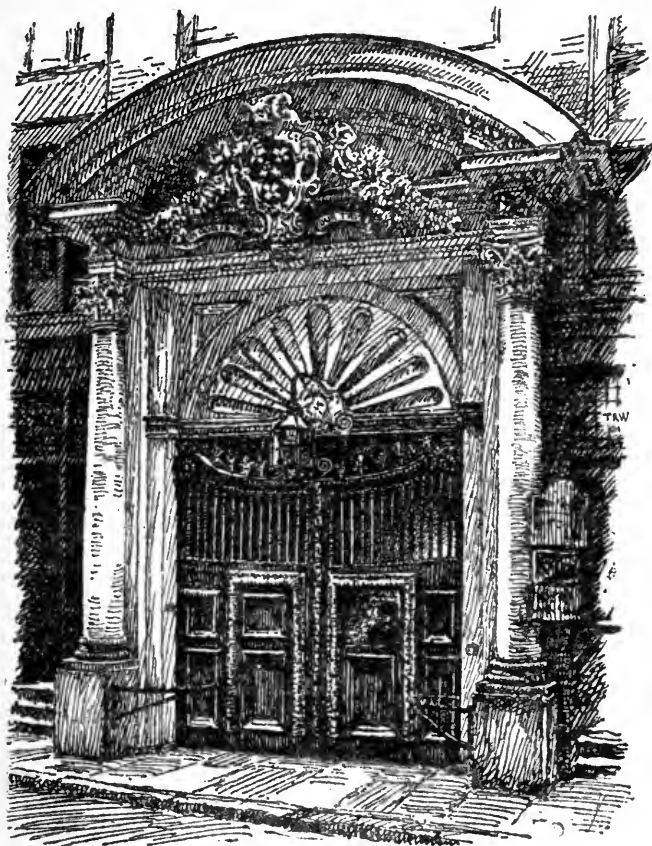
Another hall that escaped entire destruction by the Fire was the Ironmongers'. In 1666 it was an Elizabethan building, and it stood much as it was till 1748, when the present hall was erected. Mr. Way's drawings of Brewers' Hall are particularly attractive, and Mr. Norman's account is full of interest, though he might have added more particulars had he possessed the opportunity of consulting the extracts from the company's archives which have lately been made through the generosity of Mr. G. C. Croft, F.S.A.

The Bakers' is another of the halls which has suffered destruction

## THE HALLS OF CITY COMPANIES.

by fire since the Great Fire. It was burnt down in 1714 and rebuilt five years later. The interior was restored in 1825. Cordwainers' Hall is mentioned in 1483, and in 1577 the guild had "a fair new hall."

The Painter-Stainers erected a hall in 1532; Evelyn attended



BREWERS' HALL, ENTRANCE DOORWAY.

a meeting in it, and noted its decoration and the pictures in it only a few months before its entire destruction by the Great Fire.

Space forbids mention of the historical incidents recorded by Mr. Norman in connection with the Innholders', Stationers', Apothecaries', Parish Clerks', Watermen's, and Fellowship Porters' Halls, but we can safely say that what he says of these buildings is as valu-

## ANCIENT STREET-NAME INDICATORS.

able as what he tells us about the halls of which we have spoken more fully. We may, in conclusion, remind our readers that of the Fellowship Porters, the well-known City antiquary, Mr. Charles Welch, F.S.A., gave a most interesting account in the pages of the first volume of "Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries."

## ANCIENT STREET-NAME INDICATORS. Part I.

By C. M. PHILLIPS.

**I**N his Quarterly Notes (Vol. IV., p. 258) the Editor expressed a wish that anyone having taken notes of the ancient street-name indicators still surviving in London would place them on record in the pages of the "Home Counties Magazine." In response to this request sketches of five only of such indicators have appeared in the four quarterly parts since issued. At this rate of progression, seeing how constantly these old stones are vanishing by reason of the pulling down of the houses on which they are placed, it seems likely that before the end of the list is reached a large number of them will have gone. It is on this account that I venture to send this contribution.

Although only the inscriptions which still survive are asked for, I may perhaps be allowed to name a few which have recently disappeared.

At the north-west corner of New Turnstile, Holborn, there was an interesting tablet bearing the inscription "NEW TVRN STYLE 1688"; the date indicating, no doubt, the time when this little thoroughfare was made.

On No. 4 Hanway Street, Tottenham Court Road, there was a stone inscribed "HANWAY STREET 1721."

On a house in Little Marlborough Street there was a tablet bearing the inscription "LITTLE MARLBOROUGH STREET 1703."

At the corner of Titchfield Street and Dean Street, Soho, there was a tablet inscribed "TITCHFIELD STREET 1737."

At the south-west corner of Old Quebec Street, Oxford Street, there was a tablet inscribed "QUEBEC STREET 1760." The Marble Arch Station of the Central London Railway now occupies the site of the house on which the tablet was affixed. This street no doubt commemorates the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe in 1759.

FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

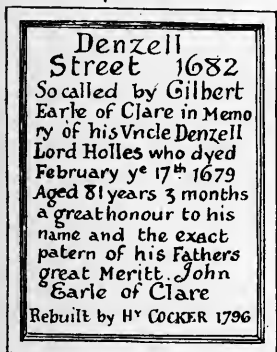


FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.

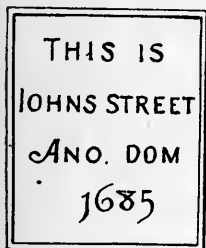


FIG. 7.



FIG. 8.

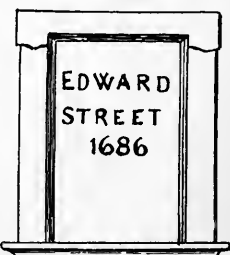


FIG. 9.



FIG. 10.

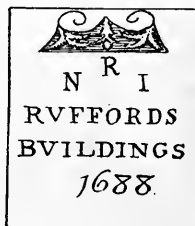
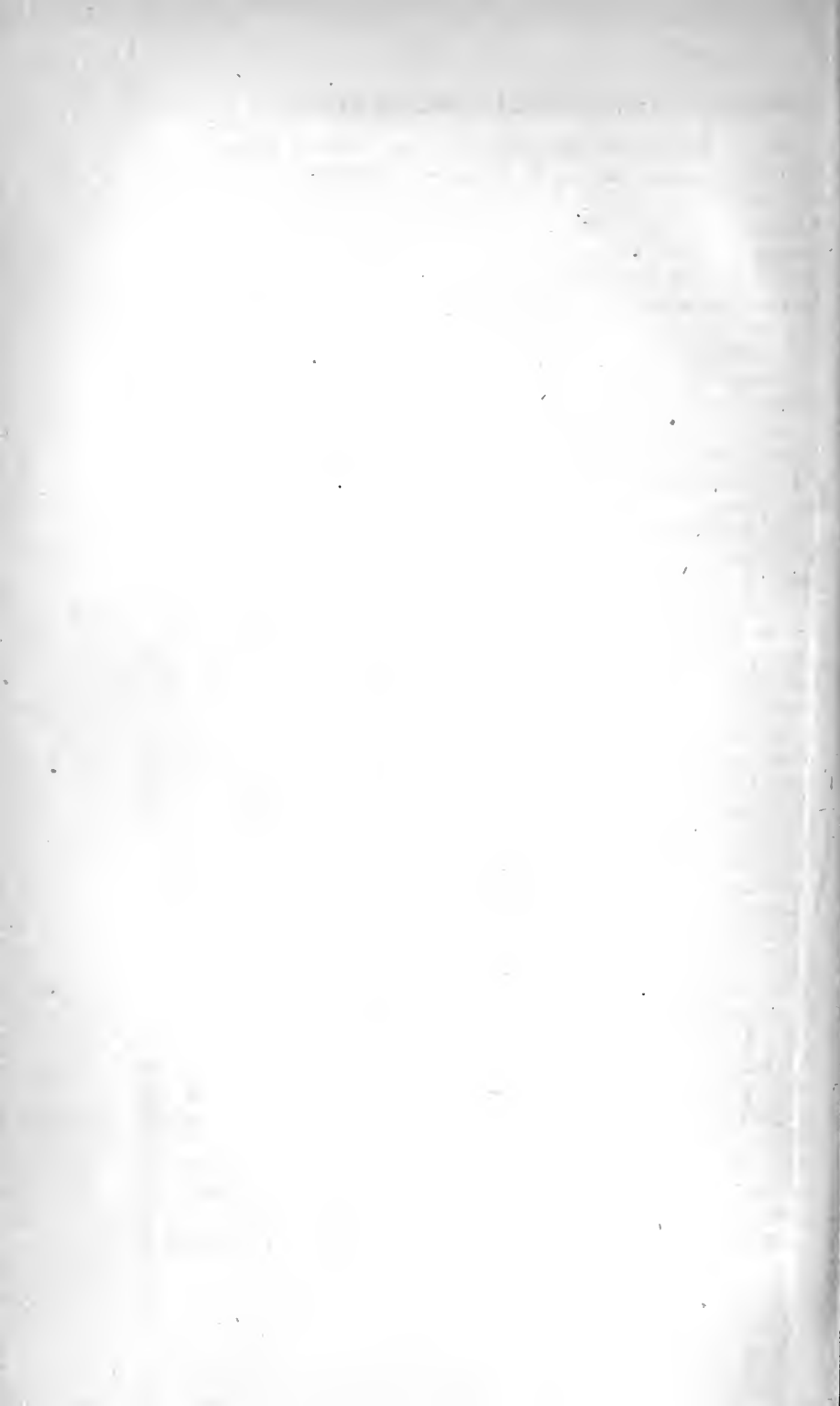


FIG. 11



Some Street-name Indicators.



## ANCIENT STREET-NAME INDICATORS.

At the entrance to Marquis Court, west side of Drury Lane, there was a prettily carved stone inscribed "MARQUIS COURT 1763." This court and the neighbouring squalid courts and alleys have been entirely improved away, and are being replaced by wide streets.

On 19 Little Britain, near the entrance to Little Montague Court, there was an old stone, but affixed to a modern building, inscribed "This is MOVNTEG<sup>VE</sup> COURT." This stone has now either gone or is covered up.

It may be useful perhaps to recapitulate the inscriptions that have already been described in the pages of this Magazine.

In Vol. II., p. 335, there is a capital sketch by Mr. W. H. Godfrey of the interesting carved tablet at Westminster, inscribed "PRINCES COURT." John Wilkes resided for some time in this Court.

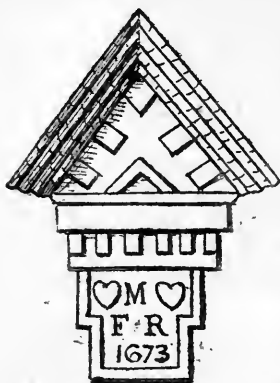
In the Quarterly Notes previously mentioned reference is made to a stone inscribed "THIS IS KIRBY STREET." Unfortunately there is no date, but the appearance of the house and the character of the inscription point to the latter part of the 17th or the beginning of the 18th century. The name "Kirby Street," Hatton Garden, was doubtless derived from Christopher Hatton, heir of the celebrated Sir Christopher Hatton, who was created Baron Hatton of Kirby, County Northampton, in 1643.

In Vol. V., p. 74, Mr. E. E. Eglinton Bailey has a sketch of a stone with the words "THIS IS SANT PETER STREET ANNO 1624" (the letter *I* should be omitted from the word *This*), and bearing a heart-shaped mark between the initials "R W." This is one of the earliest, if not the earliest, surviving street inscription in London. The street is named after the patron saint of Westminster Abbey, close by. Mr. Philip Norman, in his most interesting book on "London Signs and Inscriptions," mentions this stone, though apparently he was under the impression at the time he wrote that it no longer existed; and he also describes another stone in the same neighbourhood, on No. 4 Tothill Street, bearing a similar mark, the date of 1671, and the initials "E. T. A." This, I believe, has since disappeared. He remarks that the heart had puzzled him, and he asks the question, "Can it have been a parish mark?" It seems hardly likely that such can have been the case, as the same mark on tablets is not uncommon in other places; for example, there is, or was a short time back, one on an old house near Shoebury, Essex, a sketch of which I give here, although not a street tablet. Perhaps the heart may have been intended merely as a symbol of affection.

On page 163 of the same Vol. Mr. F. W. Peters gives a sketch

## ANCIENT STREET-NAME INDICATORS.

of the stone over the arch in Lincolns Inn Fields, leading to the street now called Sardinia Street, with the words "DUKE STREETE 1648."



On page 239 Mr. Bailey contributes a drawing of a stone set in a brick frame, and inscribed "DORRINGTON STREET 1720," the name being that of the builder.

On page 312 the same contributor gives a sketch of a tablet in Westminster, inscribed "THIS IS CHAPPEIL STREETE 1656," which should have been shown with a moulded frame. The street gets its name from the "New Chapel" which stood on the site now occupied by Christ Church, Victoria Street. The chapel was completed in 1636 at the cost of certain benefactors,

among whom was Archbishop Laud.

On the same page Mr. Ernest Godman contributes a drawing of a vanished Chelsea tablet, "GARDEN ROW Anno: 1733."

The slight sketches accompanying this give some further examples of ancient street inscriptions still existing.

Fig. 1 shows a tablet on a modern house at the south-west corner of Half Moon Street, Piccadilly. The street takes its name from an inn which formerly stood there. The name appears to have been a favourite one, there being about a dozen streets and courts of the same name in London at that time.

Fig. 2 represents a carved stone in James Street, Haymarket. The building to which it was affixed was the Royal Tennis Court, which was closed soon after 1860. The greater part has since been rebuilt, and the building converted into a warehouse.

Fig. 3. On the front of No 20 Devereux Court, Strand, which originally formed part of the Grecian Coffee House, there is a bust of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and the pedestal on which it is placed is utilized by inscribing on it the street name, as shown in the sketch.

Fig. 4. This tablet, which records the origin of the street's name, is affixed to the "Royal Yacht" public-house at the corner of Denzell Street and Stanhope Street, Clare Market.

Fig. 5. This tablet is on the front of No. 28 Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus. The date on the stone does not, it is said, indicate the original building of Bartlett's Buildings, as the name is recorded at an earlier date. It may have been rebuilt in 1685 or,

## ANCIENT STREET-NAME INDICATORS.

more probably, have been extended. The present position of the tablet must have been about the middle of the street before its shortening at the time when Holborn Circus was made. The buildings were named after Thomas Bartlet, to whom some sequestered property, near this spot, was granted by Edward VI.

Fig. 6. This tablet is high up on the west wall of No. 19 Golden Square, facing Lower John Street.

Figs. 7 and 8. These tablets, similar in design, are affixed to a house at the corner of the two streets in Soho. The name on the first is derived from the Lords Arundell of Wardour, who formerly owned the land.

Fig. 9. This is on a public-house at the corner of Great Peter Street and Marsham Street, Westminster. The "stret" gets its name from Charles Marsham, Earl of Romney.

Fig. 10. This stone will be found on No. 1A Compton Street, Clerkenwell. Rufford's Buildings were built by Captain Nicholas Rufford, who was sometime churchwarden at Islington. Mr. Philip Norman states that a tablet with a similar inscription and date, said to be from an old house in Upper Street, Islington, is in the Guildhall Museum. The is probably the one which is stated in "New Remarks of London," by the company of parish clerks, 1732, to be "near the turnpike at Islington."

Fig. 11. This tablet is situated at the south-east corner of Danvers Street, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. The street is named after Sir John Danvers. The inscription is interesting, comprising, as it does, the words "begun in the year," which I have not found on any other tablet.

Fig. 12. This stone is embedded in the brickwork of No. 8 Gray's Inn Place, at the entrance to Gray's Inn from Warwick Court. A precisely similar stone is on the opposite house, No. 11.

Fig. 13. This tablet is on a house at the corner of Great Marlborough Street and Fouberts Place. A word, probably "Great," has been cut out.

Fig. 14. This stone is sunk into the brickwork of No. 16 Cheyne Row, Chelsea. Lord Cheyne owned the property at the end of the seventeenth century. At No. 24, a few doors higher up, lived Thomas Carlyle.

Fig. 15. This is at the south-west corner of Rathbone Place, built by Captain Rathbone. The inscription is, I believe, the earliest record of the name Oxford Street, previously known as Oxford Road.

Fig. 16. This carved street-name indicator is placed high up on the front of No. 16 Great James Street, Bedford Row.

Fig. 17. On each side of Meards Street, Dean Street, Soho, there is a tablet similar to that given in the sketch.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

Fig. 18. This tablet is on the front of No. 12 Nassau Street, at the corner of Gerrard Street, Soho.

Fig. 19. This tablet, with the arms of the Duke of Portland, is on the "Crown and Apple Tree" public-house, at the corner of Portland Street and Berwick Street, Soho. The street appears to have been built in the time of the second duke.

Fig. 20. This tablet is at the north corner of May's Buildings, St. Martin's Lane. There was a similar tablet at the opposite corner until a year or two back, when the house was rebuilt. From No. 18 Great May's Buildings, as it was then called, J. T. Smith published his "Antient Topography of London" in 1810.

Fig. 21. This is between Nos. 14 and 15 Drury Court, Drury Lane. All the houses in this part have been acquired by the London County Council, and have been uninhabited for some time. In all probability the tablet will have vanished by the time this appears in print.

Fig. 22. This tablet is at the end of Gray's Buildings, a *cul-de-sac* running out of the west side of Duke Street, Manchester Square.

There are numerous other street tablets scattered throughout London, and I intend, if permitted, to continue the list in the next number of this Magazine.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

**S**T. PANCRAS "NOTES AND QUERIES."—The October issue of this Magazine contained appreciative reference to the "St. Pancras Notes and Queries" as reprinted from the "St. Pancras Guardian." It will, I feel sure, be learned with regret that it has been decided by the proprietors to discontinue this attractive feature of their journal, "at any rate for the present." It is thought that the channels of information have run dry. But can this ever be really said of any parish, much less of one so fruitful of interest to the topographer as this large slice of Northern London? Let us hope for an early resumption of the edifying communications in the old familiar columns.—CECIL CLARKE.

RED COATS HOUSE, STEVENAGE.—I should be much obliged if any of your correspondents could give me information concerning the house near Stevenage, Herts, now called Red Coats House, the locality being marked on the Ordnance Survey as Redcoats Green. Whence the name? Is there any authority for the tradition that this is the "Manor farm" at which Edward VI. is said to have stayed?—R. O. D.

A WEEK'S DEATHS IN LONDON, 1607.—The following interesting bill of

FIG. 12.

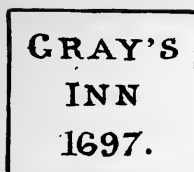


FIG. 13.



FIG. 14.

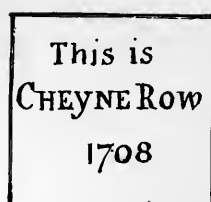


FIG. 15.

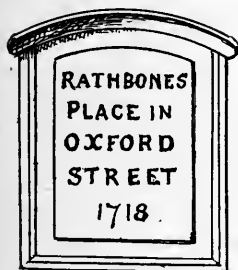


FIG. 16



FIG. 17.



FIG. 18

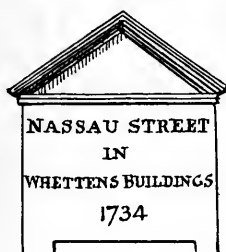


FIG. 19.



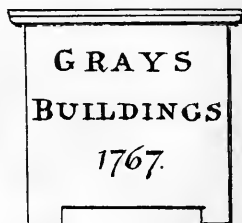
FIG. 20.



FIG. 21



FIG. 22



Some Street-name Indicators.



## NOTES AND QUERIES.

mortality will be found in the State Papers, Domestic, James I., vol. 28, f. 88 :

From the 5 November to the 12, 1607.

Alhallowes bark. . . . .	1	Bot. bishopsgate. . . . .	2
Alhalowes great. . . . .	1	Gyles Cripplegate . . . . .	8
Andrew Hubbard . . . . .	1	Olaues Southwark . . . . .	9
Christes church . . . . .	2	Sauious southw. . . . .	3
Kath. Chrechurch . . . . .	1	Sepulcres . . . . .	3
Mary Hil . . . . .	1	Trinity minories . . . . .	2
Mary Somerset . . . . .	2	James clarkenwel . . . . .	1
Martins Ludgate . . . . .	1	Katherine Tower . . . . .	3
Steuens colemanstr. . . . .	1	Leonard Shoredich . . . . .	2
Andrew Holborne . . . . .	1	Mary whitechappel . . . . .	2
Butolph Aldersgate . . . . .	1	Maudlins Vermon . . . . .	4
Botolph Algate . . . . .	2		

Buried in London within the wals . . . . . 57

Of the plague . . . . . 12

Buried without ye wals being in the Liberties and the pesthouse 97

Of the plague . . . . . 31

The whole number within London and the liberties. . . . . 154

Of the plague . . . . . 43

Christened in those places . . . . . 117

Buried in the nine out parishes . . . . . 32

Of the plague . . . . . 12

The total of all ye burials this week . . . . . 186

Of the plague . . . . . 55

Christened in 121 parishes . . . . . 135

Parishes cleare. . . . . 97

Parishes infected . . . . . 24

[Endorsed:] November 12, 1607.

Plague . . . . .	55	Tysick . . . . .	1
Infantes . . . . .	28	Brused . . . . .	1
Chrisoms . . . . .	9	Plurisye . . . . .	2
Stilborne . . . . .	12	Wormes . . . . .	1
Consumpcions . . . . .	41	Jaundis . . . . .	1
Childbed . . . . .	1	Collick . . . . .	1
Surfe . . . . .	2	Planitte strick . . . . .	5
Impostumes . . . . .	3	Rising of the lightes . . . . .	3
Aged . . . . .	5	French pockes . . . . .	2
Fevers . . . . .	7		
Jawfall . . . . .	1		
Teeth . . . . .	5	Sum . . . . .	186

ERNEST F. KIRK.

## REPLIES.

**F**INCHLEY HALL (Vol. V., p. 269).—Inquiry has been made as to whether I can give the names of the seventeen gentlemen who attended the general meeting and dinner in 1785 to commemorate the completion of the third century of the existence of the Finchley Charity Trust. There is, so far as I am aware, no list of the names extant; the trustees thought proper only to have the circumstance recorded in their feoffment book, the first deed whereby the trust was created being dated 20th March, 1485 (1st Henry VII.). However, the deed of conveyance of 1785 gives the names and signatures of the twelve trustees as follows, viz.: Dr. Waller, Edward Allen, Esqr., Sir Thomas Harris, Thomas Eld, Thomas Singleton, Charles Matthews, George Peters, Thomas Brown, John Jones, George Wilson, Lomax Ryder, and Thomas Gildart. Upon so particularly distinguished an occasion all the surviving feoffees would probably be in attendance at such general meeting, the remainder of the seventeen consisting of the Highgate justices, the churchwardens, and other gentlemen of the village.

I may observe that the above-named Dr. Waller was nephew to Bishop Tarrick, who promoted him to the livings of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and Kensington. He was Archdeacon of Essex, and resided at Waltham, where he was killed by the falling of a stack of chimneys in a storm on the 9th of November, 1795. Mr. Allen was the last of the family, lords of the manor of Bibsworth, associated with the feoffees; his ancestors had for several generations been at the head of the feoffment, having had custody of the deeds and writings for many years. At the death of Mr. Allen they were handed over to the feoffees, arranged by Mr. G. Wilson, enclosed in a wainscot box and deposited within a cupboard in one of the dormitories of the "Queen's Head." There was also a tin case prepared with the following inscription: "This box contains two books belonging to the feoffees and is at their desire deposited in the Church chest for safe custody on the 25th October, 1784." The said books contained a transcript of the accounts and copies of the plans, a thoughtful act considering the great inconvenience that would arise from loss.

Mr. George Wilson was several times warden, and by his wise administration of affairs—getting together and arranging the writings, by resisting encroachments at a critical period in the history of the trust, by procuring accurate plans of the property to be laid down, and by sound judgment on the management of the estates—he merited the testimony of esteem in which he was held as the "Renovator of the Charity." Mr. Thos. Gildart resided at "Moss Hall," Nether St. Green, a venerable and highly respected gentleman, a trustee for just upon half a century; he was originally appointed on the 2nd November, 1767, and retained his trusteeship until the day of his death in 1816. The merits

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of these gentlemen are set out in the feoffment book as an incitement to others to imitate so laudable an example of public spirit.—W. B. PASSMORE.

MRS. RYVES (Vol. V., p. 161).—I try to be correct in my notes to you, but my memory may be at fault after fifty years or so. In the "British Luminary," 1821, it is stated that Dr. Wilmot was privately married to the Princess Poniatowski, sister of Stanislaus, King of Poland, and that she, Olive Serres, was the daughter of this marriage, and, of course, had claims on the throne of Poland.

That she was brought up by Mrs. Payne, wife of Captain Payne and sister of Dr. Wilmot, who himself bestowed great care on her education.

That both the Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Cumberland sought her hand of her mother, but of course the Duke of Cumberland prevailed.

That on the 4th of March, 1767, they were married by Dr. Wilmot at the house of Lord Archer, in the presence of Lord Brooke, afterwards Lord Warwick, and a Mr. Addez.

This marriage was known only to a few persons about the Court.

The Princess Poniatowski, wife of Dr. Wilmot, in 1771 suffered from some misfortune, gave birth to Olive the Pretender, and was conveyed to France in a state not to be described, and died in a convent of a broken heart.

The "Leeds Mercury" published an article given in the above account, most convincingly exposing the contradictions of her statements at different times. It gives the baptismal registry of Olive's birth at the parish church of St. Nicholas, Warwick: "April, 1772, baptized, Olive, daughter of Robert and Anna Maria Wilmot." Yet Olive asserted that she was baptized in London in 1821, as daughter of the Duke of Cumberland.

In the course of her adventures in this pursuit, she suddenly appeared at St. Mary's, Islington, in her forty-ninth year, and was baptized as the daughter of the Duke of Cumberland. In the parish register she is entered in the following terms: "1821, Sept. 6, baptized, Olive; only daughter of the late Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, by his first Duches.

The lady was famed for dealing in documentary evidence, but unfortunately for herself, the writers always happen to die before their letters and certificates are produced. The pretended will of George III. was not his acknowledged will, or a codicil to it; but, like all Mrs. Serres' documents, was written on an odd scrap of paper, which seemed to have been carried in the pocket till the edges were worn off, and which she had pasted on another paper.

Mrs. Serres' figures in the "Gentleman's Magazine," in 1814, as the advocate of her grandfather, Dr. Wilmot, being "Junius," but there is no claim in these letters of her being the daughter of the Duke of Cumberland. But in 1820, six years afterwards, she had planned a new version of her story, and presented a petition to the House of Commons, July 11, as Princess of Cumberland.

In October, 1821, she placarded the walls of London with a statement,

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that not being able to get payment of £15,000 left her by George III. —a fact which she said had been proved by law—she was then under arrest for debt. She dated from 45 King Street, Soho, and signed herself "Olive."

In June, 1822, her claims were argued by Dr. Dodson and Dr. Haggard in the Prerogative Court, and they were replied to by Dr. Lushington, and the Court decided that the application did not come within its jurisdiction. In court with Mrs. Serres' appeared a gentleman calling himself Captain Fitz-Stratherne, cousin of the Princess Olive.

In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1822 Mrs. Serres relates that in the beginning of June of that year the late Earl of Warwick appeared to her with a large sealed packet in his hand. Whether he left this packet or not she does not say; but we may infer that the packet contained the documents of which she afterwards made so much use. Mrs. Serres' managed to impose on the Duke of Kent, who allowed to her and to her daughter, Mrs. Ryves, £400 a year, which was paid to them by the late Robert Owen, of Lanark. At his death three years' payments were found to have been paid by Robert Owen, which had to be refunded, owing to the death of the Duke of Kent.

His son, the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, received this money from the Crown when in England in 1860, on agreeing to give up all letters and other documents connected with these payments, which he did.

On June 18, 1823, Sir Gerard Noel, in the House of Commons, moved that the petition of Mrs. Serres for the granting of her claims on the will of George III. should be taken into consideration.

This motion was seconded by Joseph Hume, when Sir Robert Peel, amid the laughter of the house, stripped away all the pretence of the *soi-disant* Princess of Cumberland by the most convincing facts and dates, and the motion was withdrawn.

The result of the discussion in the House of Commons was to lop the Olive branch from the royal tree on which she had endeavoured to engraft herself. But her daughter, Mrs. Ryves, being educated in a belief of these papers by her mother, and confirmed in the assurance of their truth by the annuity from the Duke of Kent, prosecuted her supposed claims only to make them the misery of her life, leaving her in a poverty the more hard to bear after the indulgence of such splendid hopes.

The schemes of her mother undoubtedly constituted one of the most daring and persevering attempts at public imposition in history.

Mrs. Ryves brought her case before the courts of justice repeatedly, and finally, in 1866 (?), with very little satisfaction.

Your esteemed correspondent W. K. R. Bedford, p. 236, states the case never came to trial. I find that this case was tried on the 7th November, 1865, before Sir J. P. Wilde. The counsel for the petitioner, Mrs. Ryves, was Mr. Walter Smith, and the counsel for the Attorney-General, or the Crown, was Mr. R. Bourke.

The case asked that a petition presented under the Legitimacy Declaration, 1858, be tried by a jury. The Court refused the order

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until the Attorney-General had amended his answer by filing the usual denial.—R. B. CANSICK, Woburn Sands.

ST. ALBAN AND ODENSE (Vol. V., p. 310).—Mr. Lowe, who has himself visited Denmark, wrote in the last number of the "Home Counties Magazine" an interesting article about "St. Alban and Odense." He kindly asked me to supply some information about the question, and I have gladly done so, as every link between my own people and the English is valuable to me. There are many connections both of old and of newer date, and few spots are in this respect more hallowed than Odense on the island of Fyen, whose cathedral bells Hans Andersen listened to as a child.

Let me shortly sketch the early connection between the English and the Danish Church.

Our apostle was the saintly Ansgarius (died 865), and Bremen was his archiepiscopal see. After the death (in 888) of his successor Rimbart the influence of Bremen is but scant, but when nevertheless our church was kept alive; the fact is due to the lively connection between England and Denmark. We were nourished from England at that time, and Odense seems to have been the centre of the English activity, and the first church there was dedicated to Our Lady and St. Alban. We cannot fix the exact date of the demolition of the sanctuary of Odin, who gave the name to Odense, but there can be no doubt that in the middle of the tenth century there stood a St. Alban's church in Odense.

King Knud the Great brought English bishops to Denmark, who were consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and he let English masters stamp coins in Odense. Not only St. Alban, but St. Oswald was revered in Odense, whose St. Alban's church was a large wooden building with many windows.

It does not follow that the saint's bones were in Odense, even if the church was dedicated to him; but one of our historians thinks that the relics were taken from St. Alban's 1069-70, the year when Ely was plundered by the Danes; his relics were then brought to Odense and placed in a splendid shrine, about five feet long. This shrine is still kept in the crypt of the present cathedral. It was by that holy shrine that King Knud the Saint prayed when he was killed on July 10th, 1086, while his heroic brother Benedict defended him. Knud was soon after canonized, and his shrine became the national sanctuary of Denmark, but St. Alban was not forgotten nor the connection with England. King Eric, a brother and successor of Knud, asked King William II. of England to send some monks to Denmark, and the King of England gladly complied, and twelve monks came from Evesham, whose monastery Knud the Great had favoured. These English monks were stationed in Odense, and they used the church of St. Alban for services.

These Englishmen were amongst the bishops and priests who gathered from Denmark on April 19, 1101, when the bones of St. Knud were laid in a beautiful shrine in the new church in Odense, which the

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saint himself had commenced to build a little to the north of the present cathedral of St. Knud. But the market-place still retains the name of St. Alban, and that his memory still is fresh in Odense is proved by the fact that the largest brewery is called St. Alban's!

From 1101 the cathedral in Odense had two shrines, which we may still see to-day side by side in the crypt, containing beautiful silk cloth over 800 years old, with a splendid eagle and dove pattern. Even St. Knud's bones are there, but some of the bones of St. Alban were, according to "*Gesta abbatum*," brought back to England by Egfrid the Sacrist. The hole he cut in the shrine is still visible. Our historian thinks the story may be true.

St. Alban's name was never forgotten in Denmark, and his day, June 21st, is still in our calendar, while in England it is on the 22nd. We have two incidents from 1400 and 1500 that prove how he was still honoured. On the first Sunday in Advent a bishop is to be consecrated to the see of Odense, and his cathedral church will be the old sacred building in which the names of the English and the Danish saint were commemorated together.

*References.*—(1) J. Steenstrup: *Danmarks Riges Historie*. Prof. Steenstrup is an authority, and I have referred to him in my article. (2) A. D. Jørgensen: *Den nordiske Kirke*. (3) L. Helweg: *Den danske Kirkes Historie*. (4) *Helgenskrinene: St. Knuds Kirke*, 1886. (5) H. Petersen: *St. Albani Reliquier*; Odense 1887. (6) Aarboeger for nordisk Oldkyndeghed 1886. (7) Engelstoft: *Odense By's Historie*.—A. V. STORM, The Citadel, Copenhagen.

THE following disjointed notes may interest your readers: (1) The see of Odense was not founded by English monks. It was founded by Harald Blaatand, the first bishop being Odinkar Hvide. This must have been about 980 A.D. (2) But under Knut the Great, early in the following century, Christianity was greatly forwarded in Denmark by Englishmen. Most of the sees had Englishmen (mostly monks) as bishops; amongst them Odense had an English bishop *Reginar*. These facts are well known: you will find them e.g. in C. F. Allen's "*History of Denmark*" (French edition, Copenhagen, 1878, vol. i., pp. 65, 76). (3) It was not only in Denmark that English monks worked: most of the Norwegian monasteries were founded by Englishmen (see Lange, "*De Norske Klostres Historie*"). Amongst them there was a Benedictine house on the island of Selje, which was dedicated to St. Alban. There is a picture of its church, in ruins, in T. B. Willson's "*History of the Church of Norway*," facing p. 258. (4) A dedication to St. Alban, therefore, would in no way suggest that there were relics of that saint there, of necessity. It was natural enough that English monks should dedicate to the English protomartyr. On the other hand, if any of the monks were of St. Albans (which is at least possible) they may well have begged a relic of their founder to bring with them, and thus there *might* have been relics of him there. That is all. (5) The Danes who came to and despoiled St. Albans must

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have been heathen. But heathen Danes, though we know that they opened reliquaries and scattered the relics (as at Peterborough), certainly did not care to take away relics. I suspect strongly, therefore, that the story is a "conflation": Danes despoiled St. Albans and relics of St. Albans were missing (or scattered); it becomes known in later days that one of the five Danish sees is dedicated to St. Alban. What more natural than to put the two facts together? But it doesn't convince! (6) As to Wulfnoth. There certainly was an abbot of that name at St. Albans, 919-930; he signs charters, etc. (W. G. Searle, "Nomenclator, A.-S."). But if the despoiling was in the time of one Wulfnoth, it was probably earlier than 919, almost certainly. There may, however, have been an earlier Wulfnoth, for the name is not an uncommon one. (7) As to the tradition itself, it is probably given in one of the St. Albans Chroniclers (in the Rolls Series), or in Dugdale.—W. E. COLLINS, King's College, London.

HERTFORDSHIRE BOOKPLATES (Vol V., p. 303).—Mr. Alfred A. Bethune-Baker expresses the wish that bookplate collectors could know more about the engraver William Stephens. I am able, to a certain extent, to supply the deficiency. Among a large collection of family correspondence, dating from 1633 to 1828, I find a letter addressed to my maternal great grandfather Samuel Kerrich, D.D., by William Stephens, dated Cambridge, September, 16, 1754. Like John Cowper, whose bookplate is mentioned by Mr. Bethune-Baker, and "who finished his course with joy March 20, 1770," and his son William Cowper, the poet, Samuel Kerrich was also of Corpus, Cambridge, then called Bene't. He became vicar of Dersingham in 1729, and rector of Wolferton, and of West Newton, Norfolk. The letter in question contains the bill for 800 "prints of arms," 10s. 6d.; "a neat seal double arms," £1 10s.; "Copper Plate ditto 12s."

Many of the unused prints of the bookplate are still existing; the "neat seal" is of steel, and contains the arms of Kerrich with those of Postlethwayt on a scutcheon of pretence, for Barbara wife of Samuel Kerrich, an heiress; this seal is in my possession; the copper plate is still preserved. I wrote an account of the Kerrich bookplate, with some details about Stephens, in an early volume of the Ex Libris Society's Journal. And he is again alluded to in vol. ii., p. 8, in an account by Sir Arthur Vickers of the three bookplates of Dr. Glynn Cloberry, illustrated from the original copper plates in the possession of Miss C. M. Hartshorne. The second of these is from the burin of Stephens.

I may now add that in addition to his seal and bookplate work, Stephens bent his capacity to the engraving of buildings, etc. From his hand is the engraving of the design for the New Court of Corpus prefixed to Robert Masters' history of that college, published in 1753. I have no doubt but that the whole of the engravings in that useful volume are the work of Stephens, the book itself being purely local, and printed by Bentham in Cambridge for the author, who lived only a few miles off.

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With regard further to the plan for the New Court of Corpus, Masters had the hardihood to cause Stephens to inscribe upon the plate the words "Design'd by R. Masters." As a matter of fact the author of the scheme (which happily was not carried out) was Mr. Essex, then a very young man, who had the courage to resent Masters' theft, and proved by overwhelming evidence that to himself alone was due the credit of the design. Thus was first brought to notice a man of much talent, who became a conspicuous pioneer of the revival of Gothic, and who set his mark with great credit upon the cathedrals of Lincoln and Ely.—ALBERT HARTSHORNE.

ASHURST CHURCH, KENT (Vol V., p. 252).—To the interesting account of this little church I may perhaps be permitted to add a note or two from a paper communicated in 1895 to the Proceedings of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, vol. iii., pp. 241 *et seq.*, which paper may be found useful by those engaged in compiling histories of parishes in West Kent.

The dedication of the church, Mr. Pulling states, he has discovered, as in honour of St. Martin, from "an old document" in the British Museum. It would be well if he were to communicate the exact reference. Curiously enough it confirms a bequest made by Sir Martin Crystofer, the rector of Ashurst, in his will dated 3rd February, 1524 (Rochester Wills, Somerset House, book viii., fol. 8), viz., "on to the parishe church of Saynte Marten a coverlyte and a surples."

Of the rood so quaintly described by Lambard we have a reference in the will of the same excellent parson: "Item I will that the cote wt. all suche broches and Ryngs as be theron set before the blyssed Rode remayn styll duryng my life and after my decease I will that they be bestowed to moste honor of God and the sayde rode by the dyscession of Mr. William Waller and the wardens of the saide church for the tyme beyng." He also bequeaths "iij tapers before the loo Roodde," from which it is evident that there were two roods in the church. There was also, of course, in the chancel an image of the patron, St. Martin, and another of Our Lady, to both of which Sir Martin Crystofer left a taper; and he further gives "unto the same church vjs. viij*d.* to by an image of Saynte Anne to stande at Saynte Annes awlter." Possibly it was this altar that stood in the archway at the north-east corner of the chancel.—LELAND L. DUNCAN, Rosslair, Lewisham.

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THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH. By Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, F.S.A. Bell & Sons, 1903. 7*s.* 6*d.*

"It was," says Lord Ronald, "in the summer of 1774 that Gainsborough left Bath and went to London . . . to pass the remainder of his life there, and although some of his best work had been done during the fourteen years

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he had lived at Bath, the next fourteen were as productive of noble efforts and assured success." Gainsborough may therefore be claimed by Londoners as one of their own, and the present attractive sketch of his life may be appropriately mentioned in these pages. The chapter on Gainsborough's residence and work in London is one of the most interesting in the book. The artist at first took rooms in Oxford Road, but soon moved into the more aristocratic atmosphere of Pall Mall, where he occupied a wing of Schomberg House, now a portion of the War Office, another wing being occupied by the famous quack, Dr. Graham, as the "Temple of Health," where the future Lady Hamilton posed as the goddess of that much-sought blessing! But Gainsborough never, so far as we know, painted the beautiful Emma; perhaps, as Lord Ronald suggests, Mrs. Gainsborough objected to so dangerous a siren posing to him, "either in the classical costume she wore in the Temple" or without it! The story of Gainsborough's life in London is well told, and in the description of his last moments the pathos is unlaboured and therefore effective. The illustrations are excellent, and so is Lord Ronald's description of them: just enough and not too much about each. There is, however, one statement in the book to which we take exception: the author says (p. 29): "Gainsborough's letters are few, and unfortunately those that have come down to us are disappointing . . . they contain little relating to his work or method of painting." But three of the most interesting of Gainsborough's letters Lord Ronald does not even mention. They are given in full in the report on Lord Dartmouth's manuscripts made by the Historical MSS. Commission, and with some quotations from them we will conclude this notice of Lord Ronald's attractive volume. On the 25th of May, 1769, we have Gainsborough's receipt for £126<sup>1</sup> for "half lengths" of the Earl and Countess; on 8th April, 1771, the artist, writing from Bath, acknowledges a letter from the Earl acquainting him that he may expect Lady Dartmouth's picture. "I shall," he says, "be extremely willing to make any alterations your lordship shall require, when her ladyship comes to Bath for that purpose, as I cannot (without taking away the likeness) touch it unless from life." He was willing to paint "an entire new picture for the money" he had received. He continues: "Next to being able to paint a tolerable picture is having judgment enough to see what is the matter with a bad one. I don't know if your lordship remembers a few impertinent remarks of mine upon the ridiculous use of fancy dresses in portraits about the time that Lord North made us laugh in describing a Family Piece his lordship had seen somewhere . . . Had I painted Lady Dartmouth's picture, dressed as her ladyship goes, no fault (more than in my painting in general) would have been found with it." A few days later he writes again: "Give me leave to try an experiment upon the picture to prove the amazing effect of dress. I mean to treat it as a cast off picture and dress it (contrary, I know, to Lady Dartmouth's taste) in the modern way. PS.—I am well aware of the objection to modern dresses in pictures, that they are soon out of fashion and look awkward, but as that misfortune cannot be helped, we must set it against the unluckiness of fancy dresses taking away likenesses, the principal beauty and intention of a portrait." One more letter, written on April the 18th, follows: "Nothing can be more absurd than the foolish custom of painters dressing people like scaramouches and expecting the likeness to appear. Had a picture a voice, action, &c., to make itself known as actors have upon the stage, no disguise would be sufficient to conceal a person; but only a face, confined to one view and not a muscle to move to say 'Here I am,' falls very hard upon the poor painter, who perhaps is not within

<sup>1</sup> In 1788 Gainsborough's price for a half-length was 80 guineas, for a full length 160 guineas. (Report of the Hist. MSS. Commission on Lord Ailesbury's MSS.)

## REVIEWS.

a mile of the truth in painting the face only. . . . Lady Dartmouth's picture will look more like, and not so large, when dressed properly, and if it does not I will begin another."

**FINCHLEY AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.** By J. R. Biggers. Illustrated.  
London: printed and published by R. E. Thomas & Co., 24  
White Street, Moorfields, E.C., 1903.

In his desire to be popular Mr. Biggers has lost sight of a good deal of valuable matter which might, with advantage, have been included in his history of Finchley. His little book will, however, appeal to those who do not take topography too seriously, and who are interested in the neighbourhood and the famous men and women who have, in the past, been associated with it. It is to be regretted that more attention has not been given to original research, and that so few details are included relating to the church and its monuments, and to the old manor house with its gates surmounted by the eagle-crest of the Allen family, who had their home here for many generations. Had Mr. Biggers consulted the excellent chapters on Finchley, contributed to the Home Counties Magazine by W. B. Passmore, he would have been enabled to materially supplement his work, especially in the matter of genealogical and heraldic interest. The illustrations are all well chosen, though two or three might have been exchanged for others of greater topographical worth.

It was at Finchley, we believe, that Jane Shore, the favourite mistress of Edward IV., was arrested, by order of the Protector, and from that manor also that Hastings was dragged to the Tower to be beheaded in 1483.

Mr. Bigger might add much to the success of his book in a further edition by a more careful study of the church and its brasses, several of which deserve mention.

**THE RELIQUARY AND ILLUSTRATED ARCHÆOLOGIST.** Edited by J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., vol. ix., 1903. (Bemrose.)

Though dealing with archæology in general, there is much in the present volume of the "Reliquary" which possesses an importance to the student of the topography of the Home Counties; these include Mr. George Clinch's capital account of the ancient subterranean chambers at Waddon in Surrey. Mr. J. Russell Larkby gives many interesting details as to the church of St. Mary Reculver, and of the successive periods of architecture illustrated in its remains, the latest being in the elongation of the chancel in the thirteenth century. Mr. Miller Christy and Mr. W. W. Porteous describe and figure some of the beautiful brasses for which Essex is so justly famous. We cannot, as we look at these exceedingly artistic memorials, but regret the fact that the art of designing commemorative brasses has entirely disappeared. The fact that such is the case is painfully illustrated by the abominations which have been freely erected to those who fell during the late war. A brave man surely deserves some more tasteful memorial than a twentieth-century brass! Of the illustrations and general get-up of the "Reliquary" it is only needful to say that they fully maintain the reputation for excellence won by them at the commencement of Mr. Romilly Allen's editorship.

[Several reviews are unavoidably held over until April.—Ed.]





Bookplate of Sir John Aubrey.

## BUCKS BOOKPLATES.

By ALFRED A. BETHUNE-BAKER, F.S.A.

THE county of Buckingham is not behind other Home Counties in the excellence or interest of its bookplates. In considering local examples the first that comes instantly to one's mind is that of "St John Aubrey of Lantrithyd in the County of Glamorgan Baronet and of Boarestall in the County of Bucks 1698", a handsome early armorial plate. It exists in two states with the same date. In the first state it shows, over the quartered coats of Aubrey, Mansel, Basset, and South, an escutcheon of pretence displaying the arms of Lewis—for Mary, daughter and heiress of William Lewis of the Van, who was the second wife of the second baronet whose plate this was; this state is to be found reproduced in Griggs's first series. In the second state, which is reproduced here, it was probably used by the third baronet, who succeeded in 1700, and doubtless had the escutcheon of pretence removed as inappropriate to his own bearings; sufficient traces of the escutcheon are, however, left to show indisputably that this state is the second. In a third state the date is altered to 1717—still for the third baronet, who, indeed, survived to 1743; this state is, in all respects but the date, identical with the second state of the 1698 plate, all being clearly from the same copper. An impression of the 1717 state is given from the copper in Lipscomb's "Bucks," where also is to be found a long pedigree of the family.

There is a handsome anonymous Chippendale plate beneath which the name of "John Baker" is often found written. It was probably used by one or more of the Bakers of Pen, and the arms shown are no doubt intended for those granted in 1680 to Daniel Baker of Hatton Garden, London. The plate is quite exceptional in size and design, and I only know of three or four of anything like similar character.

"Rich. Barker Horwood Mag: Com. Bucks" is the inscription on a very attractive early armorial, of a type to which not very many examples belong.

There is a rather nice Mantle of Estate plate inscribed "William Bowyer of Denham in y<sup>e</sup> County of Buck [*sic*] Esq<sup>r</sup>", and there are other Bowyer plates which the local collector might be able to identify as belonging to the county. Amongst others, there is another Mantle of Estate plate inscribed "Richard Bowyer," of which there seem to have been two coppers, but they are not as pleasing in appearance as the "William Bowyer" example.

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"Benjamin Bates. MD. L. Missenden Bucks" had an armorial plate showing a spade shield upon a mantle of estate, with crest and certain Sheraton features outside. It also exists in an anonymous state. It is not a thing of beauty.

A Wreath and Ribbon plate of no attraction is inscribed "T. Biddle, High Wycombe, Bucks."

There is an early armorial of the later style inscribed "John Thurloe Brace Esq<sup>r</sup> of Ashwood in y<sup>e</sup> Count<sup>y</sup> of Bucks." "Ashwood" is a mistake for "Astwood," a property which was acquired in 1667 by Oliver Cromwell's secretary, John Thurloe, whose daughter Anne married Francis Brace, an attorney of Bedford. John Thurloe Brace was their son. In a later state the erroneous address is corrected, and the inscription very clumsily altered to "John Thurloe Brace Esq<sup>r</sup> of Astwood in Bucks."

A nice Jacobean plate with a brickwork lining is inscribed "Francis Brerewood Esq<sup>r</sup>". This gentleman was of Horton in the county, but was descended from a Cheshire family, being grandson of Sir Robert Brerewood, who filled the offices of sheriff and recorder of Chester, and became in 1643 a justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Amongst the rectors of Hogston was one F. H. Brickenden, and there is a good-looking Chippendale with the inscription "F. H. Brickenden B.D. Wor. Coll.", which investigation might show to have belonged to the rector named. It should be mentioned that this plate is known in two states, the other bears the inscription "W. T. Brickenden A.M. Coll: Magd:".

"John Busby de Marsh Gibbon Com: Bucks" is inscribed on an early armorial of similar character to the "Richard Barker" plate already mentioned. The two families were in fact matrimonially allied. There is also a Jacobean plate of "William Busby", which I think belonged to another member of the same family, and some of the other Busby plates known to collectors might probably be similarly allocated.

There are numerous Calvert plates of different styles, but which of them belong to Bucks is a problem I must leave the local enthusiast to solve; some of them are quite worth claiming.

The well-known Bookpile plate ascribed to Arthur Charlett is certainly of county interest, for this divine held the living of Hambleton from 1707 till his death in 1722, though why he only showed his initials on the plate instead of the arms attributed to him it is not easy to understand; but perhaps his vanity, which was great, did not run in the direction of heraldry. He was a man of note in his day, and though he did not get the bishopric he was supposed to sigh for, he filled various posts of honour and responsi-

## BUCKS BOOKPLATES.

bility, amongst which were those of Master of University College, Oxford, Commissioner to execute the office of Chancellor of the University in the absence of the Duke of Ormond, and Chaplain in Ordinary to William III. Meddlesome, of questionable sincerity, and a gossip, he was satirized by the "Spectator" under the name of "Abraham Froth"; but he was a scholar, and a patron of learning and learned men, and a strong supporter of the Clarendon Press. His plate seems to have been at some period partially reworked, so it must be regarded as existing in two states.

Nearly twenty years before Charlett was presented to the living of Hambledon the manor of that name had been purchased by Sir Robert Clayton, so that his plate may be claimed as of county interest although his chief seat was in Surrey. His plate is an early armorial inscribed "S<sup>r</sup> Robert Clayton of the City of London Knight Alderman and Mayor thereof An<sup>o</sup> 1679." It is found in two states, the only difference being in the crest; in the first state this appears placed on the usual torse—a bear's jamb holding in its paw a pellet—but in the second state the torse has disappeared, and its place is taken by a mural crown from which the bear's jamb is issuing. The actual date of this plate is in dispute, some collectors holding that it was, in fact, engraved something like twenty years after its inscribed date, and that such date is merely intended to record the year of Sir Robert's mayoralty. The style of the plate would better fit the later date, but this cannot be said to be conclusive, and having regard to the social status given by a good landed property, it seems probable that the worthy but pompous alderman, who in his lifetime erected a splendid monument to his own memory at Marden, in Surrey, where he had his chief seat and estate, would have preferred to sink the City and describe himself as of his county property, if he had, in fact, acquired it before his bookplate was engraved.

There is a Jacobean plate inscribed "S<sup>r</sup> William Clayton Bart. of Marden in Surry and of Harleyford, Bucks.", which is a second state of the plate altered to add the Bucks address after its owner had purchased Harleyford in 1736. There are other plates of this family which, it may be mentioned, is descended only collaterally from the famous lord mayor.

There are various unaddressed Dashwood plates which need dividing up between the West Wycombe and the Oxford families; one, however, needs no investigation, as it is inscribed "S<sup>r</sup> Francis Dashwood, Bart, of West Wycombe Bucks." It is a Jacobean plate, and belonged to the second baronet of his line, who subsequently succeeded to the barony of Le Despencer. This gentleman filled various posts of honour including that of Chancellor of

## BUCKS BOOKPLATES.

the Exchequer, but his more abiding fame is local, and the lover of sulphurous anecdote may hold his name in grateful memory.

Quite modern plates do not come within the scope of these notes, but an exception must be made for the purpose of noting the plain armorial plate of "The Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli." (on which are impaled the arms of Viney), and the interlaced initial plate which he used as Lord Beaconsfield.

There are two plates from the same copper, one inscribed "W. Dodd. M.A.", the other with the additional words "Chaplain to the King", which belonged to the erring divine of that name, and are of interest here from the fact of their owner having held a living in the county. They are crest plates of Chippendale type. The unfortunate doctor's career hardly bore out his motto, "Wise and harmless."

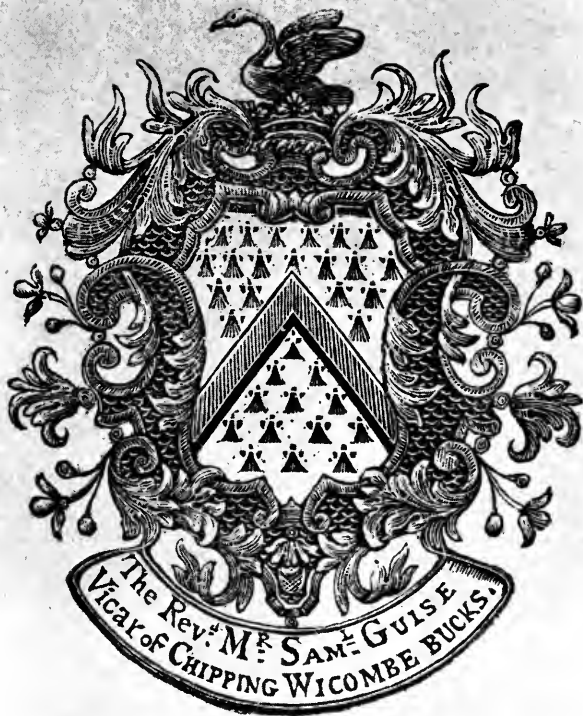
"Montague Garrard Drake, of Shardelois in Co<sup>m</sup>., Bucks, Esq<sup>r</sup> 1708" is the inscription on an early armorial, and there are other unaddressed Drake plates which may have belonged to members of the Shardeloes family.

Eton College also furnishes several plates of interest.

There are two early armorial plates of later type signed by M. Cole, one inscribed "George Grenville Esq<sup>r</sup>", and the other "R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> George Grenville", both from the same copper. This gentleman was the second son of Richard Grenville of Wotton Hall. He held various offices of State, including those of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and will doubtless be long remembered as the Minister of American taxation. He seems to have been a statesman of integrity, ability, and industry, but tactless, narrow-minded, overbearing, and just as obstinate as his royal master, George III., who did not like obstinate people, and is said to have declared that he would rather see the devil in his closet than Mr. Grenville. Junius, however, rated him above most of his contemporaries.

"The Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Guise Vicar of Chipping Wicombe Bucks." had a nice-looking Jacobean plate of unusual style; it is a wood engraving of some merit, and its owner was presented to the living of High Wycombe in 1711 by Lord Shelburne. That nobleman's plate may be considered of local interest by virtue of his association with the county; it is an early armorial with supporters, and is inscribed "The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Henry Lord Baron of Shelburne in y<sup>e</sup> Kingdom of Ireland 1707."

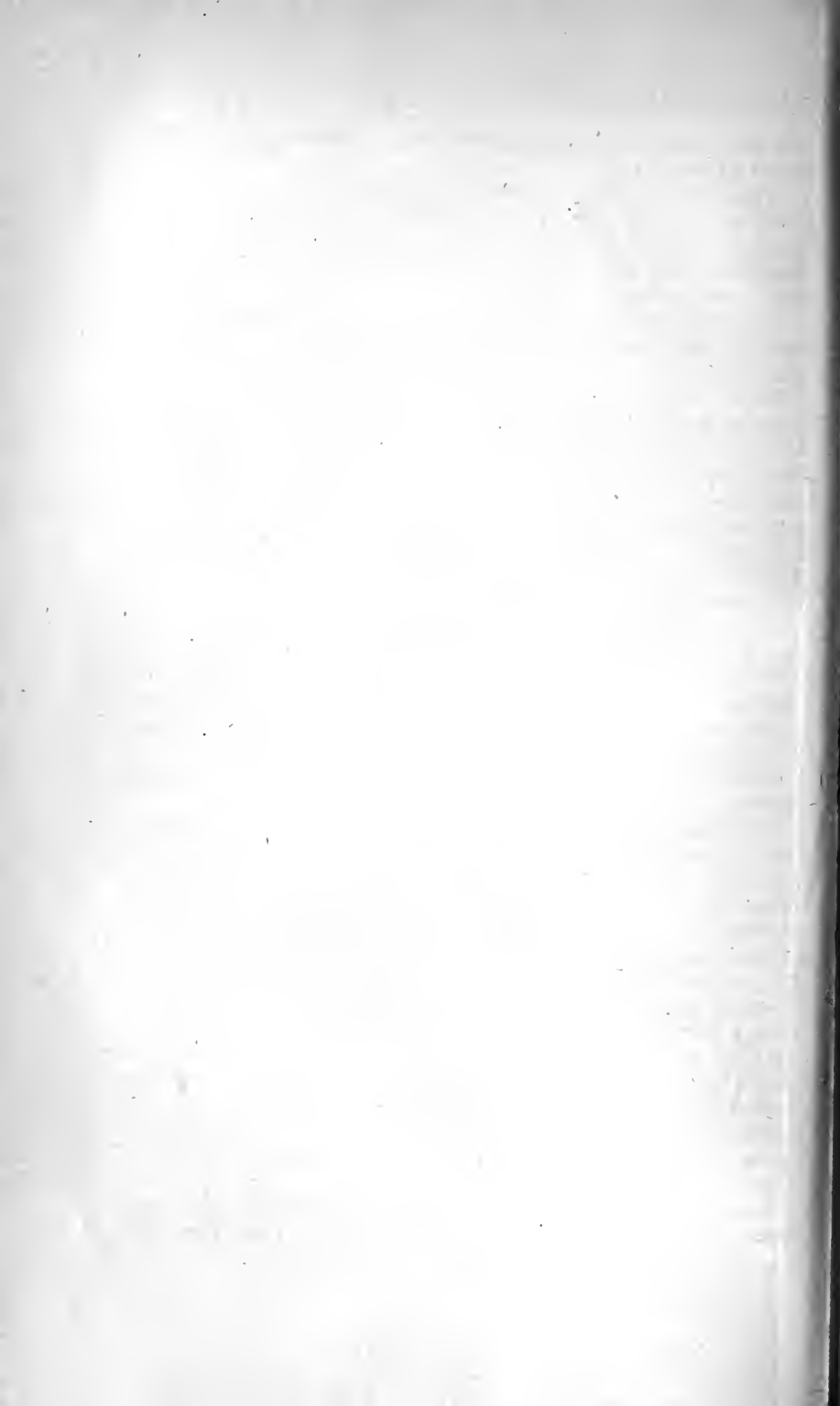
Bishop John Hacket once held the living of Stoke Hammond, and so one of the most desirable English plates there is may be regarded as having county interest. It is a gift plate engraved and signed by Faithorne, showing a clever portrait of the bishop. The



Bookplate of the Rev. Samuel Guise.



Bookplate of Scawen Kenrick.



## BUCKS BOOKPLATES.

inscription runs "Ex dono Joannis Hacket Lichfieldens. et Coven-  
triens Episcopi: 1670."

There are several plates belonging to the Hobarts, but the only one I have access to is a Jacobean plate with supporters on a frame-work stand. It is inscribed "The Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Hobart Esq<sup>r</sup>", and was used by the second Earl of Buckinghamshire before his accession to the peerage.

We have already seen that two nice plates are associated with the little village of Hambledon, and a third must be added in the plate inscribed "Scawen Kenrick Rector of Hambleden, Bucks". This is a good example of the Bookpile plate, and it is noteworthy as belonging to the immediate successor of Arthur Charlett, who, as before stated, also used a Bookpile plate. It is by no means unlikely that the Charlett plate inspired the later one. The owner was presented to the living of Hambledon in 1722, he was also subdean of Westminster, and died in 1753. There are several Lee plates, one of which is a Mantle of Estate with the inscription "William Lee Esq:", and another a Jacobean plate inscribed "William Lee Esq: of Hartwell Bucks:".

A very attractive Jacobean plate with handsome mantling belonged to Robert Lovett, of Liscombe.

Robert Lowndes, of Winslow, who died in 1727, had a nice early armorial, which is found in two states. The first is inscribed in Roman capitals "Robert Lowndes Esq<sup>r</sup> 1702", and the other, with the bearings slightly altered, has the inscription changed to "Robert Lowndes 1702" in italic type; they are both far from common.

The Penns provide several plates to which considerable interest naturally attaches; as Americana, too, their value is likely to increase from year to year. The most sought after is that of William Penn—Quaker and courtier, controversialist and adventurer, he was in about his sixtieth year when he adopted an early armorial plate of the contemporary stock pattern, inscribed "William Penn Esq<sup>r</sup> Proprietor of Pensylvania: 1703." Of this plate it should be mentioned for the benefit of the unwary that there exists a well-known forgery which has deceived various collectors, though anyone acquainted with the genuine plate would recognize the sham at a glance. William Penn's son Thomas used the same copper, but certain shading was removed from the roundels in his coat of arms, and the inscription was altered to "Thomas Penn of Stoke Pogeis in the County of Bucks, First Proprietor of Pensylvania", "first" clearly meaning "chief."

Another Penn plate is an anonymous Jacobean of uninteresting appearance, of which it was once alleged that only one copy was

## BUCKS BOOKPLATES.

known, but it cannot now be considered by any means unique. It is said to have been used by Thomas Penn, and copies are certainly extant in books which have his autograph, but it has the cadency mark of the second son and it is more likely to have belonged to John Penn, William's second son who left his share of the American property to Thomas. There are also two Chippendale plates signed by Robert Mountaine, a well-known bookplate engraver, whose plates, though generally weak and monotonous in their similarity of feature, are yet much sought after. One of these bears the inscription "Sophia Penn", and the other, which is as yet extremely rare, is inscribed "Juliana Penn". Both are clearly from one copper. There is another Penn plate which, from the appearance of my copy, may be anonymous; it has a lined background, and shows the cadency mark of a second son. There are also later Penn plates of no particular moment.

Distinctly interesting is the Jacobean plate inscribed "Thos<sup>s</sup> Phillips of Ickford in the County of Bucks Gent:". It is unusual in form and feature, and bears on its face the avowal of its foreign origin—"Gravé a Liege", "par du Vinier". Its owner was born at Ickford, to which place both he and his father were benefactors, but being of the Roman faith he was educated at St. Omers, in France, and became, it is said by the influence of the Chevalier St. George, a canon or prebend of Tongres. He died at Liege in 1774.

The Bedford estate would introduce various Russell plates, and in merely following the chief title we find greater continuity in the succession of ducal bookplates than is usual. With modern plates these notes are generally unconcerned, and the only plates I will refer to are both well known, viz., the early armorial with supporters, which is inscribed "The Most Noble Wriothesley Duke of Bedford, Knight of y<sup>e</sup> Most Noble Order of the Garter, 1703", and the Jacobean plate of "The most Noble John Duke of Bedford 1736." They are both nice plates, but wholly lacking in rarity.

There is a pretty little Jacobean plate of "Samuel Savage", which may have belonged to one of a Bucks family of that name.

An early armorial of the usual contemporary style bears the inscription "James Selby Serjeant at Law 1703." He was of Wavendon, and having been born in 1642 must have been over sixty when his plate was engraved for him. It is a scarce plate; and it is plates like this, the Townley of 1702, the Penn of 1703, and others, which attest the somewhat sudden contemporary development of the bookplate-user fashion. Townley was in his seventy-third year, Penn in his sixtieth, when they respectively decided to follow the new mode.





View of Albury.  
By Hollar.

## QUARTERLY NOTES.

I do not know whether "Peter Snell" possessed any county interest, but he seems to have belonged to a family which had such interest, and he used a peculiar Chippendale plate of no beauty, displaying the curious arms of his family.

"S<sup>r</sup> J<sup>n</sup><sup>o</sup> Vanhattem Dinton Hall Bucks" used a somewhat florid Chippendale. He was high sheriff in 1760, and, presenting an address to George III. on his accession to the throne, was knighted in 1761.

The foregoing are sufficient to show that Bucks can hold her own in bookplate excellence. Landed possessions or territorial titles would introduce plates of the Bentincks, Berties, Bruces, Carringtons, Churchills, Harcourts, Stanhopes, and a host of other well-known families, and there are, of course, many other plates of varying merit which appertain to the county.

## QUARTERLY NOTES.

**A**POLOGIES are always disagreeable things to make, so, as one is due from the Editor on this occasion, he will start these notes by making it. By some unfortunate oversight an illustration to Mr. Fancourt's article on Albury, which appeared in our last issue, was omitted. It was Hollar's view of the park, which shows the Earl of Arundel with his wife and family walking in the estate. We now give it as an illustration to this note.

IMITATION being the sincerest form of flattery, we imagine that all those responsible for the "Hampstead Annual" must feel satisfaction that a suburb on the south-western side of London is producing a similar publication, dealing almost entirely with local topography. That suburb is Wimbledon; we are not sure that there is quite so much of literary interest connected with it as there is with Hampstead; but there is at least a good deal—quite enough to furnish the Annual with "copy" for many a year to come.

In its association with royalty and illustrious persons Wimbledon certainly eclipses Hampstead. Burleigh, as Sir William Cecil, entertained Queen Bess at his mansion at Wimbledon, and it became the residence of Charles I. and his Queen in 1638; its beautiful gardens had special attraction for the luckless monarch, and only a few days before he was brought to his mock trial we find him giving orders for the planting therein of the seeds of the

## QUARTERLY NOTES.

Spanish melon. Later on, the parliamentary general, Lambert, then the discarded favourite of Cromwell, owned it, and grew tulips which were renowned throughout England. Sarah Duchess of Marlborough became owner of Wimbleton House early in the eighteenth century, pulled it down and built up a new mansion, which fire destroyed in 1785.

By the way, the "Hampstead Annual" for 1903 is just issued, and a particularly attractive volume it is, being especially rich in the way of illustration. Our younger readers, looking at the picture of Steele's cottage as it was in 1867, will find it hard to believe that so rural a dwelling could have been found on Haverstock Hill less than forty years ago; but the view is from an old photograph, so that an artist's imagination cannot have given it a rusticity which it did not possess. What a striking example is this view of the value of the photographic record of the country to which we refer elsewhere in these notes!

OF rural fragments still to be found in Hampstead the photograph of "Wyldes, from the Lawn" furnishes an excellent example, and the interest in the picture is increased by the interesting account which Mrs. Arthur Wilson gives of the place. Truly it is a house with a history, and that history Mrs. Wilson tells us in a way which at once refutes the allegation—so often put forward—that an author cannot be thorough and accurate without being dry. The amount of evidence brought together in this paper, and the intelligent way it is treated, makes it, in our humble judgment, one of the most valuable contributions to Middlesex topography that has yet appeared.

MRS. WILSON's article has a note of sadness about it, Wyldes, it seems, will soon disappear. But there is no reason why the large tract of land pertaining to it (the property of Eton College) need necessarily become a site for the architectural vagaries of the flat-builder. The Hampstead Heath Protection Society is actively promoting the acquisition of at least a good portion of the Wyldes estate for incorporation in the "Heath," and we ask our readers who can afford help to give it ere it is too late.

FOR the first time since its formation we have to offer our condolences to the Hampstead Antiquarian Society: its last annual report records a net loss of twenty-three members! Plenty of new names have been added to the roll of membership, but the society has had a run of bad luck, in the matter of losses by death and

## QUARTERLY NOTES.

resignation. Capital work was done by the society, both at its indoor and out-door meetings during the year, and we feel sure that the present members will, by urging their friends to join this very enterprising society, not allow it to languish for want of local support. The subscription is small, the meetings are thoroughly enjoyable, and its publications are excellent.

PERHAPS the least attractive of the open spaces in and round London is Wormwood Scrubbs. The close proximity of the great "free food" dépôt does not add to its attractiveness; but the waste has always struck us as needlessly barren and desolate, and we are glad that the London County Council appear to have arrived at the same conclusion. It is now proposed to plant the northern, southern, and western boundaries of the "Scrubbs" with trees, and to place at intervals on the common clumps of furze.

THE committee appointed by the congress of archæological societies to deal with the subject of ancient fortifications has just issued a very helpful scheme for recording all such works. There is certainly need for the compilation of schedules, such as the members of the committee desire, in order to secure a record of the ancient defensive works of earth and stone yet remaining, and (to quote from the words of the scheme) do all that is possible to prevent their destruction "by the hand of man in this utilitarian age."

FOR our own part we do not believe that very much will be done in the way of inducing local authorities, or private individuals for that matter, to stay their hands in cases where the levelling or otherwise destroying an ancient earthwork seems profitable. It is hard enough to save from destruction an ancient object possessed of some artistic merit, and it will be harder still to save an object of simple archæological value. However, be that as it may, the great thing to do is to record the existence of these inartistic remains and to make of them carefully prepared plans; it is in telling the unlearned how to find these labours of the hand of man, and what to do with them when found, that the little pamphlet will be so extremely useful.

WE wonder if in every London parish in the fifteenth century the salaries of the parish clerk—or, as in this instance, parish clerks—was so well assured as it was in St. Margaret's, Lothbury? Here, in 1434, it was ordained by the chief inhabitants that a regular tax, for the maintenance of "both" clerks, should be levied on the different houses in the parish according to the "house hire" paid.

## QUARTERLY NOTES.

A house rented at 3*s.* 4*d.* a year paid a halfpenny a quarter; one at 6*s.* 8*d.*, a penny; one at 10*s.*, three halfpence; one at 13*s.* 4*d.*, two pence; one at 16*s.* 8*d.*, two pence halfpenny; one of 20*s.*, three-pence; one at 23*s.* 4*d.*, three pence halfpenny, "and so goyng upward every nobyll a 1*d.*" We are indebted to Mr. G. Hudson for this interesting note, which he takes from the register book Prowet (Commissary Court of London), folio 273 *dors*.

THAT there is interesting topography to be gleaned from old newspaper advertisements has been abundantly proved by that indefatigable compiler of London signs Mr. F. G. Hilton Price. Many of his valuable notes as to these signs have been gleaned from the advertisement sheets of old newspapers, and the following details of the mansion that once stood near London Colney (sent to us by R. B. P., a very good friend and contributor), will perhaps set some other readers at work in hunting over ancient issues of the Press. The number of the "Times" from which our correspondent takes the particulars is that for the 7th of November, 1803, the number which gave Londoners the account of the victory at Trafalgar.

ON the 18th of November in that year the furniture of Colney Mansion, the former home of the Margravine of Anspach, was brought under the hammer, and shortly after the "noble stone-built structure, erected only thirty years before, with capacious front of sound stock-work faced with Talenhoe [*sic*] stone," was demolished. Some idea of its size may be judged from the items offered for sale: fifty mahogany doors, 123 mahogany-framed sashes glazed with plate and crown glass, marble chimneypieces, lead reservoirs and cisterns, fifty tons of lead roofing, four geometrical stone staircases with iron balusters and mahogany handrails, Yorkshire paving, and Portland sills and dressings.

THE furniture of the house comprised "lofty four-post and field bedsteads with rich cotton hangings, excellent seasoned bedding, and the usual assortment of chamber furniture, and elegant drawing-room suite of five curtains, chairs, &c., excellent Brussels and Wilton carpeting, large mahogany library book-cases, ladies' and gentlemen's wardrobes, sideboards, suites of chairs, sofas, and every other description of domestic requisites, store-casks, 200 dozen of empty bottles." The last line suggests that if Colney House had a short life, it at any rate had a merry one!

THE Surrey Archæological Society will celebrate its jubilee on the

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28th of April at Guildford. There is to be a lunch, at which it is hoped a thoroughly representative gathering will be present, and the programme of the day's proceedings includes a perambulation of the extremely interesting, if somewhat disfigured, capital of Surrey. We believe that at the meeting the Society's officers will be able to report the completion of the Waverley Abbey excavations, and we also believe that they will have to make a very unsatisfactory statement as to the excavation fund, showing a debt of considerably over £100.

THIS is not as it should be. The excavations at Waverley have added materially to our knowledge of the construction and arrangements of a Cistercian house, and we are sure that many members of the Society will feel that before the celebration of the Society's jubilee this debt should be extinguished. We believe that only a very small proportion of the members have as yet contributed to the excavation fund.

SPEAKING of Surrey matters reminds us that the first meeting of those interested in the "photographic record" of the county was held at Croydon on March the 12th, under the presidency of the lord lieutenant of the county. We referred in January to the value of a photographic record of England, inaugurated some years back by Sir Benjamin Stone, and which is doing such excellent work for posterity, and we are glad to note that the Surrey survey already possesses 700 prints of interesting objects in different parts of the county. These were on view at the meeting and on three days after. Readers willing to help the "survey" should communicate with its honorary secretary, Mr. Harry D. Gomer, 55 Benson Road, Croydon.

THE correspondence which has now for some time been going on in the "Morning Post" on the subject of preserving our national folk-song has been, no doubt, perused with considerable interest by the readers of this Magazine, and we hope that some at least have taken measures to secure a permanent record of these extremely interesting ditties in the parts of Home Counties with which they are individually connected. We do not suppose that many folk-songs have lingered till to-day in Middlesex; but in the more rural parts of the district with which these pages deal there must be many of these quaint compositions to be heard. Mr. Cecil Sharpe, of the Hampstead Conservatoire, has given very useful hints to would-be chroniclers of folk-song, and we hope his hints have not been given in vain to our readers.

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WITH regard to the folk-songs of Hertfordshire, our frequent contributor and helper, Mr. W. B. Gerish, is anxious to obtain the music of these. He specially asks for different versions of the "Mayers'" song. In St. Albans it is still sung, and we do not remember any marked variation in the tune, but we fancy the songsters (who always carry a doll decked with flowers) are not residents in the town; we fancy, too, that their May songs will not be heard there much longer; factories, suburban villas, and "an excellent train service," are fast obliterating all that is rural and picturesque in that, not long since, quaint and charming town.

By the way, there is a verse generally sung by the songsters in St. Albans which is not given in the long and interesting version of the song which Mr. Gerish printed in the "Hertfordshire Times" last October. It most nearly resembles what he numbers Verse 13, and runs:

A bunch of May I have brought you,  
And at your door I stand;  
It is but a sprout, but it's well budded out—  
It's the work of Our Lord's hand.

Mr. Gerish does not mention the refrain sung after each verse:

Oh the May, the merry, merry May,  
The bright time of the year!  
God bless you all, both great and small,  
And send you a happy new year.

WE are sure that many of our readers are in sympathy with the Society for the Protection of Birds, and that those who are will have read Sir Edward Grey's speech at the recent annual meeting of the Society with a great deal of satisfaction. All over the country, and more especially in the London suburbs, birds, which some ten or a dozen years ago were certainly rare, are becoming, if not common, at least not so rare. In the matter of water-fowl, the inducements offered by the park authorities in London to settle on the ornamental lakes have certainly not been offered in vain. Any visitor to St. James's Park can testify to this. We quite agree, too, with what Sir Edward said as to the legitimate sportsman: he is not the enemy of the *rara avis*. Gamekeepers are not sinless in the matter of the destruction of our seldom-seen birds, but the real enemy of the scarce bird is the man who provides for the collector. "Here is a rarity; come, let us kill it," is his maxim, and he acts up to it!

SPEAKING of the London Parks reminds us to tell our readers—who do not happen to have followed what Lord Balcarras told his

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interrogators in the House the other night—that the contraction of space available to the public in Hyde Park is more than compensated by the additional space to which we shall have access in the immediate neighbourhood of Kensington Palace. In Hyde Park certain grass land has been fenced in, and on it have been erected a plant house, and some other buildings of a like kind. These have hitherto stood close to Kensington Palace, and have woefully disfigured the palace and Wren's orangery. They will now be cleared away and a distinct artistic advantage will be gained. We do not know how far Lord Balcarres was himself instrumental in effecting this improvement, but we feel sure that his taste and knowledge in artistic and antiquarian matters will render his appointment as head of the Office of Works of the utmost service to the country. He is the very man for the post!

A RARE opportunity for Londoners to study London topography by the aid of pictures has been afforded by two exhibitions recently opened—one at the Fine Arts Society's Gallery, and the other at the Westminster Town Hall. At the former show are views of various parts of the metropolis as it was in the days of the Georges, and at the latter views of St. James's Park and its immediate neighbourhood at all periods. To the student of men and manners in old London, as well as to the topographer, these collections are of considerable interest, for they furnish illustrations of all kinds of events, as well as pictures of the localities in which those events occurred. For instance (we are speaking now of the former of the exhibitions), the view of the interior of Coopers' Hall shows us a lottery drawing; that of the Serpentine in 1814 a miniature sea-fight, held to celebrate the peace in 1814; and so on.

PERHAPS from a purely topographical standpoint the Westminster show, though more limited in its scope, is more interesting. The pictures there displayed are lent by Mr. C. E. Jerningham, and are so arranged as to show, first, the maps of the district; second, St. James's Palace and Park in their early state; third, Buckingham House—which afterwards became Buckingham Palace; then a walk round from Buckingham Palace up the Mall into St. James's Palace, into Cleveland Row, St. James's Street and Pall Mall. The return to the Mall follows, showing Marlborough House and Carlton House; from Carlton House into Waterloo Place; from Waterloo Place back to Spring Gardens and the Parade, showing the Old and the New Horse Guards, through the former of which Charles I. passed on his way to be beheaded. From there the pictures pass in sequence to Whitehall Palace, showing the

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execution of Charles I., and up and down the street of Whitehall, to Westminster Palace and Bridge. Returning into the Park, one may look down from the Parade towards Buckingham Palace, seeing the "Canal" and Rosamond's Pond, whilst on the left is Westminster Abbey at the time when it was in the Park. The last views show Buckingham House and Palace as seen from the Green Park.

## THE BRASSES IN THE CHURCH OF LITTLE HADHAM.

BY WILLIAM MINET, F.S.A.

"**A**NOTHER in a clergyman's habit seems to be for some Syr Richard." So Salmon, writing of the brasses in the church of Little Hadham in 1728. The brass he speaks of was on the floor of the nave, and has suffered from the wear and tear incident to such a position; and, as the illustration shows, the third line of the inscription has at some time been deliberately erased. In 1903 it was decided to preserve what remained of this brass, and it was moved to the south wall of the nave, just west of the screen. The change has been noted by a brass tablet placed on the spot whence it was taken, as well as by another placed under its new position.

The removal afforded an opportunity of examining the figure carefully. It is thirteen inches high, and represents a priest in his robes; the head has at some time been broken off and roughly replaced with a screw, which has destroyed all trace of the features. The inscription, on a tablet ( $10\frac{3}{4}$  inches by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches), consists of three lines. The first is fairly legible, and one can decipher more than Salmon seems to have done. It reads: "Here lyth buryd the body of Syr Rychard." The last two words of the second line showed that Syr Richard was "of" some place, of which all that was legible was "nghm." Finding no place in the neighbourhood with this termination, I was at a loss, until I remembered that the manor and estate of Hadham Hall belonged in old days to the family of Bawde, who lived there until they sold it in 1505 to the Capells, now Earls of Essex. Now the Bawdes owned the manor and advowson of Corryngham, co. Essex.<sup>1</sup> With this key I turned

<sup>1</sup> See wills of Thomas Bawde (P.C.C. 18 Rous, p. 141), proved 24th November, 1449, and Thomas Bawde (P.C.C. 3 Bennett), proved 19th July, 1508, both of which deal with Corryngham. Morant's "Essex" (i., p. 241) gives a full account of the family.





Brass of Richard Warriner, in Little Hadham Church, Herts.

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to Newcourt's "Repertorium," where (ii., p. 194), under Corryngham, I found: "1461-1475 Ric. Warriner presented by Rad. Baud." The second line of the inscription could thus be read as "Warriner s'mtyme p'son of Corrynghm," and we must imagine that Richard Warriner died at Hadham Hall while on a visit to his friend and patron.

The third line seemed to show traces of a "d" followed at an interval by "m"; and, seeing that it has been erased, I was drawn to the conclusion that it had contained one of the usual formulæ likely to be objected to by the reforming mind. The phrase, "On whose Soul God have Mercy—Amen," exactly fits the position of the "d" and "m," as well as the spacing. I venture to think, then, that we have now identified the brass and reconstructed the inscription.

With regard to Ralph Bawde, there is no direct evidence that he lived at Hadham Hall, but it seems more than probable that he did, as, apparently, his ancestors had done for three generations. His father's will, dated 1449 (quoted *supra*), is extant, by which the estate is bequeathed to Ralph in the following terms:

I will that my son Rauff have Hadham with all the plow horses & cart horses longynge unto the said Manor, with all the kyne & stuff of husbandry that longeth to the said Manor with the hallyng the kychn stuff that longeth thereto, the chapel, two vestements, a chalice, my grete portoce & masse boke, two cruettes of sylver & such stuff as his Mother will ordain and dispose for him after her decease.

Ralph's wife was Margaret, who seems to have survived him; and this tempts me to suggest an explanation of the remains of another brass in Little Hadham Church.

Some years ago, on the restoration of the chancel, three fragments of a brass inscription were found, buried, I am told, under the floor. The lettering is of the fifteenth century, and as clear as the day when it was cut. Nor does it ever seem to have been used. It runs: "ccclxxxiii et Margareta uxor eius que obiit die mensis anno dm. millesimo cccc quorum animabus prospicietur deus Amen."

The only clue we have is the date, [1]483, and the fact that the wife was Margaret, who, judging from the blanks, was still living when the inscription was cut. The date is that of the death of Ralph Bawde, and it would appear that the inscription was intended by his widow as part of a memorial to her husband and to herself, but that after her death her intentions were not carried out.

This inscription has now been suitably mounted and placed in the church.

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There were other Bawde monuments in the church—Salmon mentions five, of which three, he says, have shields of arms, and two inscriptions. These inscriptions are given by Chauncy (1700), Salmon (1728), and Clutterbuck (1827), but in Cussans' time (1870) the inscriptions had vanished. All that remains to-day of these five monuments are the figures of a knight, his wife, and a group of children—four girls. On the stone where these figures were can be seen the matrices of four shields. The brasses have been (1903) moved to the south wall of the chancel, and tablets recording the change have been placed, as in the case of the Warriner brass. The monument is probably that of a Thomas Bawde and Mary his wife, for all the books give the inscriptions they record as extant in their time on the two tombs as follows: 1. "Walter son of William Bawde: died 4 Feb. 1420." 2. "Thomas son of William Bawde who died 23 Mar.<sup>1</sup> 1430, and Mary his wife died, 15 Aug. 1423";<sup>2</sup> and here we have a monument to a man with his wife.

I may add one more note of a "restoration," in the best sense of the word, recently (1903) carried out in Little Hadham Church. Some years ago there were, in the two top lights of the south window in the chancel, between the door and the screen, some small remains of painted glass. In the centre of each was a shield, surrounded by fragments brought together probably from the lower lights of the same windows. One of the shields had vanished, the other remained. Taken from where they had found a resting-place after their first disturbance, these fragments lay about for some years in the vestry. They have now been rearranged, with the one remaining shield in the centre, and placed as a panel in the small north window of the chancel. The shield shows *arg.* 7 lozenges *gules*, within a bordure, and the arms are those of Richard of Braybrooke,<sup>3</sup> Bishop of London 1384-1401. The same arms are found in the church of Great Hadham, and are explained by the well-known connection existing between the see of London and both the Hadhams.

<sup>1</sup> So Chauncy and Salmon, but Clutterbuck 23 Aug.

<sup>2</sup> So Clutterbuck, but Chauncy 1422.

<sup>3</sup> For an account of Bishop Braybrooke see "Trans. of Lond. and Mid. Arch. Soc.," vol. iii., part x.

# A HERTFORDSHIRE ROBIN HOOD, OR THE STORY OF JACK O' LEGS, THE ROBBER-GIANT OF WESTON.

By W. B. GERISH.

**O**UTLAW stories, such as Hereward the Wake, Robin Hood, and others, have always been extremely popular among the peasantry of England. This hero-worship survives to-day in the lenient, not to say favourable, eye with which the poacher's exploits are regarded. In many Hertfordshire villages the punishments he has undergone for offences against the Game Laws are not looked upon as being any disgrace, and he is generally far more popular than the gamekeeper or the squire. It is the characteristic admiration for the skill and knowledge of the individual outlaw pitted against a superior force.

This natural partiality finds expression in our county in the legend of a local outlaw or brigand, one Jack o' Legs, who lived in a wood at Weston, levying toll on the passengers who passed along the Great North Road. The story of his exploits, how he measured out rough justice and befriended the poor, was captured and executed, is widely known: from Buntingford to Hitchin most of the persons one meets can supply the inquirer with a more or less garbled account of the Weston giant. The main incidents are usually the same, but the details are somewhat varied.

In common with all folk-tales, a very high antiquity has been assigned to these robber-outlaw stories. They may be Celtic, Saxon, or Medieval, but the prevailing belief is that the events narrated took place shortly after the Conquest, and represent Saxon rebellion against the Norman yoke. In my story of "A Hertfordshire St. George"<sup>1</sup> this opinion is dealt with, and Salmon's<sup>2</sup> views quoted at length.

Ballads on such hero-tales as those alluded to have been in existence ever since the invention of printing, and it would not be surprising to discover that the story of Jack o' Legs had been immortalized in this way. As a matter of fact, quite recently it has been rendered into verse by a local resident.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Home Counties Magazine," vol. iv., 1902, p. 289.

<sup>2</sup> Salmon's "History of Hertfordshire," 1728, under "Brent Pelham."

<sup>3</sup> "The Hermit of Olde Baldok" (Paternoster's "Monthly Advertiser," June, 1903). The hero is described as a leprous Templar, who retired to the

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I will give the various accounts of the tradition as set forth in the County Histories, also a brief reference in a local handbook, and a picturesque account in one of the most recent works dealing with rambles in Hertfordshire.

Chauncy (1700)<sup>1</sup> does not refer to it, but as a lawyer he naturally disdained such intangible stories.

Salmon (1728) gives the following account:<sup>2</sup>

"In the churchyard are two Stones, or rather Stumps of Stones at about fourteen Foot asunder, which the Swains will have to be on the Grave of a Giant. It is not improbable that they belonged to two several Graves, to the Head or Feet of both. About 70 years ago a very long Thigh-bone was taken out of the Church chest, where it had lain many years for a Shew, and sold by the Clerk to John Trediskin, who, we are told, put it amongst the rarities of Oxford.

"This Giant, called Jack o' Legs, as Fame goes, lived in a wood here, was a great Robber, but a generous one, for he plundered the Rich to feed the Poor. He took bread from the Baldock Bakers frequently, who taking him at an advantage, put out his Eyes and after hanged him upon a Knoll in Baldock Field. He made them at his Exit but one single Request, which they granted: that he might have his Bow put into his Hand, and wherever his Arrow fell he should be buried, which happened to be in Weston churchyard.

"To follow such a story is almost as wise as to confute it. Yet considering how prettily these Relations are brought into the World, and how carefully nursed up to gigantick Prodigies, one may believe the Pedigree of this to be from the famed Richard Strongbow, whose feats had been told by Nursery Fires, till they were thus happily improved."

Clutterbuck (1815) says:<sup>3</sup>

"Richard Strongbow . . . was a man of great prowess and valour. The idle story which is at this day repeated by the credulous of this village, that there lived here in former times, a bowman of gigantic strength and stature called Jack o' Legs, the

cave, lived a hermit's life, died, and was buried in Weston churchyard. There appears to be no historical foundation for this, it is purely a fanciful story set forth in rhyme.

<sup>1</sup> Chauncy's "History of Hertfordshire."

<sup>2</sup> Salmon's "History of Hertfordshire," p. 184.

<sup>3</sup> Clutterbuck's "Herts," vol. ii., p. 505, footnote.

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remains of whose cave is supposed to exist in some detached fragments of brick-work in a field between this village and Baldock, probably took its rise from the martial prowess of this Earl."

Cussans (1870-73), referring to the fact that "during the reign of Stephen this church, together with the Manor of Baldock, was given by Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Strigul, to the Knights Templars," in a footnote<sup>1</sup> says:

"A hazy tradition respecting this famous archer and his foundation of the church still lingers in the neighbourhood. The story runs that during that indefinite period known as 'once upon a time,' a man of extraordinary size and strength lived in this vicinity, and as the custom of giants in those days was, he supported himself by levying forced contributions upon travellers and his wealthy neighbours. But, bad as this marauder was, there was one redeeming point in his character—though he robbed the rich, he was a liberal benefactor to the poor. The bakers of Baldock, taking advantage of a time of scarcity, charged such an exorbitant price for their bread that the poor were unable to buy. The giant—he seems to have possessed no other name—attempted to destroy the monopoly by the simple expedient of taking the bread and distributing it among the starving people, but he was frustrated in his charitable design, in the execution of which he was taken prisoner. His eyes were put out with a baker's peel preparatory to his death; but just before the fatal stroke he begged that he might be allowed to have his favourite bow, which no other man could bend, requesting those who had been the recipients of his bounty to build a chapel, for the benefit of his soul, on the spot where the arrow should alight. The request was granted; the mighty archer bent his bow, and the arrow, speeding four miles through the air, at length fell on the site of Weston Church. So runs the tale, and should anyone question its authenticity, the villagers point triumphantly to the church itself as evidence, and clinch the arguments in the words of Smith the Weaver, when asserting the royal descent of Jack Cade, 'The bricks are alive at this day to testify it: therefore, deny it not.'"

There is a reference to the tradition in "A Handbook to Hitchin and Neighbourhood," by C. Bishop, 1870, p. 65:

"On the Great North Road, near the village of Graveley, is a considerable elevation which goes by the name of 'Jack's Hill,'"

<sup>1</sup> Cussans' "History of Hertfordshire: Hundred of Broadwater," p. 47.

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from its having been the scene of depredations on travellers by a noted highwayman called 'Jack o' Legs.' Tradition speaks of him as a man of very tall stature, who, when he walked through the street of Baldock, could look into the upstairs windows; his principal abode was a cave in the parish of Weston. When he found his end approaching he (like Robin Hood) called for his bow that he might shoot an arrow to mark the spot where he wished to be buried. The arrow glanced on the roof of the chancel, and from thence fell to the ground near the gate of the churchyard, where two small stones about twelve feet apart still denote the head and foot of the grave of this once celebrated character.

"It may be worthy of note that there is still a family named Legs residing in that neighbourhood."

Mr. H. W. Tompkins, in "Highways and Byeways of Hertfordshire" (1902), gives the most recent local narrative of the village hero's life and adventures. He says (pp. 232-6 and 258-9):

"Once upon a time a giant, a mighty man of valour, lived in a cave near the village of Weston. He was so tall that when he stalked through the streets of Baldock, as he often did, he would sometimes pause to chat with his friends through the first-floor windows, leaning his arms upon the sill. He was a man of civil speech, a good-tempered fellow so long as he got his own way, and he had many friends. But he held questionable opinions touching the sacredness of property, and always took by force such things as he required; so it came to pass at length that he had many enemies also. Sometimes he would walk out to a spot near the little village of Graveley, and there wait for wealthy passers, whom he would despoil of their money or their goods. The men of Graveley call that spot 'Jack's Hill' unto this day, because their fathers had in olden time called this tall, bold robber 'Jack o' Legs,' but by other men he was called the 'Weston Giant.' He was so clever with his bow that he could stand at the mouth of his cave and send an arrow through a rook as it sat upon a tree-top half a mile away; and so strong was the bow this giant carried that he could shoot an arrow more than three miles from the place where he stood. For more years than I can tell Jack o' Legs was feared by all strange men and wayfarers who had occasion to pass near his cave or along the road where he watched, for so great was his fame that men heard of his deeds long before they drew near to the place where he was. But there came a day when the grievous wrongs done by this robber could no longer be borne; so some men of Baldock lay in wait secretly, and in great numbers, to capture him, for they knew that only by reason

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of their numbers could they prevail over so strong a giant. Now Jack o' Legs knew not that men sought to compass his death, so one day, very early in the morning, he came down by the road that leads from Weston to Baldock, as he had so often done before. And as he walked between the trees that stood on either side of the street, as they stand now, he at first espied no man, for it had been noised in the town the night before that Jack o' Legs was to be caught, and all those men and women who most feared the giant were mindful to keep indoors until they knew that he was killed or bound fast. But the other men hid themselves in the churchyard. Now the giant walked past the church as though he had a mind to go to Radwell, and knew not that the men lay in wait for him so closely. So after he had gone a few steps they ran from the churchyard as quietly as they could and came behind him, and one who was taller than the rest smote him with a great stick upon the back of the neck so that he fell upon his face as though he were dead. Then they bound his arms and his legs with cords, and when he came to himself they told him to prepare for his death. Then Jack o' Legs said, 'Let me shoot one arrow from my bow, and where the arrow falls there bury my body when I am dead.' So they let him shoot. And no man among them had ever known an arrow shot to so great a distance; for the arrow from the giant's bow soared high over the fields until it struck the tower of Weston Church and fell to the ground. And when they had slain the giant, like good men and true they remembered their word and digged his grave full twelve feet long at the spot where the arrow had fallen. And although the grave was so long, they had to double the body before they could get it into its resting-place, so great was the stature of the robber, who had lived in the cave at no great distance from the church. This is a true story; and if any man cares to see the grave of Jack o' Legs he may find it in Weston churchyard, near the gate, with a stone to mark his head and another to mark his feet, four yards apart.

"I have told the story of the Weston giant as it was told to me, and as readers would learn it were they to put together the several versions which are current in the county. I need hardly point out how closely some of its incidents remind us of the story of Robin Hood; it seems indeed to resemble that classic fable in some such fashion as the story of Hasisadra's adventure resembles the Biblical account of Noah's flood. It is, I think, the most romantic legend in Hertfordshire, and I cannot blame myself for finding it uppermost in my mind as I stand in the churchyard at Baldock 'early in the morning,' as those men are said to have done when waiting for Jack o' Legs. . . . .

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"I have but one object in visiting this spot (Weston churchyard), and that is to find the grave of Jack o' Legs. A boy who is standing near the gate grins from ear to ear as I broach the subject of the local hero, and leads me to the place. Here, sure enough, almost hidden among the grass, are the two stones to which I referred at the beginning of my last chapter, about twelve feet apart. 'They 'ud be most three times as far apart, only w'en the' was puttin' 'em down they 'af to double 'im twice afore 'e 'ud go in. It was 'ere as the arrer fell, cos it 'it the church first and then came off this way.' Here, at least, is one who is unwavering in his belief of the wonderful story of the life and death of Jack o' Legs, and who, if the adventures of Ulysses were set before him in simple prose, would probably regard them as of inferior merit.

"I can but think it an odd coincidence that near the reputed grave of one who was a mighty man of valour with the bow there should be a record in the church porch stating that the patronage of Weston Church was given to the Knights Templars by Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1148."

I think at the outset we may dismiss the Strongbow origin of the story as improbable. Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Clare and Pembroke, possessed this manor in common with many others, and the "mighty archer" feature of the Robin Hood type of folk-stories is by no means uncommon. I do not learn that his prowess with the bow gave rise to any similar legend elsewhere. Nor is it in this particular instance so improbable as it seems. If we do not place too much reliance upon the description of the place where he was captured (which must, I think, have been before leaving the wood, as there was little cover elsewhere for his assailants), the distance from the spot to the church may not have exceeded half a mile,<sup>1</sup> and I understand a powerful bowman armed with a cross-bow could send a shaft that distance. I think we may assume that it was a special effort, a Sampson-like achievement, the shaft not being shot at a venture, but in the direction of Weston Church. In the Middle Ages great value was attached to burial in consecrated ground, and this fact must not be overlooked in dealing with the tale, as it proves that Jack could not have been a mere common robber and freebooter, under the Church's ban, or he would not have been permitted burial in the churchyard, but have been interred at the gallows' foot.

Mr. Marlborough Pryor, of Weston Park, possesses an extremely

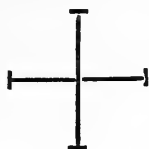
<sup>1</sup> The distance from the cave to the church is about one and a quarter mile; the former lies due west of the latter.

## A HERTFORDSHIRE ROBIN HOOD.

interesting map of Weston, dated 1620, showing the parish as it was before enclosure. On it Jack's cave is represented standing in the middle of a wood; this seems to have been destroyed some time before 1700, as in 1725 it was all cultivated land. The cave was an excavation in the chalk, and stood in a field of twenty-nine acres, still called "The Cave." It was in existence up to about 1849, and is said to have closely resembled that at Royston, save that it lacked any ornamentation.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Richardson, the then tenant, filled it up and levelled the ground; since that time, constant ploughing and harrowing have almost obliterated the site.

I am inclined to think that the cave or pit was never used as a residence; it was probably originally a dene-hole cut for the purpose of obtaining chalk many centuries ago, and may have been utilized as a larder or storehouse by the redoubtable Jack. In one of the Robin Hood stories we are informed that he adopted a similar hiding-place for venison.

Jack's grave is situated about ten yards from the south porch of Weston Church, on the left-hand side of the path, close to the churchyard gate. It is marked by two small stones, now nearly buried in the turf, and a well-defined indentation occupies the place of the usual mound between them.<sup>2</sup> This has existed from time immemorial, but it is doubtless re-cut from time to time.<sup>3</sup> The distance between the stones is exactly 14 feet 7½ inches. Having received permission to examine the stones, I had them carefully taken up, cleaned, and, after taking measurements, replaced. That at the head is 10⅝ inches long, 9½ inches wide, and 3¼ inches thick. The upper edge is much weather-worn, the corners are rounded off, and on the side next the ground is an incised cross *potent*—



The stone at the foot appears to be part of a dripstone, being moulded on the under side. Its extreme length is 12 inches, width 10¾ inches, and it is 4 inches thick.

<sup>1</sup> I regret to say that I have not been able to obtain its dimensions.

<sup>2</sup> See illustration.

<sup>3</sup> I have heard that the Evil One is supposed to renew it, but this belief is not general. In Penrith churchyard is the grave of Sir Hugh Cæsarius, who spent his time killing wild boars in Inglewood Forest. The distance between the head and the foot pillars of his grave is fourteen feet.

## A HERTFORDSHIRE ROBIN HOOD.

Mr. W. E. Farr informed me that the grave was opened by the then rector many years ago, but only bones which had belonged to persons of ordinary stature were found.

Referring to Salmon's account, I may say that the thigh-bone reputed to be Jack o' Legs' does not figure in the catalogue of Tradescant's Museum, nor, upon inquiry, is it to be found in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The reference to the Baldock bakers in Salmon and others is curious. I find in the County Records, under date September, 1795, accounts of serious rioting at Baldock by reason of the bakers<sup>1</sup> having formed a ring to put up the price of bread. Riots may have taken place elsewhere in the county, but they are not recorded. The strict legal enactments governing the price of this necessary of life in times past, and the general dishonesty of the bakers, who adulterated, gave short weight, and constantly increased the price when there was the slightest indication of scarcity, made these tradesmen always unpopular. The stand which this village Hampden took in seeking to remedy the attempt at extortion when justice was not otherwise to be obtained, may account in a great measure for the high esteem in which he was, and still continues to be, held.

Clutterbuck refers to brick-work as existing in his time on the site of the cave. If so, it was demolished at the time the cave was filled in, but no one now living remembers its existence.

Mr. Bishop's reference to a family of Legge living in the immediate vicinity is extremely interesting, especially if we could trace their descent from our hero.<sup>2</sup> The apparent origin of the name would seem to be from his abnormal height.

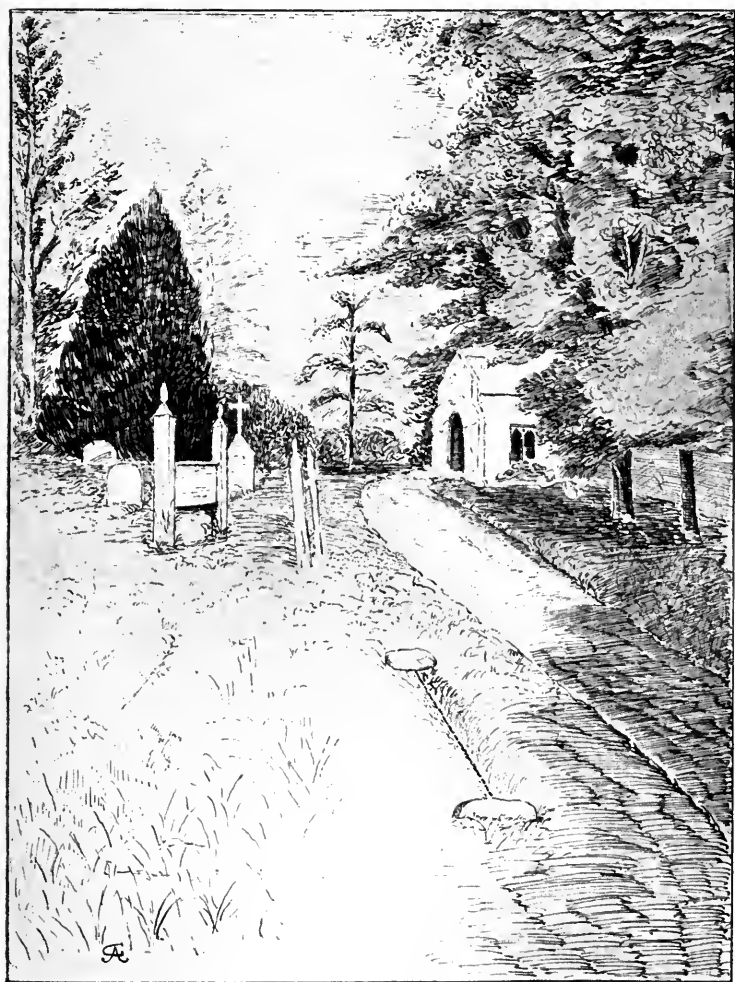
In conclusion, one can only say of this hero-tale, like all others, that it is most difficult to say what is fact and what romance. I think we may reasonably conclude that the main incidents as given by the historians are fairly correct, embellished although they doubtless are by additions which have become attached to it in the course of being handed down from father to son for many generations.<sup>3</sup>

Briefly the tale may be summarized: outlaw of unusual stature; relieved wealthy travellers; dispensed even-handed justice in district; captured by enemies through stratagem; indicated burial-

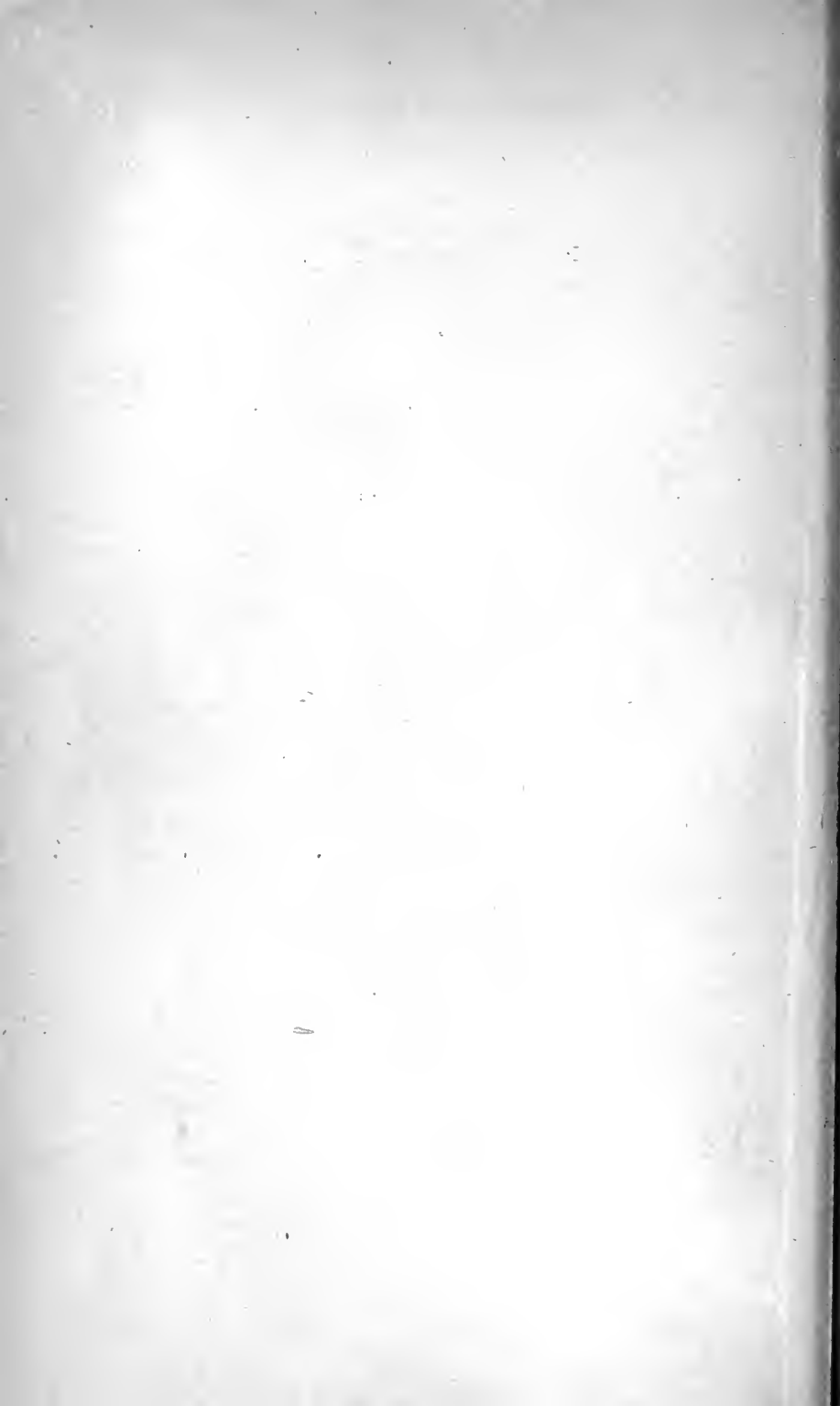
<sup>1</sup> The miller, if we may judge from the proverbs, was equally fraudulent in his dealings.

<sup>2</sup> Bardsley, in his "Dictionary of Surnames," suggests that Legg was perhaps a nickname or abbreviation of Legard, who, according to Lower, was "Le garde" or "keeper."

<sup>3</sup> The process of embellishment still continues, only in place of marvellous achievements we adorn *our* heroes with the fictitious authorship of epigrams, anecdotes, and stories.



Jack o' Legs' Grave in Weston Churchyard.  
From a sketch by G. Aylott.



## ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

place by arrow-shot; executed; for ever venerated by peasantry. The later additions are: gigantic stature; improbable extent of arrow's flight; cave dwelling.

I must acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. G. Aylott for the sketch of Jack's grave which accompanies this paper, and to Mr. Marlborough Pryor, Mr. W. E. Farr, and Mr. A. H. Bradbeer for their information.

## ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION, 1569.

TRANSCRIBED BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

[Concluded from p. 32.]

### DEANERY OF SUTTON.

**E**AST SUTTON:—That the high chancel of the church is in great decay, through the default of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

They have had but one sermon within this twelvemonth.

**GOUDHURST**:—That one Thomas Wattes annoyeth the churchyard by putting swine therein, and also many places in the church-yard be not well fenced.

John Robinson hath not received the communion.

That Richard Roade the elder, and his wife live not together, but slanderously apart.

That one John Onglie widower is vehemently suspected of ungodly living with the wife of one Thomas Romny.

Thomas Smythe linen weaver is vehemently suspected to live a naughty life with one Ales, servant with John Muddle.

**WORMSHILL**:—That our parson is not resident.

The wife of Walter Crocher doth absent herself from the church, also that she is a blasphemer of her neighbours.

**LINTON**:—That our church and chancel be at reparations.

Our Vicar is not resident.

Nicholas Larken and his wife, and Swideyton's wife, and his servant, and old Baseis widow have not received the communion.

Our Vicar hath two benefices, Boughton and Linton.

Thomas Huggen absented himself two sabbath days from the church.

That old Baseis widow aforesaid is suspected of sorcery.

That one Reede and his wife do live slanderously apart, one from an other.

## ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

That the aforesaid Larkin married out of the parish church where he ought to have married and that without any certificate at all.

BOXLEY :—That Beare's widow, Robert Launce, John Birde, Robert Pet, William Fletcher, and Thomas Childe, will not pay their money unto the collectors of the poor.

SUTTON VALANCE :—That our Vicar one sabbath day doth serve at East Sutton and another at Sutton Valance.

William Myse is departed from the company of his wife, but where he is we know not.

William Billes will not pay to the poor, but is gone from us to Hatcorne (*sic*).

LEEDS :—The church hath need of reparations.

FRINSTED :—That they lack a communion cup.

HOLLINGBOURNE :—That Mr. John Joslyn our parson is not resident.

BEARSTEAD :—That the church is not well repaired, and that there be not convenient stools in the church for the people.

Robert Lane doth refuse to pay anything to the relief of the poor.

DETLING :—Nihil detectum est.

BOUGHTON MONCHELSEY :—That Thomas Graye's wife is a bawde, or a maintainer of filthy fornication.

That her daughter is a notorious adulterer and now great with child, and she with her father-in-law Thomas Gray have been excommunicate this twelvemonth and more.

Our church and chancel be at great reparation.

HARRIETSHAM :—Our parson is not resident.

They lack a curate to serve them.

They lack their quarter sermons.

ULCOMBE :—That our parson doth not read the Homily, but we had the Articles, and he hath read on them but one Sunday since.

William More is vehemently suspected dishonestly to use and frequent the company of Ursula Noxe. And we present that one Richard Noxe is suspected to have used and frequented the company of a light woman, who is at one Richard Walters, whom we present also for a receiver of such naughty packes into his house.

That one Elisabeth Knolles doth not bring up her two daughters Sysley and Joane as appertaineth to a mother, but rather to lightness and folly.

STAPLEHURST :—That they lack a Bible of the largest volume; and that Christopher Vyney detaineth a Bible from the church.

## ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

That our church lacketh glazeing and our chancel lacketh paving.

Our parson is not continually resident with us, and that he is behind for the fortye [fortieth] part of his benefice.

William Cordinglye doth many times work on the sabbath days, and also is very slack in coming to the church.

Henry Medhaste, John Mason, Rafe Collier, Richard Gromebridge, Richard Hider, Robert Gemet, Stephen Herrenden, Thomas Farmer, and William Wite, do refuse to pay to the poor.

MARDEN :—They have no chancel in the default of the patron.

Thomas Stephen doth not keep company with his wife, but slanderously doth live apart from her.

Rachel Wiggyn hath committed adultery with one Roger Fenner of the parish of Staplehurst.

Our churchyard is not well enclosed.

John Loddenden of Youlding hath not paid 6*s.* 8*d.* by the year, given unto the poor by the last will of John Asherst, and he hath been behind these sixteen years.

Edward Walker hath not been at church five Sundays together.

Elisabeth Weldishe, widdow hath absented herself three Sundays from the church.

We lack a new communion book.

They lack books and other things belonging to the church.

That one Richard Townes did weave on Michaelmas day last past.

OTHAM :—Nihil detectum est.

THORNEHAM :—Nihil detectum est.

LENHAM :—Our Vicar is not resident.

That our vicar keepeth no hospitality.

There is one Francis Baulden who hath slandered one Andrew Furner's wife, and this foresaid Francis Baulden hath not received the holy communion this twelve month.

## DEANERY OF DOVER.

S. MARY DE DOVER :—That they lack the Paraphrasis of Erasmus.

That the minister doth minister the communion in fine manchet bread.

The church lacketh reparations, for it raineth in in every place ; and our chancel is unpaved where the communion table standeth.

That one John Almonson doth not use to come to the church but twice or thrice in a quarter. And we present one Griffin Edwardes wife for the like fault.

That one Thomas Paynter saith that he is a papist (*sic*) and that he hath a book by the which he will approve that Saint Jeames said mass at Rome.

## ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

That one Mr. Warren hath five or six pounds of the alms' house money in his hands since he was warden of the house, and the alms house is in great decay, yet cannot we get the money of him.

That one John Knappe being of S. Peters, and the church being decayed the whole parish was appointed to come to S. Mary's by Mr. Denne being Commissary, but he will not come there.

That Mr. Warren doth owe for three years and a half, Rent of our church at sixteen pence by the year, and he will not pay it.

That Mr. Almonson keepeth away the rent of a peice of ground which belongeth to our church, at twelve pence by the year, which is behind unpaid for seventeen years as by the books doth appear.

That Mr. Edwardes oweth six shillings and eightpence, for breaking the ground in the church to bury his mother.

That Awdryan White, widdow oweth eight shillings for burying her son in the church.

WESTCLYFFE :—That we lack the bible in the largest volume, and the Paraphrasis of Erasmus.

That our Minister doth his service sometime in a surplice and sometime without one.

They lack the Queen's Majesty's Injunctions.

Our Minister doth minister the communion in the finest white bread.

They lack their quarter sermons.

S. MARGARET AT CLYFFE :—That they lack the Paraphrasis of Erasmus.

That divers times our minister doth his service without a surplice.

That he doth minister the communion in the finest white bread.

Our church lacketh reparations, our chancel is undecently kept, our vicar hath pulled down two seats in our church, and hath felled a palm tree.

That one Thomas Holte hath not communicated come Easter shall be three years; also William Salmon hath not communicated since Easter was twelvemonths.

That we lack our ordinary sermons.

CAPLEFEARNE :—That our vicar is vicar at Alkham, and Capleferne, and curate of Folkestone.

BEUSFIELD :—That our divine service hath not been served by our vicar Mr. Watts this quarter of this year.

That they have no surplice.

Our Vicar doth minister the holy communion in common bread and that they lack a communion cup.

That our vicar hath cut down a palm tree and other trees in the churchyard.

That our Vicar is not resident.

That our Vicar is vicar of S. Margarets and serveth at Westclyffe.

That one Thomas Bynge late churchwarden hath not given his account

## ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

these eleven years; and also he hath in his hands one seam of barley, and eight shillings of money for the farm of one cow for certain years.

[At the side of this Presentment is written by the same scribe]—Mr. Watts appointed by my Lord Grace to serve it saith that the chancel is so decayed and unseemly that it is unseemly to say the divine service, and they lack both books and other necessities.

EWELL :—That our bible is decayed and torn.

That they lack the Paraprase of Erasmus.

That our church in diverse places therein, is not watertight by means whereof the timber and building thereof rotteth and decayeth.

That one Clement Fawcomer doth with hold a chest from the church.

ALKHAM :—That our vicar doth minister the communion in common bread.

That our chancel is in decay.

That when our Vicar is at Folkestone where at (*sic*) served with a Reader.

HAWKINGE :—That we have not our quarter sermons.

GUSTON :—That they lack the Paraphrase.

That our chancel hath great need of reparations.

That our parish is served with a Reader.

That our benefice is vacant.

LYDDEN :—That one William Beyton and his household do work upon holydays.

That the said William Beyton is suspected of incest, because he lay at certain times with his mother, as certain witnesses before us have protested.

The chancel is not furnished as it ought to be.

That the parson of Lydden will not allow six shillings and eight pence towards the Paraphrasis of Erasmus.

RIVER :—That we lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

That our bible is torn and out of order.

William Denne of Tilmestone doth with hold three shillings by the year, from our church.

HOUGHAM :—That they have not the Paraphrasis of Erasmus.

That the divine service is said in the church because the quyer is in such decay that it cannot be said there for the rain.

CHERITON :—That the pulpit is not decent.

FOLKESTONE :—That the minister did minister the communion in common bread, before we had the articles.

## WESTENHANGER.

That our chancel is unglased and our churchyard is not decently kept but pastured with hogs of Mr. John Donge.

That John Tucke gentleman, William Howbenne, Stephen Rolfe, and Clement Jancock, do absent themselves from the church.

That one Margaret Garrett confessed that a Frenchman had to do with her, and he is discharged and quit by twelve men, but she is unpunished.

That Mr. John Kennet, Mr. Henry Kennet, and Mr. William Kennet do refuse to pay to the poor as they were accustomed to do.

That one Joan Hogbin being excommunicate doth presume to come to the church.

SWYNE FIELD :—Nihil detectum est.

## WESTENHANGER, KENT.

BY ALFRED DENTON CHENEY, F.R.HIST.S.

**M**IDWAY between Ashford and Folkestone, on the South-Eastern Railway, lies the little station of Westenhanger. There is no village or parish of that name, but close to the line stand the ruins of what was once a vast and imposing mediæval mansion, the remains of which are now the property of the Folkestone Racecourse Company. It is with the fortunes and misfortunes of this ancient house that this paper proposes to deal.

The date of the foundation of Westenhanger House is lost in antiquity, whilst the origin of its name has been a matter of much conjecture. Grose, in his "Antiquities," intimates that it may have had a very remote and high origin indeed. Its ancient name, he tells us, was Oescinhanger, which some derive from Oesce, son of and successor to Hengist, King of Kent, and he considers it not improbable that it was a royal residence in the time of the Saxon kings. If this be correct, Westenhanger must be regarded as one of the most interesting spots in the whole county of Kent, carrying us back to the days of the Saxon Heptarchy. But on the other hand, apart from modern scepticism as to the existence of Hengist and Horsa, who are conjectured by some writers to belong "rather to the mythic poetry of the heroic ages of the North than to the sober annals of Saxon warfare in our island" (Wright), there remains the fact that other places in Kent, notably Richborough and Reculver, claim to have been residences of the early Kentish kings. In a series of articles upon local antiquities which lately appeared in one of the weekly papers, the writer derived its title from the

## WESTENHANGER.

circumstance that Bertram de Criol, whilst Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports (*temp.* Hen. III.), resided at Bellevue, then called "Le Hangre," from its proximity to the edge of the cliff overlooking Romney Marsh. As he grew in greatness and in wealth he desired another and more magnificent mansion, and built the manor house whose history we are now investigating, calling it the Westen-hanger to distinguish it from his other and original house. But this theory presents many difficulties. In the first place, there is no evidence that Bellevue was ever called The Hanger (though certainly the name was far more fitted for that house than for Westenhanger, which stands on a flat plain). Secondly, why should he call it Westen-hanger? Certainly not as lying to the westward, for it is obvious that it stands to the north-east of Bellevue. Again, there is considerable evidence that Bertram de Criol was not the founder of Westenhanger, although there is no doubt but that he much enlarged, or even perhaps rebuilt, the original mansion.<sup>1</sup> The most probable origin of its name may be derived from the fact that the whole estate was originally called Le Hangre, as appears by the register of the monastery of St. Augustine (Hasted and Ireland), but in very early times it became divided into two parts, and in records as far back as the reign of Richard I. it is called Oestenhanger and Westenhanger. Now the old Roman road from Lympe to Canterbury runs close by Westenhanger House, and in maps showing the park which belonged to the mansion this road cuts the property into two parts; it is possible therefore that the portion to the east of this road (which runs due north and south) was called Ostenhanger, and that to the west Westenhanger. The whole estate became united in the time of Henry VIII., when Sir Edward Poyning purchased the portion which had not descended to him by inheritance. It is true that in old records the mansion is called sometimes Ostenhanger and sometimes Westenhanger, but as it lies near to the centre of the whole estate this is not of vital concern; moreover, it is notorious that in mediæval times the orthography both of places and individuals was very free, the same word being spelt in two or three different ways in a single document.<sup>2</sup>

The founder of the Westenhanger House, the ruins of which still

<sup>1</sup> The same writer suggests that the ancient court of Shepway met at Shepway because it lay about a mile from Bellevue, where Bertram de Criol resided whilst holding the office of Lord Warden. But Shepway Cross had been the meeting-place of the court and of the installation of the warden long before the time of Bertram de Criol, whose name appears thirty-fourth in the list of wardens given in Ireland's "History of Kent."

<sup>2</sup> In a letter dated "Thursday after Easter Day," 1540, Poyning writes the name as "Hostrynghanger."

## WESTENHANGER.

exist, was undoubtedly Bertram de Criol, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in the time of Henry III. (in the twenty-seventh year of that reign he is named in the Pipe Rolls as of Ostenhanger); but that a still more ancient house stood upon the site is certain, which in the time of Richard I. belonged to Sir Wm. de Auberville, who granted a yearly charge of 20s. to the priory of Christ Church, Canterbury, out of his manors of "Ostringehanger and Berewic" (29 Hen. III.), whilst there is some slight evidence in favour of the local tradition that Fair Rosamond, the beautiful mistress of Henry II., resided here before her removal to Woodstock.<sup>1</sup> It is, however, improbable in a high degree that she inhabited the tower which bears her name, or the great gallery, 160 feet in length, which formerly occupied that side of the house, and is popularly associated with her; for the walls, with their nine towers, alternately square and round, and an internal gallery running round the great quadrangle, were certainly not of earlier date than John de Criol, who in the seventeenth year of King Edward III. obtained license to embattle the mansion house.<sup>2</sup>

From the Criols the property passed into the possession of the Poynings, by whom it was held in the time of Henry VIII., when Sir Edward Poynings dying without lawful issue, the estate was granted by the King to his eldest natural son, Sir Thos. Poyning, whom he afterwards ennobled as Baron Poynings of Westenhanger. During his tenure some magnificent additions to the mansion were completed, which had been begun during the lifetime of his father. Thos. Cromwell, the royal favourite and vicar-general, visited Westenhanger in the autumn of 1538, and some of his letters are dated from thence in September of that year. He seems to have spent some time and money in sport, as his household accounts contain entries relating to the cost of "falconers hawks and spaniels at Westinghanger and Dover, 20s. 2d." The hawks and spaniels had apparently been brought from Hunts, as there is an entry of 35s. 9d., the charge of Roger the falconer for that journey; whilst Humfrey, the keeper of the spaniels, received 20s. to buy himself new hose, shoes, and doublet. Considering the relative value of money, Thos. Cromwell spent his cash with princely liberality.

<sup>1</sup> The evidence is somewhat slender. Amongst numerous fragments of carved stone found amongst the ruins, Hasted tells us that one was found representing the left hand of a statue grasping the end of a sceptre, a position peculiar to this prince, one of whose seals was so made during the lifetime of his father.

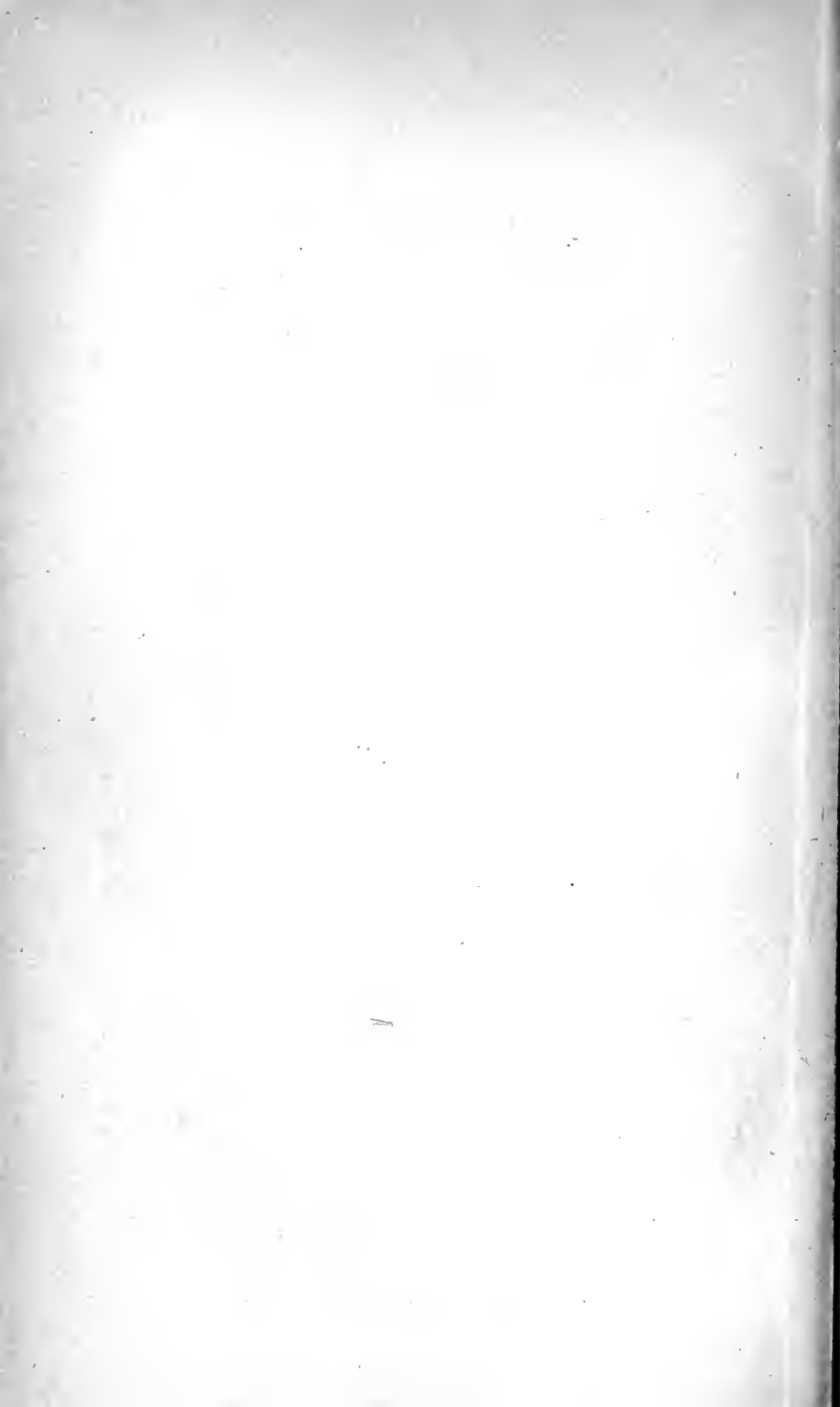
<sup>2</sup> In the nineteenth year of King Edward III. John de Criol founded a chantry in the church of St. John in Westenhanger, endowing it with one messuage, forty-five acres of glebe, and six acres of pasturage in Limne.



Fair Rosamond's Tower, Westenhangar House.



Westenhangar House, Kent.



## WESTENHANGER.

In 1540 Henry VIII. seems to have taken a great fancy for this part of Kent, for he persuaded Sir Thos. Poynings to exchange Westenhanger for large estates in Dorsetshire and elsewhere, spoils of the dissolved monasteries.<sup>1</sup> For the next three or four years the royal accounts show large sums of money expended in increasing the area of the park at Westenhanger, and the adjoining parks, on each side, of Aldington and Saltwood;<sup>2</sup> and we frequently find entries such as the following, viz:

1540, 5th October. Order to pay Sir Thos. Cheney, Treasurer of the Household, £100 towards repairing the pales of Ostinghanger, Saltwode and Aldyngton parks. 26th Jan. 1541. By Wm. Oxenden £100 for same purposes. 6th May, 1541. £100 for Paling and enlarging the parks aforesaid. 18th June. Robt. Maister for his lands enclosed in Ostinghanger park £6 10s. 9th April. £158 14s. for lands bought and enclosed in the aforesaid parks.

As finally laid out, Westenhanger Park extended along the Ashford and Hythe road from Otterpool and Sellinge (including ten acres of Otterpool Manor) on the west, nearly to Pedlinge on the east, taking in the western part of the parish of Saltwood, and extending on the north to the border of the parish of Stanford. The footpath from Pedlinge across Sandling Park to Hillhurst, thence an imaginary line a little to the north of the railway, thence from opposite Gibbings Brook to the Ashford road by Barrow Hill, would fairly well trace the boundaries of the park. The inn at New Inn Green, now called the "Royal Oak," was built at this time at the corner of the park, where the old Roman Stone Street entered the estate.

These were the halcyon days of Westenhanger. The courtyard of the mansion, 130 feet square, enclosed a magnificent range of buildings, including a banqueting hall 50 feet by 32 feet, with a music gallery at one end, and at the other a range of cloisters leading to the private chapel by a fine stone staircase. The di-

<sup>1</sup> 1540. "Sir Thos. Poynynges. Grant in fee (in exchange for the manors and lordships of Westenhanger, alias Ostynghanger, alias Westynghanger and Barwick [Berwick] Kent, with the park and other lands in Westynghanger) of the manors and farms of Estyngsted and Holworth, Dorset, late of Midleton, alias Middleston, Abbey, Dorset." Also of numerous other manors belonging to Bryndon Abbey, Shaftesbury Abbey, and Cerne Monastery, in Dorsetshire, together with properties in other counties, and a money grant of £112 4s. 6d. (Westm, 10th August, 32 Henry VIII.)

<sup>2</sup> The house of Saltwood Park stood in what is now Sandling Park; it is marked in the map of Kent of 1768, and stood to the left of the present road from Saltwood Village to Sandling Junction Station, a little to the south of Great Sandling (now called Sandling Farm). The old line of road lay west of the new road; its course can easily be traced from Slaybrook Farm across the park.

## WESTENHANGER.

mensions of the chapel were 33 feet by 17 feet. It was still standing when Hasted wrote his "History of Kent," and was vaulted in stone; but was used as a stable. In the time of Ireland (1829) it had been pulled down. A great gallery ran round the courtyard; and it is said that the house contained in all 126 rooms, lighted by 365 windows. The stone of which it was built was quarried in the neighbouring manor of Otterpool, the sculptured work being of Caen stone from Normandy. A broad and deep moat surrounded the whole, with a drawbridge, portal, portcullis, and gatehouse. On the western site of the moat had stood the parish church of St. John; but when Henry VIII. enclosed the park the parish ceased to exist, the church was destroyed, the font removed to the neighbouring parish of Stanford, and the rector pensioned off with £6 per annum for life.<sup>1</sup> The quarters of the numerous retinue of servants and retainers were situated on this same side of the mansion; and the principal avenue led across the park to the grand entrance in the Ashford road. The first occasion on which Henry visited Westenhanger seems to have been in 1541, when he journeyed to Dover. The royal *cortège* left Greenwich in the morning, stopped at Dartford for refreshments, dined at Rochester, and probably slept at Leeds Castle, near Maidstone; Charing was the next halting-place, then Westenhanger, and finally the King reached Dover in time for dinner. But in the first week of May, 1542, Henry made a more prolonged stay at Westenhanger, from which place quite a number of letters and grants are dated; in fact, the King had a very busy time of it, and couriers and messengers rode in and out with the royal correspondence.<sup>2</sup> On Sunday, 7th May, the King attended mass at Westenhanger, and made his offering of 6s. 8d.; whilst the daily alms for the week amounted to 37s. 11d. During his stay at Westenhanger Henry also visited Dover, and the Lord Chamberlain's accounts show the payment of 10s. to "Orme, of the Wardrobe of Beds for lying at Westenhanger with the King's stuff whilst his Grace lay at Dover; 5 days at 2s." Queen Elizabeth also stayed at Westenhanger during her progress through Kent, and in her accounts it is styled "our own

<sup>1</sup> 1543. "Wm. Lambard, rector of Westenhanger, Kent, annuity of £6 in lieu of tithes which he used to receive upon lands now enclosed in Westenhanger Park, 20 May." (Life Grants, 34 Hen. VIII.)

<sup>2</sup> 7th May. "To Smyth the Messenger for riding in post with letters from Westenhanger to Hull to Rogers, surveyor of the King's works, and returning, 40s.; Francis Richer, courier, riding with letters 8 May, from Westenhanger to the Privy Council at London, and from them with letters to Westenhanger; Mr. Smyth, son to the aforesaid, riding with letters dated Westenhanger, 8 May, to Hull to Mighall Stonnoppe, touching the fortifications there and returning, 40s." (Calendar of State Papers, A.D. 1542.)

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house." Westenhanger had now reached the zenith of its splendour; henceforward its history is one of decline. It passed from royal hands successively to the Earl of Warwick, Lord Clinton, Lord Buckhurst, and Sir John Smythe (created Viscount Strangford in 1628), whose son having got into financial difficulties, his trustees alienated it to one Finch, who, in 1701, pulled down most of the mansion for the sale of the materials!<sup>1</sup> The remains passed by sale to Justinian Champneis, who built a smaller house out of the ruins, but later on this was also replaced by the present house. And so passed away the glories of Westenhanger.

A curious incident occurred here in 1538.<sup>2</sup> One Thomas Wyndham, apparently of gentle birth, had come under the displeasure of the authorities for some political or religious offence. In an attempt to flee the country he was captured at Hythe by Sir Wm. Pickering and Sir Thos. Poynings, and carried prisoner to Westenhanger House. On 2nd February the Mayor of Rye reported the circumstances to Sir Thos. Cheney, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, adding that they "do depart from Westenhanger to the Court with him to-day," and on 4th February we have an angry letter from the Lord Warden to Thos. Cromwell complaining of the action of these two knights in seizing a prisoner "within the liberty of the Ports" without duly advising him. The barons (*i.e.* freemen) of the Cinque Ports were very jealous of their unique privileges, and especially of any arbitrary exercise of power by other than their own authorities.

Through the kindness of George Vincent Bird, Esq., the courteous manager of the Folkestone Race Course Co. (the owners of the property), the writer has recently been able to explore the portions of Westenhanger still remaining. Commencing the survey at the ancient entrance to the park, now closed, the great avenue can still be traced by a broken line of trees, saplings, probably, from the original oaks and elms. Approaching the house, one passes a small fragment of a wall of great thickness, possibly a portion of the outer gate; recent excavations have uncovered a quantity of human bones in the field behind this wall. A long building on the left, now used as stables, retains many fine doorways and windows of mediæval construction, evidently forming a portion of the rooms inhabited by the servitors and men-at-arms. At right angles to

<sup>1</sup> Some of the cottages in the district contain relics which most probably came from the old mansion when it was pulled down; one house near by is said to have, or to have had, some fine old oak panelling; in another a fine plaster ceiling still remains in the best parlour.

<sup>2</sup> In 1648, during the Civil War, Sir Wm. Brockman was confined at Westenhanger, with a number of other Royalist prisoners, by the Parliamentary general. (Grose, "Antiquities.")

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this building is another, which has been used for centuries as a barn, but which from its size, and height, and general internal appearance, suggests the idea of a great hall, or refectory, for the use of the staff of servants which so large an establishment would necessitate. Hasted is of opinion that it was always a barn, and tells us that it is said to have been built from the stones of the church which Henry VIII. pulled down. Certainly it was of later construction than the mediæval building of which it now forms a part; but if built of the remains of an ecclesiastical edifice, it is singular that no carved stones are visible in any portion of the structure. The ground next to this, now covered by stables of recent erection, is stated by Hasted to have been the site of the old parish church of St. John. Several skeletons and a stone coffin have been dug up on this spot, and from excavations made some few years ago there is no doubt of its having been the site of the parish church. We now come to what was the great courtyard of the mansion. The wide and deep moat which encircled the whole can be seen; on the south and west sides it still contains water; but the little stream which fed the moat, and which had been diverted into it by a channel still to be easily traced, has been carried into its original bed, and the moat for the greater part is dry and grass-grown. The remains of the great entrance are sufficient to show that it was a building of great beauty; the door on the left was the entrance to the guardroom. Entering the courtyard we see at once how complete has been the destruction of the main buildings; their position can only be a matter of conjecture; but the great hall probably stood on the right, the south side being occupied by the cloisters, with the domestic chapel and its undercroft, or crypt. On the north side the walls remain to a considerable height, and in the centre the square tower commonly called after Fair Rosamond. The round tower at the north-east angle affords a good specimen of what was a great feature in mediæval manor houses, viz. the pigeon-house. The rearing of pigeons on a large scale was a matter of considerable importance in the Middle Ages; it was the special privilege of the lord of the manor, and the record of annual sales forms a large item in the old bailiffs' accounts.<sup>1</sup> In many parishes the dovecotes at the manor house are the oldest buildings left, except the churches; the old hall, or mansion, may have been pulled down or rebuilt, but the massive round tower with its immensely thick walls and circular conical roof remains. The pigeon-house at Westenanger is a typical example (though it has evidently under-

<sup>1</sup> In the neighbouring parish of Aldington the old manor house (one of the "palaces" of the mediæval Archbishops of Canterbury) possessed five of these pigeon-houses, not one of which now remains.

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gone considerable structural alterations), and the tiers of pigeon-holes in the interior, built in the thickness of the walls, would still accommodate some hundreds of birds. The present Westenhanger House is no portion of the original structure, but in the eastern outer wall two or three of the ancient windows remain, evidences of the beauty and grandeur of the former mansion.

So rose and fell the proud palace of Westenhanger, once the house of Kings and nobles, the busy scene of mediæval pomp and pleasure; now the veriest ruin—its name alone perpetuated in that of a railway station and a race-course! Truly an excellent text for a sermon on the well-worn theme—the mutability of human things and the fall of the mighty from their seat. And, were it needed, emphasis is at hand in the stream that now pursues its way through peaceful meadows—the only feature in the scene that has not changed with passing centuries—

Men may come, and men may go,  
But I flow on for ever.

## THOMAS HILL, A LONDON MERCHANT OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

By R. H. ERNEST HILL, A.R.I.B.A.

**A**MONGST the crowd of lesser celebrities which come before us in the pages of Pepys' well-known Diary, Thomas Hill, "the little merchant," a close friend of the genial diarist, may perhaps be thought worthy of a short notice. The following information is drawn chiefly from Pepys' remarks, and from some MS. documents which have survived in the possession of Hill's family, here printed for the first time. I am therefore able to lay some original material before the readers of the "Home Counties Magazine."

Thomas Hill was one of six brothers, the sons of Richard Hill, of Lime Street, in the City. His eldest brother, Abraham, was one of the founders of the Royal Society in 1663, and a notice of him will be found in the "Dictionary of National Biography." His younger brother, Samuel, died of the plague at Amsterdam in 1665, aged nineteen, and the others all died young. Richard Hill, the father, was a native of Moretonhampstead in Devon, and settled in Lime Street in 1632. He married in 1630 Agnes Trewolla, of Gwennap in Cornwall, and died in 1660; having served as treasurer to the

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Committee of Sequestrations from 1642 to 1649; commissioner for the Sale of Prize Goods taken in the Dutch War, 1652 to 1659; alderman of Candlewick Ward in 1656; and master of the Cordwainers' Company. Young Thomas and his brothers were therefore brought up in a distinctly Puritan household; but their parents do not seem to have been so strict in their home life as we might expect. We even find mention of a "Billyard Table" in the list of the alderman's goods and chattels, which list was drawn up for probate of his will in 1660—evidence of worldliness which the more "godly" Puritans would no doubt have sternly condemned! Of Mrs. Agnes Hill very little is known. She seems to have been an affectionate mother, judging from the charming letter she wrote to her son Thomas, which has fortunately been preserved down to our own times, and may fittingly find a place here:

Sonne Thomas

*London 22 Feb. 1657*

Besides those letters which you often receive from your Father and Brother concerning their Affaires, I desired also to send you one from myself to assure you of ye Tender affectione & motherly Care which I have over you which increaseth ye more by Meanes That I am now deprived of the dayly Sight of all my Sonnes as in former tymes. But Though your absence be a sufferance unto me I hope twill be a Benefit unto you and prove much for your good, and in that Respect I am content to lett you live abroad at present, in hopes that I may live to see you settled in the greater happiness at home hereafter. You know that Industry is that which improves all men and I am glad to heare that you have not mispent ye Beginning of your tyme which is a great comfort unto me. Vertue & discretion will make you acceptable in ye eyes of God & man and it may be these Few lynes of your loving Mother as remembrances hereof may add somewhat unto your care of continuuing Stedy in ye Paths of Vertue and proceeding on as you have Begunne that so the Comfort I reape By you may reward me for ye Care I had of you when you lay in your Cradle, and that it may thus come to passe I shall pray for ye Blessing of God upon you and remaine

Your very loving Mother

AGNES HILL

I took notice that you writt in one of your letters that ye number of 3 weare Compleated though you weare absent. But I assure you your place heer can not be lost nor forgotten although you are not among us for ye present.

[Address missing.]

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As will be seen from this letter, Thomas was then living away from home, and though under twenty years of age, he had gone out to Italy for business purposes. He spent the greater portion of his life in foreign parts, acting as agent in Portugal and Italy for the family business, in which his father and two brothers were also interested. It was the custom in those days for City merchants to own the whole or part of a ship which made regular voyages to foreign countries, and exchanged or bartered the cargo that was carried. The vessel was freighted at the "factory," or trading station, with goods from that locality, which were readily sold in the London market; and the results of such voyages were usually highly profitable to all concerned. Alderman Hill and his sons owned many shares in merchant ships, such as the "Society," "Jonathan," "Allan," "Morning Starr," "Thomas & William," "Three Brothers," and "Olive Branch" (which last vessel is mentioned later in this article, and of which an eighth part in 1660 was worth £340). In this way the alderman succeeded in amassing a very comfortable amount of money, which was further increased by the judicious investments made by his sons in the same line of business.

The letters of an observant traveller in those times generally afford information of the greatest interest to succeeding generations, and those of Thomas Hill which have survived are no exception to this statement. James Howell, in his "Instructions for Forreine Travell," published in 1642, remarks: "Letters are the Ideas and truest Miror of the Mind, they shew the inside of a man, and by them it will be discovered how he improveth himselfe in his courses abroad." Unfortunately, no more than four letters by Thomas Hill are extant; but they well illustrate Howell's dictum, and show us something of the attractive character of the writer. They are here inserted in chronological order; and the two earlier were first published in 1767, in a small and rare collection of Abraham Hill's correspondence (of which a copy is in the library of the Royal Society). Of these, only the most interesting portions are given; but the two later letters are here printed for the first time from the family MSS. and in their complete form.

The first is dated from Lucca, 1st October, 1657, and written to his brother Abraham. After some preliminary remarks, Thomas gives the following interesting information as to Italian music of the time, and of the curiosities he saw at Florence:

Since my arrival in Italy, I have missed few opportunities of hearing what music has been publicly performed, especially in the churches; and I wish I could give you a satisfactory

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account of it: I would attempt it, could I but say half so well as they can sing. I observe in general, that at home we think better than they do. What they excel us so much in is the eunuchs, whose voices are very rare and delightful, and not to be compared but with one another: the other voices not so good as we have in England. The instrumental music is much better than I expected. The organ and violin they are masters of, but the bass viol they have not at all in use; and to supply its place they have the bass violin with four strings, and use it as we do the bass viol.<sup>1</sup> In short, it would be worth any one's while who is fond of music, to travel to Italy; he would find such sweet recompense for his trouble in it. Next month we have a concert of music at the chusing a new prince of forty voices with several instruments. I fancy I can procure a copy of it, as I have some interest with the master of the prince's chapel: but I know it cannot be performed in England. I am using my endeavours to collect music for a single, or two or three voices, in which I have had good success.

I should be much obliged to you if Mr. Lawes has put forth a third book of airs, that you would send it to me, as it will be very acceptable here.

I returned yesterday from Florence, where we saw the duke's gallery; and I can give you no other account of it than that the riches there are more than most kings can boast of in their palaces. Here was a cabinet and a table valued at £100,000 sterling each; several large rooms filled with gold plate, and others with silver; many cabinets twelve feet high about which the worst material was gold; the pictures so many and so fine as not to be valued; ivory in abundance; medals so many that they sort them in heaps. I saw the nail you mentioned, half gold and half iron. There is a pair of globes; the compass of them as I spaced it was twelve large steps; an instrument they say has a perpetual motion and is moved by weights. In short, I think no one whose memory is not supernatural can give you a particular account of the varieties of this palace, they are in such amazing quantities.

[Compare this account with Evelyn's remarks on the same place, which he visited in May, 1645.]

The next letter, from Genoa, Nov. 1, 1657, to his brother Abraham, gives an account of some arbitrary treatment by the

<sup>1</sup> Quoted in "Antonio Stradivari, his Life and Work." W. E. Hill & Sons, 1902.

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Dutch in the East Indies of the merchant ship "Olive Branch," owned by the two brothers. She was bound for the port of Bantam, but being ordered off by the Dutch admiral, went to Batavia to get permission there. Failing this, she went on to Pallagundi, a small island near Sumatra;

here she unloaded and took in her goods again which were brought thither from Bantam by night in boats. This delayed her so much that she lost her monsoon, and was forced to winter at the Mauritius; and coming away from thence early in the spring met with such prodigious storms that when she came to the Cape of Good Hope she was almost a wreck. We are much amazed what the Dutch can mean by this, as we have had a free trade and a factory constantly there for between forty and fifty years: they said it was the strict order from the Dutch East India Company their employers so to do. I will send you the papers relating to it very soon; when I hope you will take care and lay it before his highness [Cromwell], who I am sure will not suffer his subjects to be trampled on by any power on earth, especially by the Hollanders.

The third letter is so full of quaint remarks upon his brother's marriage, and shows the writer in so amiable a light, that no apology is needed for printing it in full:

Loving Brother

*Lucca 27 Novr 1657*

I have received yors of the 16th past and thank you for yor care in provideing those shooes for mee and stockings for Sigre Baldinotti. I perceive my father had received his letter and would answer it per next. The Hopewell is not yet arrived that I heare of; if shee bee, Mr Dethick will advise you and mee, that I may goe to Livorne and look after the Pepper and Tyn aboard—what you advise of the former I shall observe. If you send any long cloath I doubt not but it will turne well to Acct. I have recd a letter from Mr Wilson to wch I answere by this post.

I am now confirmed from yorself wt neere two moneths since I had from other hands concerning my Ld Whitlocks daughter.<sup>1</sup> I heartilie wish you joy And if you think it convenient, pray give this letter to yor Lady, whome I do not yet presume to call Sister till I have some kinde title from her, which I hope her courtesie will afford mee. I shall bee in-

<sup>1</sup> Anne, daughter of Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, Kt. She died in London, and was buried at St. Dionis Backchurch, 17th August, 1661.

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quisitous for some present for her if you will give mee advice what would bee best accepted, I will endeavour to procure it, if you had given mee notice in time I might have provided something or other for yor wedding, but that I suppose is past and I am sure yor wooing, otherwise here might bee had a rareitie—Lace of needlework by the Nunns at about £50 sterlg p. yard  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a yard deep the most curious work I ever saw, and some such things which I will see and chuse. My gloves and yor Lady's favour I claime as my due so do not doubt of them, but another favour I must pray for, that is her Picture in small. I hope you will prevaile with her to give it mee, tis not that I would make myself a Judge of her beauty: no I am convinc't that tis impossible from so noble a stock can come any other than excellent, You know my esteeme of Pictures which would be hightned when I consider its of a person I so much respect. I hope I have prevailed.

My Respects pray to all our new friends and kindred with assurance that I am hugely ambitious of their Commands.

Mr. Travell has before mee given you Joy (I suppose) for hee being at Florence took my letters, and as his usuall Cus-tome is there and at Leghorn opened it, and so had ye opper-tunitie of the last post.

I hope to have a long letter from you of the perticulars in this business.

My humble duty to my father and Mother wth Respects and Service to my Lord and Lady, to yorself, and (Ile try to say it) my Sister.

I remaine

Yor affect Brother and Servant

THOMAS HILL

[Addressed]

To Mr Crisp I writt  
the needfull on the  
20th past.

To Mr Abraham Hill  
Merchant  
London

The following extract seems to come naturally in this place, as it refers to the same subject. It is taken from a letter by Hugh Squier, Hill's friend and business agent, and is very characteristic of seventeenth-century style and expression:

Mr. Thomas Hill, Most Noble Friend,

Among all those earthly Blessings For which I stand en-gaigded to Render heaven thanks, One of the Chiefest is to Finde my Two chieff Friends mr Abra: & mr Tho: Hill whome god hath Blessed each with ye Accomplishment of his

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owne desire, vizt mr Abraham Being gott into the state of Wedlock, & Yourself into the States of Italy, where you will find variety of Noble objects wherein to exercise your pretious thoughts. And though I can not see you heer among the rest of my Friends, yet I am sure those vertues which you weare about you are all sufficient in all places allwayes to conserve your happiness; as for your Brother his choise commends his experience, having selected unto himself such a Consort as affords both portion and proportion, besides the noble Family of the renowned Lord Whitlock, whose vertuous young daughter of most sweet and excellent perfections I have had the honour to kisse in her Chast Bed by his side, which suffizeth me.

[Dated from London 1 Jan. 1657-8, and addressed to "Mr. Thomas Hill merch. at Mr. Thomas Dethick's, Livorne."]

It was apparently during his sojourn in Italy about this time (1657) that Thomas made the acquaintance of Isaac Barrow, the famous divine and mathematician, afterwards Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and who rivalled in the extent of his knowledge even the great Newton himself. This learned man also became the firm friend of Abraham Hill, who acted as Barrow's literary executor and wrote the short but excellent sketch of his life which is prefixed to the latter's works. Barrow's letters are very rare, and one of them in the British Museum is addressed to Thomas from Pera off Constantinople, 17 December, 1658. It has been more than once printed, but his kind and courteous remarks in answer to Hill's offer of friendship are worth quoting again. He says:

Sr—Receiving yor very kind lines, I find myselfe overcharged with courtesy by a gentleman whom I had not ye happynesse formerly to know, but now thinke my selfe familiarly acquainted with, at least with ye better part of him, his soule, by that glimpse of goodnesse and ingenuity which you have been pleased to discover unto me. . . . I gladly and thankfully embrace yor tender of friendship, which I shall esteeme as a great honour, & being otherwise unable, shall correspond in hearty affection & due observance; as in ye same to yor brother, if that gentleman please also to condescend to so meane acquaintance.

Thomas Hill was back in London in the early part of 1660. His father's failing health no doubt induced him to return home to the

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house in Lime Street, where "Mr Thomas Hill's Chamber," hung with "East India Callicoe," and containing an iron bath, with a bed and curtains of white "dymithy," besides a "Skrutore" and other furniture, was always ready for the traveller on his return from Italy. The old Alderman Hill died in January, 1660, and was buried on the 18th in St. Dionis Backchurch close by; his widow Agnes died in the following March. From his father Thomas inherited £2000, and from his mother "the chest in her Chamber and the silver watch which she usually wore." He had to carry out the duties of his father's executor, as his elder brother Abraham, who was nominated in the will, afterwards renounced probate.

Being now possessed of ample means and a large circle of friends, increased no doubt by his brother's position in the learned society of that time, Thomas apparently determined to give up foreign travel for the present and carry on business in London. We hear nothing further of him until January, 1664, when he first made the acquaintance of the famous diarist Samuel Pepys, who thus records the meeting:

To the Coffee-house, whither comes Sr W. Petty and Capt. Grant, and we fell in talke (besides a young gentleman, I suppose a merchant, his name Mr. Hill, that has travelled, and I perceive is a master in most sorts of musique and other things), . . . and had I time, I should covet the acquaintance of that Mr. Hill.

In the following March they met again at the coffee-house,

and there very fine discourse with Mr Hill the merchant, a pretty, gentile, young, and sober man.

In April of the same year Pepys went one day to the 'Change,

where I met with Mr. Hill the little merchant, with whom I perceive I shall contract a musical acquaintance, but I will make it as little troublesome as I can.

Thenceforth the two friends were often together, indulging their love for music both vocal and instrumental. They sang psalms together on Sunday evenings, and discoursed on musical matters, to Pepys' great delight. The diarist evidently had much affection for his "little merchant," and often mentions him in the most loving terms, such as "a most ingenious and sweet-natured and highly accomplished person"; "an excellent person he still appears to me"; "whom I do love more and more, and he us." Before going abroad in March, 1666, Thomas went to supper with his genial friend to take leave of him and Mrs. Pepys.

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Indeed [says he] I am heartily sorry for Mr. Hill's leaving us, for he is a very worthy gentleman as most I know. God give him a good voyage and success in his business. Thus we parted, and I and my wife to bed heavy for the loss of our friend.

Pepys also enjoyed the traveller's tales that Thomas Hill had to tell of foreign parts. In November, 1664, the two friends supped together,

and after supper fell into the rarest discourse with Mr. Hill about Rome and Italy, but most pleasant that ever I had in my life.

Again, on a Sunday in the following February,

Hill staid and supped me, and very good discourse of Italy where he was, which is always to me very agreeable.

One is inclined to wonder whether Hill's discourse was of the nature of fairy tales about the things he had seen and done in Italy, which, of course, could not be easily corrected by a man who had never travelled. Sometimes they conversed on lighter subjects, as when upon a "Lord's day" in January, 1665,

Mr. Hill and I to supper alone (my wife not appearing), our discourse upon the particular vain humours of Mr. Povy, which are very extraordinary indeed ;

a subject no doubt quite after Pepys' own heart, who greatly relished a little gossip now and then.

Some circumstances in Thomas Hill's life at this time would not have been known at all if they had not been mentioned in the Diary. For instance, we find the following amusing remarks under Sunday, 22nd January, 1665 :

In my wife's chamber dined very merry, discoursing among other things of a design I have come in my head this morning at church of making a match between Mrs. Betty Pickering and Mr. Hill, my friend the merchant, that loves musique and comes to me a' Sundays, a most ingenious and sweet-natured and highly accomplished person. I know not how their fortunes may agree, but their dispositions and merits are much of a sort, and persons, though different, yet I think equally acceptable.

Three days after this the match-making Pepys went

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to the Coffee-house, where I met Mr. Hill, and there he tells me that he is to be Assistant to the Secretary of the Prize Office, which is to be held at Sir Richard Ford's, which methinks is but something low, but perhaps may bring him something considerable; but it makes me alter my opinion of his being so rich as to make a fortune for Mrs. Pickering.

Later on, however, Thomas did get married, but to whom is unknown. His wife probably died before him as she is not mentioned in his will, neither are any children named. In July, 1665, Pepys, who was always attracted by a pretty face, went

down to Thames Street. By this means I come to see and kiss Mr. Hill's young wife, and a blithe young woman she is.

In September of the next year began the Great Fire, by which perished the house in Lime Street where Alderman Hill and his wife had lived for twenty-seven years and brought up their family. It is likely that Thomas, however, had found other quarters before this happened, and he seems to have joined with his brother Abraham in the purchase of the Manor of St. John's, Sutton-at-Hone, which took place in 1665.

Pepys was well acquainted with Hill's friend James Houblon and his four brothers, and there are frequent references to them in the Diary. They often dined and paid visits together, and in February, 1666, Pepys met Hill on 'Change,

newly come to towne, and with him the Houblands, preparing for their ship's and his going to Tangier, and agreed that I must sup with them to-night.

On the 9th of the same month:

Anon the five brothers Houbland come and Mr. Hill, and a very good supper we had, and good company & discourse. Our subject was principally Mr. Hill's going for them to Portugall, which was the occasion of this entertainment.

He did not, however, leave until the next month, as we have already seen. Pepys had some time before dined at Mr. James Houblon's house,

and after dinner Mr. Hill took me with Mrs. Hubland, who is a fine gentlewoman, into another room, and there made her sing, which she do very well to my great content.

The last entry referring to Thomas Hill in the Diary of his

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friend relates to music, and forms a very interesting corroboration of the remarks on Italian music in his first letter of 1657 previously quoted. Pepys went on 12th October, 1668,

To the King's playhouse . . . and there we did hear the Eunuch (who it seems is a Frenchman but long bred in Italy) sing: but such action and singing I could never have imagined to have heard, and do make good whatever Tom Hill used to tell me.

Before leaving for Portugal in March, 1666, Thomas had his portrait painted, which, with those of his two brothers Abraham and Samuel, is still in existence. They came into the possession of his niece, Frances Hill, of Sutton-at-Hone, who at her death in 1736 bequeathed them with all her property to her cousin William Hill, of Carwythenack Manor, near Falmouth, and his descendants still retain them. The painter's name would never have been known but for Pepys' reference to this very picture. On St. Valentine's Day, 1666, after calling with Thomas Hill on Lord Sandwich, Pepys went

thence with him to his painter Mr. Hayles, who is drawing his picture which will be mighty like him and pleased me.

Three days after he

stopped at Hales's and there mightily am pleased with my wife's picture that is begun there and with Mr. Hill's though I must owne I am not more pleased with it now the face is finished than I was when I saw it the second time of sitting.

The portrait was no doubt painted for Thomas Hill's brother Abraham, but Pepys liked it so much that he had a copy made for himself. On the 16th May he called at Hales'

and paid him for my picture and Mr. Hill's; for the first, £14 for the picture and 25s. for the frame: and for the other £7 and 5s., it being a copy of his only.

The present writer was recently informed by Mr. H. B. Wheatley, the latest editor of the famous Diary, that a copy of the diarist's portrait was sent out by Pepys to Thomas Hill at Lisbon. It has, however, long ago disappeared, and was most likely bought by some English friend after Hill's death at that place in 1675. As for Pepys' copy which he had made for himself, it does not seem to be now in existence, inquiries among the present owners and cus-

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todians of the Diarist's belongings having failed to bring it to light. The original, however, is in excellent preservation, and a photograph of it forms the illustration to this article. Thomas is shown in a fine costume, with a large lace cravat arranged round his neck and knotted with loose ends in front; his head is covered with a long, brown, curling wig reaching down to his shoulders, and his face is that of a handsome man in the prime of life. There are no accessories to distract attention from the sitter's face, which is admirably painted; and it is a satisfaction to know on Pepys' authority that the likeness of "the little merchant" is a good one. Hales, the artist, has been described as "remarkable for copying Vandyke well and being a rival of Lely"; and certainly this portrait gives a very favourable impression of his powers.

As previously mentioned, Thomas Hill left London for Portugal in March, 1666, and we hear of him again in the next year, when he was at Oporto. The following letter, the last of the four extant by him, is preserved with the other family MSS.:

Deare Sister,

If I could as easily and as suitably answer all your Kindnesses as I can the last, which was your Letter in November, you should not long remain unrequited, but I cannot, So that whatever I can doe or say is but for acknowledgment. I have sent Mr. Houblon some Wyne, of which you are to have a Quarter Caske, which pray accept, and if you like it you shall have frequent supplies. I am troubled that I can finde nothing fitt to send Franck and Richard, possibly I may in tyme. Pray Sister doe mee the favour when you goe to the Citty, to visitt Mada Houblon and thank her for mee suitable to her kindnesses and my obligations, which are extraordinary great. I also psent my Service to all our acquaintance, particularly my Respects to yor good Mother, & so I rest

Your most affect. Brother

& servant

*Oporto 5th May 1667*

THO. HILL

[Addressed]

These

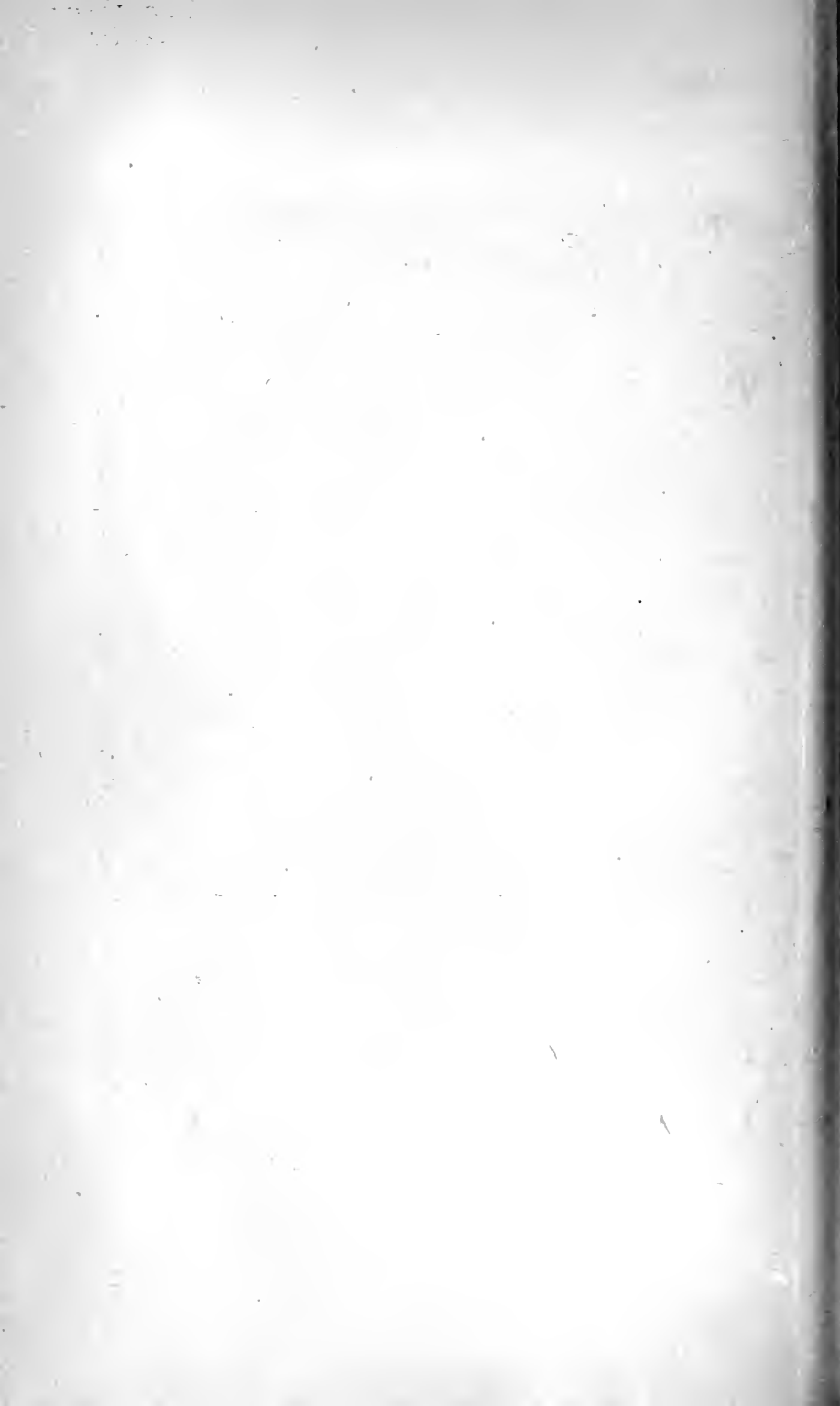
for Mada Eliza Hill.

"Franck and Richard" were the daughter and son of Thomas's brother Abraham, and Elizabeth was their step-mother. "Mr. Houblon" was James Houblon, one of the five brothers previously mentioned as acquaintances of Hill and Pepys. James and his wife Sarah Wynne were the "best & dearest friends" of Thomas.



Thomas Hill.

From the painting by Hollar, 1666, in the possession of  
W. R. Hill, Esq., M.D., J.P., Lymington, Hants.



## THOMAS HILL.

He was afterwards knighted, and became one of the first directors of the Bank of England.

Hill was apparently back in England three years later, as his will is dated in London, 4th September, 1670; and he may have renewed his intimacy with the worthy diarist, who was so much attached to him. He was, however, preparing to leave England again in that year, and thought it well to draw up his will before tempting providence by another journey. It is a short document, and contains some interesting information which may fittingly find a place here. The official copy is in the Probate Registry at Somerset House (50 Bence. P.C.C.). After the committal of his soul to God, according to the custom which was usual in wills of that time, there follows this quaint sentence:

My Body being to be exposed to various accidents and dangers, I leave its dispose to the humanity of my Enemyes, or the Civility of my freinds, among either of which my life shall expire.

Thomas left £100 each to Mrs. Jane Maskeline and Mrs. Dorothy Hubert (the latter of whom was afterwards the wife of Abraham Houblon, younger brother of Hill's executor). The residue of his estate was bequeathed in equal shares, one half to his niece and nephew, Frances and Richard Hill, and the other to his "deare God-daughter Sarah Houblon, as an acknowledgment of my Gratitude to my best and dearest freinds her Parents." A further sum of £100 was left to them "to buy a Ring in memory of our freindship"; and the testator appointed as executors his brother Abraham Hill and friend James Houblon. Five years after Thomas made his will the news arrived in London of his death at Lisbon, where he was partner in a "factory" with a Mr. Boultell. His will was proved on May 10th, 1676.

Thus, away from home and friends, Thomas Hill breathed his last in a foreign country, and was buried in foreign soil, leaving no children to preserve his name. But so long as we have his portrait we can still see what manner of man he was; and this "most ingenious and sweet-natured and highly accomplished person" will assuredly awake interest in the Diary of his affectionate companion Samuel Pepys as long as that inimitable work finds readers.

# THE ANCIENT HUNDREDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BY A. MORLEY DAVIES, B.Sc., F.G.S.

IT is well known that at the time of Domesday Book there were eighteen hundreds in Buckinghamshire, that the same hundreds appear, but grouped in threes, in the Hundred Rolls, and that at some later date each of these groups was consolidated into a single hundred, with one exception,—the group known as the Chiltern hundreds, which failed to coalesce,—so that the number of modern hundreds is eight. A careful study of Domesday Book will, however, teach us more than this.

The work of restoring the lost bounds of ancient hundreds from Domesday evidence is attended by the well-known difficulty that the hundredal names are often missing. In the case of Buckinghamshire this difficulty is greatly reduced by the fortunate fact, which has hitherto, I believe, escaped notice, that *the hundreds are always taken in a constant order*. We thus have a means by which to judge of the possibility of an omission at any given point, and in combination with geographical and other considerations the possibility will often be converted into a probability, or even a certainty.

There are 185 hundredal headings in the Domesday Book for Bucks. Leaving aside the *Terra Regis*, whose arrangement does not follow the usual plan, there are *two* unquestionable omissions (viz. of the first hundred under a tenant-in-chief's name), and in addition I consider that there is a strong probability of *twelve* other omissions and of *one* actual mistake. This is certainly not above the average carelessness of the compilers of Domesday Book as tested by Mr. Round's researches. On the assumption of the above omissions<sup>1</sup> and single error I have prepared the accompanying

<sup>1</sup> The omissions are as follows, the two first being the most doubtful:

D. B. i., 143 (b) 2—	"Elesberie Hund."	before	"Haltone," l. 12.
" 144 (a) 1—	"Elesberie Hund."	"	"Westone," l. 47.
" 145 (a) 1—	"Moleshov Hund."	"	"Brichella," l. 42.
" 147 (b) 1—	"Stodfald Hund."	"	"Lanport," l. 21.
" 147 (b) 2—	"Lamua Hund."	"	"Achecote," l. 25.
" 147 (b) 2—	"Sigelai Hund."	"	"Wlsiestone," l. 32.
" 148 (a) 2—	"Lamua Hund."	"	"Edestocha," l. 43.
" 148 (b) 2—	"Bonestov Hund."	"	"Tedlingham," l. 53.
" 150 (b) 1—	"Coteslai Hund."	"	"Cresselai," l. 40.
" 150 (b) 2—	"Moleshov Hund."	"	"Herulfmede," l. 50.
" 151 (a) 1—	"Dustenberg Hund."	"	"Berlaue," l. 20.
" 152 (a) 1—	"Dustenberg Hund."	"	"Estone," l. 8.

The mistake is:

D. B. i., 151 (b) 2—"Muselai Hund." l. 12 instead of "Stodfald Hund."

## ANCIENT HUNDREDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

map. The areas of the hundreds as shown there differ considerably from those given in Lipscomb's "History of Bucks," as the transfers from one hundred to another which he supposes to have taken place I regard as due to omission of hundredal names from Domesday Book. The only certain case of a post-Domesday transfer that I can find is that of Farnham Royal from Stoke to Burnham, which Lipscomb does not mention.

The following is the order in which the hundreds come: the modern grouping is indicated in the right-hand column.

1. Stanes . . .	}	Three hundreds of Aylesbury.
2. Elesberie . .		
3. Riseberg . .		
4. Stoches . . .	}	Chiltern hundreds.
5. Burneham . .		
6. Dustenberg .		
7. Ticheshale . .	}	Three hundreds of Ashendon.
8. Essedene . .		
9. Votesdone . .		
10. Coteslai . . .	}	Cottesloe hundred.
11. Erlai . . . .		
12. Mursalai . .		
13. Stodfald . . .	}	Three hundreds of Buckingham.
14. Rovelai . . .		
15. Lamva . . . .		
16. Sigelai . . .	}	Three hundreds of Newport.
17. Bonestov . .		
18. Molesoveslav		

The reader who turns to Domesday Book to verify this order will soon come upon an apparent exception: the hundred of Mursalai or Moselei (Mursley) sometimes comes out of its place, at the very end of the list. A little further examination shows that this is a clerical blunder. The copyist has hopelessly mixed up two hundreds—Nos. 12 and 18 on the list. He begins by writing the latter down correctly as *Molesoveslav*, but at the next entry he blunders into *Moslei*. Presently he recovers so far as to write *Moleslow*; but after that he abandons all attempt to distinguish this hundred from the other, and calls it variously *Moisselai*, *Moslai*, *Mosleie* or *Moselai*. But by applying the test of position in the series we can to a great extent sift these entries away from those belonging to Mursley hundred, which appears under some of the same forms, though it keeps *Muselai* and *Mursalai* to itself. Thus the apparent exception actually confirms the rule, and shows the copyist to have been arranging his entries in a definite order even when he failed to realize it.

## ANCIENT HUNDREDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

### MEANING OF THE ORDER OF SEQUENCE.

This last consideration plainly shows that the order existed in the returns from which Domesday Book was compiled, for the clerk who could not distinguish Moulsoe from Mursley cannot be allowed the credit of it. Although Buckinghamshire seems to be the only county in which such a constant order is maintained, Mr. Round has shown<sup>1</sup> that in the case of Cambridgeshire a regular order, on a geographical basis, is found in the *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigieensis* and the *Inquisitio Eliensis*. It may be added that the same order occurs, though much obscured by repetitions and inversions, in Domesday Book itself. Of other counties, Bedfordshire makes the nearest approach to a constant order, and Huntingdon and Hertfordshire come next.

It will be noted in the first place that the arrangement of the Buckinghamshire hundreds is such that every three hundreds that were eventually amalgamated are contiguous. This suggests that the grouping in threes was already established at the time of Domesday Book, and the suggestion finds strong confirmation when we consider the order from a geographical point of view. Taking the hundreds by threes, we see that they begin with the three hundreds of Aylesbury, and proceed first southward to the Chiltern hundreds, and then northward in a zigzag, ending with the three hundreds of Newport in the extreme north-east. But if we take the hundreds separately the order becomes very confused geographically. For instance, both in the three hundreds of Aylesbury and in the three hundreds of Cottesloe, it is the middle member of the group that is taken first, and those on either side follow. This is incomprehensible unless we consider the groups and not the hundreds as the units. So again, in any sort of geographical arrangement of the hundreds ending in the north, Bonestov would necessarily be the very last; whereas it is the last but one. The conclusion seems plain, that *the grouping of the hundreds in threes was already in force in 1086.*

Was this grouping as old as the hundreds themselves? Probably not. We get a hint of some earlier association of hundreds which did not recognize the threes in the following entry relating to Stoches (Stoke Mandeville): "From the eight hundreds which lie in the circuit of Aylesbury each sokeman who has one hide or more renders a sum of annona to this church."<sup>2</sup> This seems to point to a custom dating not only from before the grouping in threes, but perhaps even before the constitution of the shire, for (unless the term "*in circuitu de*" has a special technical meaning) we can hardly ex-

<sup>1</sup> "Feudal England," pp. 119-20.

<sup>2</sup> D. B. i., 143 (b) 2.

## ANCIENT HUNDREDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

clude the hundred of Tring in Herts from the list of eight hundreds around Aylesbury.

It is natural to inquire why the three hundreds of Aylesbury should come first, seeing that they lie in the centre of the county. I suggest as a possible explanation that the superiority of Aylesbury over Buckingham as the site for county business was already apparent, and that the inquest for Buckinghamshire was held at the royal manor of Aylesbury. This feature in the order of the hundreds tends, so far as it goes, to confirm Prof. Maitland's view that only one inquest was held for each county,<sup>1</sup> rather than Mr. Round's,<sup>2</sup> that the commissioners made a circuit of the hundreds. In the latter case it seems more likely that they would have started with the Chiltern hundreds.

### THE NAMES OF THE DOMESDAY HUNDREDS.

Of the eighteen names, eight are identical with names of townships which they respectively contain, and these lie almost entirely in the southern half of the county, only one of them (Mursley) lying entirely to the north of Akeman Street. The other ten, of which eight lie north of that Roman way, have names which are now almost entirely lost. In four cases the name ends with *lai* (Coteslai, Erlai, Rovelai, Sigelai), a termination which also occurs in the names of townships, *e.g.* Cresselai, Weneslai, Bledelai. In all these cases the *lai* doubtless represents the Old English *hláu*. The two last names in fact occur in early charters as *Uuines hauu*<sup>3</sup> and *Bleddanhlaew*<sup>4</sup> respectively, and nearly all occur in later times with the ending *low*, or *law*. Thus the Hundred Rolls give us *Cotteslowe* (modern *Cottesloe*), *Rolowe*, and *Segelowe*, while we still have *Creslow*, *Winslow*, and *Bledlow*.

On the other hand, *lai* also seems to stand for *lea*. Thus *Muselai*, *Cerdeslai*, *Stiuelai*, *Senelai*, and *Cicelai* have now become *Mursley*, *Chearsley*, *Stewkley*, *Shenley*, and *Chicheley*.<sup>5</sup> *Erlai* may perhaps belong to this series, as it appears in the Hundred Rolls as *Erle*.

In at least three cases, then, the hundred takes its name from a *hláu*, that is, a tumulus which was the gathering place of the men

<sup>1</sup> Maitland, "Domesday Book and Beyond," p. 111.

<sup>2</sup> Round, "Feudal England," p. 120

<sup>3</sup> Kemble, "Codex Dipl." i., 195 (No. 162). The termination should doubtless be *hlau*, and is so given by Kemble in his index. This charter is marked by him as a possible forgery.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* iii., 359 (No. 721).

<sup>5</sup> This is not altogether a safe inference, for Cwichelms hlaew (A.-S. Chron., 1006) has become Cuckhamsley.

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of the hundred. In neither of these cases can one point to a particular tumulus as the probable one, though tumuli are not rare. In one case only, Cottesloe, the name has survived, not only as the name of a modern triple hundred, but also in the names of two farms—North and South Cottesloe—which may perhaps mark the approximate site of the old open-air hundred court, but I know of no tumulus near them now.

It is possible that the hundred of Moulsoe (Melsho in the Hundred Rolls) also drew its original name from a *hláu*, and not simply from the township of Moulsoe, for although the Domesday clerk was evidently confusing it with Mursley, he has written *Moles-oveslaw* once.

Of the other hundredal names not identical with township names *Dvstenberg* has survived as Desborough, and the site known as Desborough Castle may mark the original meeting-place. *Tichesela* appears in the Hundred Rolls as *Hickeshulle*, and is probably identifiable, as suggested by Lipscomb, with Ixhill in Oakley parish. The disappearance of the initial *t* is strange from a phonetic point of view, but it may be matched by the case of *Ticheham* in the Middlesex Domesday Book, if that is correctly identified as the modern Ickenham. *Bonestow* perhaps persists in *Bunsty*, a farm in a detached part of the parish of Lathbury, though this is more directly derivable from Bonistey Park mentioned in the Hundred Rolls.

The name *Stodfald* is interesting as also occurring as the name of a Northamptonshire hundred; while there is a village called Stotfold in Bedfordshire. *Lamva* is a puzzling name, but I cannot find the slightest ground for Lipscomb's assertion that it is properly *La Merse*. In the Hundred Rolls it appears as *La Mewe*, but this treatment of the first syllable as though it were the French definite article, though a natural enough mistake, is contrary to all probability.

### THE ORIGIN OF THE COUNTY OF BUCKS.

It is generally agreed that the hundreds, and especially those that do not take their name from some constituent township, are of very ancient origin, dating probably back to the original Teutonic settlement of the country. It is also agreed that the shires which take their name from the "county town" are of tenth-century date, and represent the area from which the necessary garrison for the "burg" or burghs was to be drawn. From these postulates it seems a necessary corollary that *the tenth-century shire was constituted by the union of pre-existing hundreds*, though in in-

## ANCIENT HUNDREDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

dividual cases convenience may have necessitated some alteration in the extent of marginal hundreds.

This conclusion gives us the clue to the strangeness of the boundaries of such a county as Bucks, which a glance at the map will reveal. Why should the county extend beyond the Ouse in the north-west and north-east, and stop short at the Ouse in between? Why should Hertfordshire send a long tongue almost into the centre of the county? It is needless to say that no administrator with a map before him would draw such lines, for Edward the Elder and his successors had no maps. It is more to the point to say that no such lines would be taken as the military frontier of a kingdom; nor would they ever be drawn on the ground by anyone who was delimiting *areas* for any purpose. The fact is that the shire did not originate as an *area* at all, but as an *organization*. Leaving out of account forest-land and some other extra-hundredal areas, we may say that the area of a shire was the sum of the areas of its constituent hundreds, as these were the sums of the areas of their constituent townships. So, too, the boundary of the shire, where it was not part of an ancient frontier, was simply made up of parts of the boundaries of its marginal townships.

If we take this point of view, and refer to the map of the hundreds, the two questions asked above must be altered to these: Why was Clailei hundred attributed to Northampton, while Stodfald and Bonestov were given to Buckingham? Why was Trevnge attached to Hertford, and Erlai to Buckingham? And the only answer is, Why should they not have been? Given that so many hides are wanted for the fortress of Buckingham, so many for Northampton, so many for Hertford, and so on, some such anomalies in the distribution will be inevitable, especially as what the distributor will have in his mind are not hundredal *areas*, but the sites of hundred moots.

This leads us on to the interesting question of "detached parts," of which Buckinghamshire supplies some instructive instances.

### THE ORIGIN OF DETACHED PARTS.

The accepted explanation of the curious "discreteness" of our ancient counties and hundreds is clearly stated by Pollock and Maitland in their "History of English Law":

It seems certain that many of these anomalies are due to very ancient causes; possibly in a few cases they take us back to the days of inter-tribal warfare; more probably they illustrate the connexion between property and jurisdiction. The lord of a

## ANCIENT HUNDREDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

hundred in one had an estate lying in another shire ; he obliged all his men to attend his hundred court . . . (2nd ed., p. 533.)

A "detached part" of a hundred is commoner than a "detached part" of a county ; some hundreds have from a remote time been exceedingly discrete (pp. 556-7).

Let us consider the most obvious case of a detached part of Buckinghamshire—Caversfield, now a villageless parish whose church tower still retains the deeply-splayed windows that were new at the time of Domesday Book. It was then, and has remained, a detached part of the hundred of Rovelai. That hundred had no one lord. Caversfield in the Conqueror's time belonged to William de Warene, who had only one other manor in the county, and that in a different hundred. In the Confessor's time it was held by Edward, Earl Tostig's man, "and he could sell it." This Edward held no other land in this hundred, nor in the rest of the county, unless he be the nameless "man of Earl Tostig" who held two hides at Weston Turville.<sup>1</sup> Clearly the case of Caversfield is not one of "the connexion of property and jurisdiction."

The suggested alternative that such a "detached part" as Caversfield may be due to "inter-tribal warfare" is a difficult one to discuss. In the case of kingdoms such as East Anglia, Essex, or Kent, the result of warfare has been to leave their boundaries well defined and extremely free from detached parts ; while discreteness reaches its maximum in those Mercian shires whose formation in the tenth century was brought about with probably little or no regard for older tribal boundaries. One would imagine that peaceable anarchy (if such a term is permissible) rather than organized warfare was the likely cause of discreteness. Maritime warfare gives us "detached parts," such as Gibraltar ; but the tendency of inland warfare is surely to obliterate them.

That detached parts of hundreds should be commoner than detached parts of counties is no matter for surprise, since many of the former will disappear as hundreds coalesce into counties. Thus Rovelai has, besides Caversfield, another detached part, comprising Beachampton and Thornton ; Votesdone is split into two almost equal halves ; so is Riseberg ; Ticheshale has a large detached part separated by a part of Oxfordshire ; and Erlai has Draitone (Drayton Beauchamp) separated from its main part by the Tring hundred of Hertfordshire. In none of these cases can we find a lord with a hundred court and outlying estates. The explanation must be sought farther back.

<sup>1</sup> I make this statement on the strength of an index to the landholders' T.R.E. which I have prepared.

## ANCIENT HUNDREDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Need we, however, expect to find any general explanation? Is it necessary to assume that there is anything anomalous about a discrete hundred? On the one hand, need we suppose that where a group of settlers agree to meet according to ancestral custom at the same hundred moot, the lands of those settlers must necessarily form a concrete area on a map? On the other hand, need we suppose that the hundreds of the eleventh century retained the exact extent they had in the days of original settlement? May they not have been comparatively fluid, especially in early times? Can we deny the possibility of an offended township seceding to another hundred, without anyone having the power to say it nay? Or can we lay down any rule as to the loyalty of newly-formed settlements to their parental township and hundred? Certainly, the growth of organization of the shires, and especially the method of raising such a tax as the danegeld, must have tended to put an end to the fluidity here suggested, but we have some centuries of barbarism and anarchy before the advent of these checks.

In this connection it is interesting to note that adjacent townships of the same name (which, as Prof. Maitland points out, are probably the result of a process of fission) are not always in the same hundred. Thus, in Domesday Book we find two townships named Senelai—one in Sigelai hundred, the other in Muselai; and on the nineteenth century Ordnance map we find a parish of Shenley with two constituent parts, Church End in Newport hundred (which has absorbed Sigelai) and Brook End in Cottesloe (which has absorbed Muselai). Again, we find a Linforde (presumably Great Linford) in Sigelai, and another (presumably Little Linford) in Bonestov. These facts seem to give some little support to the notion of hundredal fluidity. In the latter case, however, the river Ouse intervenes.

### RELATION OF HUNDREDS TO PHYSICAL FEATURES.

It is interesting to inquire how far the physical features of the land act as hundredal boundaries. Taking the rivers first, we find the Thames everywhere forming a hundredal boundary, while the Ouse does so almost completely. Among tributaries, the Ousel, Thame, and Colne form boundaries, but the Wye, Chess, and Misbourne do not.

The most striking physical feature of Buckinghamshire, however, is the Chiltern escarpment, which divides the county into two parts, whose striking dissimilarity in all the constituent elements of scenery must strike every observant traveller. To the north-west lies the great clay-bottomed plain, where for mile after

## ANCIENT HUNDREDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

### MAP OF THE ANCIENT HUNDREDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, ACCORDING TO DOMESDAY BOOK.

*Scale 8 miles to the inch.*

This map is based upon the index-map to the original six-inch Ordnance Survey map of Bucks.

#### REFERENCES.

- A Astwood and North Crawley, not named in Bucks D.B.
- B Lillingstone Lovell, a detached part of Oxon (at least in modern times).
- C Ternitone (Thornton) and Becentone (Beachampton), forming a detached part of Rovelai.
- D Buckingham with Bourton, extra-hundredal.
- E Cavrefelle (Caversfield), a detached part of Rovelai and of the shire.
- F A detached part of Ticheshele.
- G Brvnhelle (Brill, here assumed to include Boarstall), apparently extra-hundredal.
- H Eie (Kingsey and Towersey), Estone (Aston Sandford), and Wald ruge (Waldridge), forming a detached part of Ticheshele.
- J Liberty of Moreton, a detached part of Desborough, at least in modern times.
- K Draitone (Drayton Beauchamp, here assumed to include Hawridge and Cholesbury), a detached part of Erlai.
- L Lee, not named in D.B., unless it be Lede, in which case it is a detached part of Dvstenberg.
- M A detached part of Oxon.
- N Penn, not named in D.B.
- O Coleshill, a detached part of Herts, at least in modern times.
- P Seer Green, a detached part of Farnham Royal, (in modern times) and therefore possibly of Stoches hundred.



## ANCIENT HUNDREDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

mile the pastures with their plough-rippled surface repeat with almost wearisome monotony the story of past agricultural revolutions, and where every old cottage roof is thatched. To the south-east is the beech-wooded Chiltern plateau, deeply scored by valleys which are either dry or occupied by inappropriately small streams, and descending by terraces to the Thames. Here we look in vain for signs of ancient plough-land turned to grass, and tiles take the place of thatch on the cottage roofs.

This natural barrier of the Chiltern edge must at one time have been a political boundary also, for an earthwork known as Grim's Dyke follows it across much of the county and on into Hertfordshire. This earthwork, having its rampart to the north-west and ditch to the south-east, must have been constructed by the dwellers in the plain as a defence against the people of the Chiltern forests. It is sometimes spoken of as the boundary of Mercia. Yet, strange to say, Grim's Dyke for by far the greater part of its course forms the boundary neither of hundred nor parish. As everywhere in England along the escarpment of the chalk, the village nuclei lie in a line along its base, and the township boundaries cross it at right angles in long, straight parallel lines, so as to give to each township a share in each kind of soil. Consequently the hundreds of this region similarly tend to set themselves athwart the Chiltern escarpment, but they all extend a varying distance south-east of Grim's Dyke. Sometimes these extensions are mere extensions of the individual townships, but in the case of Stanes hundred we see it widening out to include the Missendens, and we may well ask, What was the reason that the men of Missenden tramped over the hills to Stone (if indeed that was the meeting-place of the hundred) when the way to Aylesbury or Desborough lay so much easier to them? Was it loyalty of a new settlement to its parental hundred?

One conclusion at least our map seems to justify: that the region in the centre of South Bucks was still very incompletely settled at the time of Domesday Book, for it is here that we find the largest number of modern villages unmentioned.<sup>1</sup>

If the ideas expressed in this essay are right, we have a method by which it may be possible to carry much farther that investigation of the early settlement of England begun by Green in his "Making of England." That method is the reconstitution of the Domesday hundreds, and the study of them without regard to the boundaries of the tenth-century shires.

<sup>1</sup> This would have been still more obvious had not the outline of Beaconsfield (not named in Domesday Book) been inadvertently omitted from the map.

# THE MAKING OF KENSINGTON GARDENS.

By W. L. RUTTON, F.S.A.

TO trace the expansion of Kensington Gardens from their initial area as the gardens of Nottingham House—the nucleus of Kensington Palace—it is much to be desired that we had the particulars of King William's purchase, in 1689, from Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham. These, however, are not forthcoming; they eluded Faulkner when he published his "Kensington" in 1820, and notwithstanding the progressive revealment of State Papers since that time, their discovery has not yet been achieved. We have therefore no more evidence in regard to the extent of the purchased land than had the diligent topographer, and there would be no profit in returning to the subject but that—as it seems to the writer—the evidence has not in one instance been duly considered. Also in regard to the making of Kensington Gardens as we know them, one important account of the work, hitherto apparently overlooked, has afforded me a further inducement to offer these remarks.

The evidence which has lacked attention as concerning the limit of the Finch land on the Hyde Park side is found in the "Particulars for the Sale of Crown Lands" by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1652.<sup>1</sup> Faulkner quotes the document *verbatim*, but does not point to its bearing on the question now before us. The area of Hyde Park as apportioned to be sold is 621.83 acres. The acreage to-day, according to the Ordnance computation, is but 368.44, the water area of the Serpentine included. It is clear, therefore, that the park has lost 253.39 acres, and as its boundaries north, east, and south remain practically unaltered, the loss of acres must necessarily have occurred on its western or Kensington side, which is to say that these acres have been transferred to Kensington Gardens.<sup>2</sup> Further, it results that the Park, in order to have contained its former area, 621.83 acres, must have stretched westward to within a short distance of "Mr. Finch's house," later named Nottingham House. The Broad Walk has been thought to represent the old boundary; but even thus far the required acreage is

<sup>1</sup> Brit. Mus. England, Parliament Acts, Scobell; and "Several Proceedings in Parliament," 1652 (II.), Burney Col., vol. xlii. Public Record Office, "Aug. Particulars for Sale of Crown Lands," 1652, L 33, 34, 38.

<sup>2</sup> The area of Kensington Gardens, including the Long Water and Round Pond but not the ground reserved to the palace, is about 282 acres.

## THE MAKING OF KENSINGTON GARDENS.

not encompassed ; to get it, the line of demarcation has to be drawn a few yards east of the building known as the Orangery. This conclusion, based on the stated area, is, moreover, fully supported, as we shall see, by the definition of the boundary ; for as these "Particulars" thus touch our subject, and in other respects are interesting, I venture a condensed relation of them.

For the purpose of the sale Hyde Park was divided into five unequal portions, which it will be convenient to take in the following order: (1) *The Banqueting House Division*, (2) *The Old Lodge Division*, (3) *The Middle Division*, (4) *The Gravel Pit Division*, (5) *The Kensington Division*. No plan accompanies the particulars, but having the outlines of the Park from the Ordnance map, I have endeavoured to divide the area into five divisions in accordance with the positions and proportions ascribed to them ; probably, however, the dividing lines, less rectilinear than they are drawn, were deflected so as to accommodate the pools attached to the several divisions.

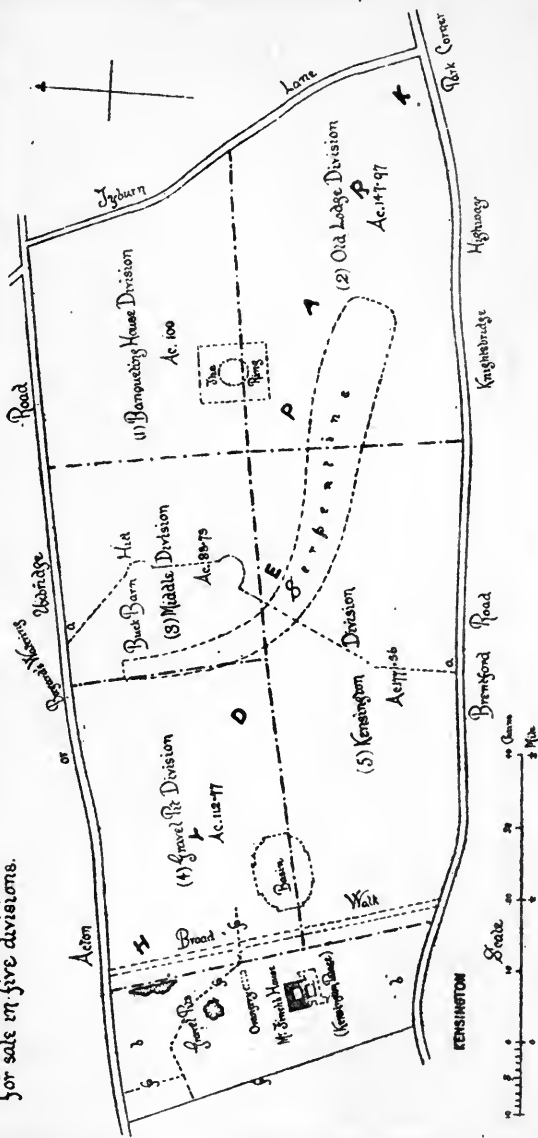
### PARTICULARS OF SALE OF CROWN LANDS, 1652. HYDE PARK, PARCEL OF THE POSSESSIONS OF CHARLES STUART, LATE KING OF ENGLAND. [Abstract].

(1) *The Banqueting House Division* took its name from "that building intended at the first erection thereof for a banqueting house, situate in or near the south-west corner." It had probably served the King and Court when hunting in the Park, as another "Banqueting House," less than a mile eastward, had served the Lord Mayor and Councillors on inspection of the City water supply, combined with some feasting and hunting ; or it may have been used by the "Quality" visiting the fashionable "Ring" close by. The materials of the building were valued at £125 7s. This division also comprised "Tyburn Meadow, a parcel of enclosed ground lying on the north-east corner," and, as the name denotes, adjacent to the place of execution. The boundaries were : on the north "the Great Road to Acton [or Uxbridge]," on the east "the way leading from Brentford Road to Acton Road [Tyburn Lane]," on the south the Old Lodge Division, and on the west the Middle Division.

(2) *The Old Lodge Division* was so called from the Lodge by the entrance to the Park at Hyde Park Corner. Faulkner (p. 419) says decisively that the Lodge stood on the site of Apsley House ; in 1652 it was occupied by the sub-keeper, Thomas Dodsworth, who had claims for his profits and advantages. The materials of the Lodge and its outbuildings were sold for £120. The division had the Banqueting House Division on the north, Tyburn Lane (designated as before) on the east, the Kensington Division and a portion of the Middle Division (which therefore came a little

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The wall or fence erected c. 1727 to divide Kensington Gardens (west) from Hyde Park (east) is shown by the dotted line a-----a. The Serpentine, Basin &c made since 1652, are also indicated by dotted lines



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further south than I have shown) on the west, and on the south Knightsbridge highway. Four pools or ponds went with this division (probably on the course of the West Bourne stream, afterwards widened to make the Serpentine), and a parcel of ground enclosed within a pale called the Spittle Mead. Also was included "a small parcel formerly taken out of the Park and used as a fortification, lying without the Park at the corner of this division called Park Corner." And within the southern limit were comprised several tenements in Knightsbridge.

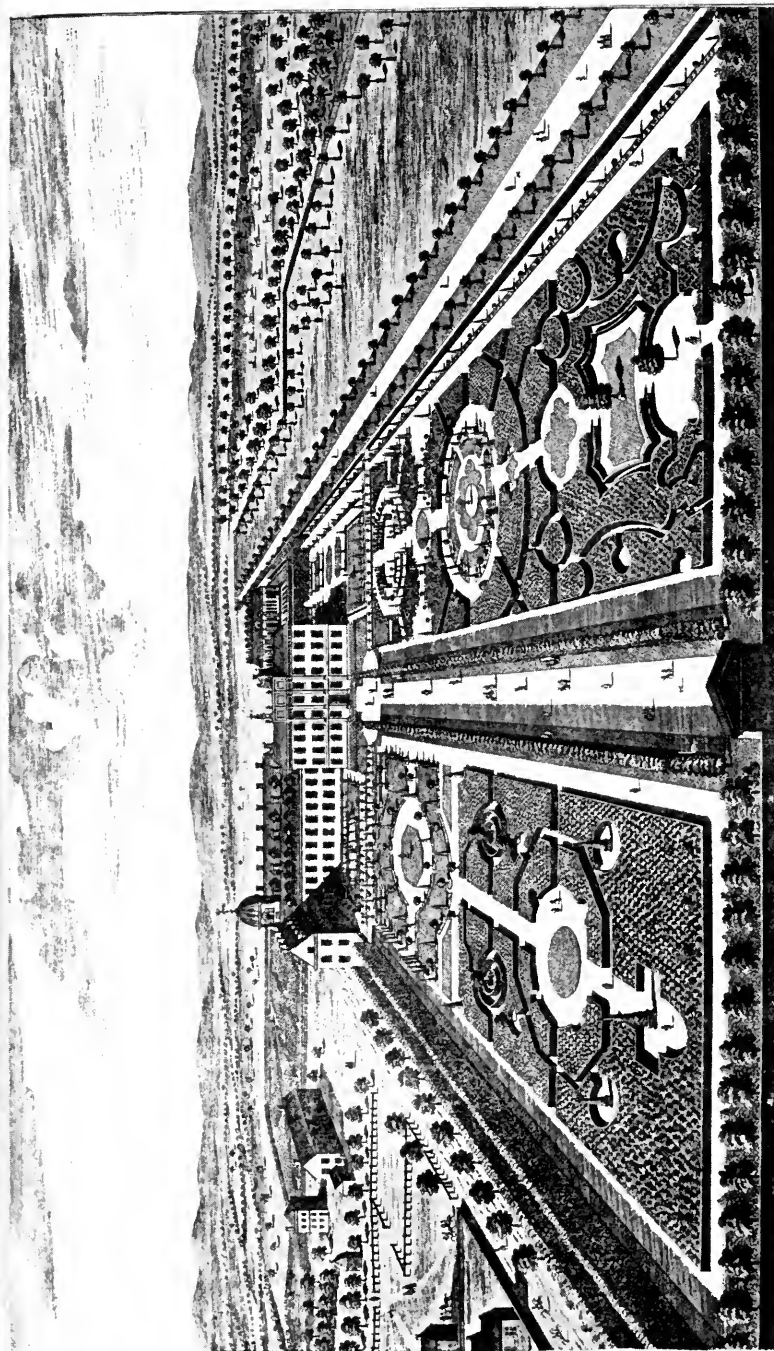
(3) *The Middle Division* intervened between the Banqueting House Division on its east and the Gravel Pit Division on its west. Its northern limit extended along the Acton or Uxbridge Road as far west as "Bayard's Watering," which has given its name to Bayswater. Here we note that the Hyde Park of 1652 already covered ground now within Kensington Gardens, although another division has yet to extend itself westward. On the south lay the Kensington Division. Three pools were assigned to the Middle Division, two in the upper corner next Bayard's Watering (in the course of the West Bourne which here entered the Park), and the third was in the lower corner, betwixt the pools of the Old Lodge and Kensington Divisions.

The above three divisions, covering 331.71 acres, and constituting more than half the Park, were bought by Anthony Deane<sup>1</sup> for £9020 8s. 2d., which sum included £2410 9s. 6d. for the timber and underwood, and £300 for the deer.

(4) *The Gravel Pit Division* is defined as "adjoining or lying near to the Great Gravel Pits upon Acton Road." The name immediately calls to mind the once well-known locality and hamlet, Kensington Gravel Pits. The northern limit of the division reached along the Acton or Uxbridge Road to that which was probably the most easterly of the pits; it was about 150 yards long, and lay parallel to the Broad Walk, forty yards west of it (see plan); we hear of this pit when Queen Anne extended her garden northward.<sup>2</sup> The western boundary of the division is said to be "the ground lying near the Gravel Pits, and part of Finch's ground." The Middle Division lay on the east and the Kensington Division on the south. Two pools were attached, and there was wood to the value of £2428 2s. 6d.; the whole sum paid by the purchaser, Richard Wilcox, for his 112.77 acres, was £4141 11s.

<sup>1</sup> Anthony Deane had sold Dynes Hall in Essex, a property which had descended to him from his great-grandfather, William Deane, who had for his first wife the Wentworth heiress of Gosfield, Anne, Lady Maltravers. Deane had been this lady's steward and became her third husband, the first having been Sir Hugh Rich, the second Henry Fitz Alan, Lord Maltravers.

<sup>2</sup> The pit is shown clearly in K. xxviii. 10, d 1, Brit. Mus., a large and very interesting plan of Kensington Gardens, undated, but probably not earlier than temp. George II.



THE ROYAL PALACE OF KENSINGTON, AND THE GARDENS, AS THEY APPEARED IN 1790. The Palace was built by George III. and the Gardens were laid out by the Duke of Devonshire. The Palace was destroyed by fire in 1791, and the Gardens were laid out by the Duke of Devonshire. The Palace was rebuilt by George IV. and the Gardens were laid out by the Duke of Devonshire. The Palace was destroyed by fire in 1791, and the Gardens were laid out by the Duke of Devonshire. The Palace was rebuilt by George IV. and the Gardens were laid out by the Duke of Devonshire.

Kensington Palace and Gardens temp. Queen Anne.



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(5) *The Kensington Division* was the fifth and last division or parcel of the vended Park, and it was the largest, comprising 177.36 acres; it "bordered on Kensington towne." Two of the eleven pools mentioned in the particulars of sale went with it; the position of the pools is not indicated sufficiently to enable me to place them on my diagram, but generally they seem to have lain in the course of the afterwards made Serpentine. In the south-west part of this division was "a parcel of meadow ground enclosed for the use of the deer." On the north and east it had respectively the Gravel Pit and Old Lodge Divisions, on the south "the highway leading from Knightsbridge through Kensington towne," and the western boundary, at present that which chiefly interests us, was "part of the house and ground usually taken to belong to Mr. Finch of Kensington." The purchaser was John Trasy [or Tracy], and the 177.36 acres—with wood valued at £261 7s. 6d.—cost him £3906 7s. 6d.

Thus the total sum realized for Hyde Park was £17,068 6s. 8d. (Land £11,423 os. 2d., Wood £5099 19s. 6d., Old Building Material £245 7s., Deer £300).

The defined western boundaries of the last two divisions make it clear that in 1652 Hyde Park not only adjoined the Finch property, but approached near to the house known later as Nottingham House; otherwise, as has been said, the full stated acreage of the Park cannot be found. That the property was not large is gathered from the references made to it, at, or soon after, King William's purchase. Evelyn, the next year, described it in his diary as "a patched building, but with the garden a very sweet villa, having to it the Park, and a straight new way through this Park." Another contemporary wrote in 1691, "Kensington Gardens are not great nor abounding with fine plants . . . but the walks and grass laid very fine, and they were digging up a flat of four or five acres to enlarge their garden." ("Archæologia," xii., p. 183). Bowack, writing early in Queen Anne's reign (1705), says of the area, "the whole with the house not being above twenty-six acres," adding, however, "Her Majesty has been pleased lately to plant near thirty acres more towards the north, separated from the rest by a stately greenhouse not yet finished." ("Antiquities of Middlesex," p. 20). This passage has been interpreted as meaning that the whole extent of the ground purchased was not above twenty-six acres, and it has been supposed that the additional thirty acres were taken from Hyde Park. But as the addition lay "towards the north," not east, it could not have been taken from the Park, and if not, it may have been part of the Finch property. Thus  $26 + 30 = 56$  acres may approximately represent the extent of that property sold to the King; this, however, will be further considered.

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It is certain that the whole plot of land marked *b* on the plan, west of the old boundary of Hyde Park, and lying between Kensington High Street on the south, and Uxbridge Road on the north (excepting a small portion occupied by the houses of High Street), passed into the possession of King William, or at all events of Queen Anne. The area is 67 acres,<sup>1</sup> but it is doubtful that all this had been Finch property. By grant of 25th March, 1662, Charles II. gave to the solicitor-general, Sir Heneage Finch, "the ditch or fence which divides Hyde Park from the lands of Sir Heneage, and the wood and trees thereon growing, and ten feet in breadth and 150 rods in length of the soil of the said Park lying beyond the said ditch beginning from the south highway leading to Kensington and crossing forwards towards the north highway leading to Acton."<sup>2</sup> Thus we learn that the length of the boundary ditch was 150 rods, or 825 yards; and as the line of demarcation from road to road measures 1000 yards, it appears that the ditch, and perhaps the property, ran 175 yards short of the whole distance. And that the Finch land did not reach to the Acton or Uxbridge Road seems implied in the stated western boundary of the Gravel Pit Division of Hyde Park, viz., "the ground lying near the Gravel Pits, and part of Finch's ground." The parish boundary (*p* on the plan) may have limited the property in question, and if so, the area perhaps did not exceed the 56 acres before suggested; at present, accuracy in this matter is unattainable, but a much larger area cannot be assigned to this property in view of the western boundary of Hyde Park as distinctly defined in the "Particulars" of 1652. We are not told Sir Heneage's object in removing the Park boundary, or the kind of fence, if any, that he proposed to substitute, but we readily imagine his desire to obtain an unimpeded view of, or perhaps access to, the Park which impinged so closely on his gardens; and there is no evidence to show that the boundary had been changed between 1652, the year of the sale of the Park, and 1689 when King William purchased the Finch land, except to the extent of the old ditch and ten feet beyond granted by Charles II.

The chief work undertaken by the King and Queen Mary, was the adaptation of the old house to royal requirements, and the building of a considerable addition which internally should contain State apartments, and externally present, in some degree, a palatial aspect. The latter effect was very moderately attempted; and though some stateliness may be found in the comparative height

<sup>1</sup> Act 5 Vict., cap. 1 (1841), authorized building leases of about 28 acres of this land, and the houses of "Kensington Palace Gardens" have been erected thereon.

<sup>2</sup> Public Record Office, Docquets, Chas. II., vol. xxi.

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and almost unvaried simplicity of the principal annex, it must be thought that the genius of the great master, Wren, was here fettered by economy. Gardening was also done within the old limits, and especially in the considerable space to the south, where a multitude of fantastic flower-beds, or "borders," were laid out, doubtless as seen in Kip's earliest engraving; the later engraving, here reproduced, probably represents modification effected by Queen Anne.<sup>1</sup>

It is not clear that King William added land to that which he had bought from Lord Nottingham, although it is highly probable that he had been attracted to the small estate by its situation on the border of the Royal Park which offered the capability of future expansion. For Hyde Park was again royal; the purchase by the "rebels" had been declared null and void, "the King [Charles II.] had come to his own again," and to the possession descended to him from the despot Henry, whose modes of acquisition time had obscured. Thus both Park and Gardens, being royal property, it is not evident that to take from one to add to the other was an encroachment on public rights as has been represented. It is true, however, that the claim did arise, perhaps from the indulgence of the Stuart kings, though it does not seem to have had expression before the reign of the alien sovereign, George I.

If encroachment there were, then it was first committed by Queen Anne; this is shown by the "Treasury Papers," the references in which we will take *seriatim*: (84.61)<sup>2</sup> February 6th, 1703. The officers of works report on the bills of Henry Wise for new works in Her Majesty's Gardens at Kensington, that the work had been done by Her Majesty's direction in ground formerly planted with orchard trees, now raised, levelled, and new fitted with borders, turf, and gravel, the cost being £467 16s. 9d., and for plants, evergreens, and flowers, £215. Total £682 16s. 9d. The report is signed by Chr. Wren, John Vanbrook [Vanbrugh], and two others. (85.85) April 19th, 1703. Letter signed by same officers approving estimate for new works in the gardens, viz., new making with fine screened gravel all the walks; digging several holes in the grass quarters and other places to plant greens in; new making and turfing quarters, verges, and slopes in the upper division where the old fruit trees and great elms grew; and new making and planting of a piece of ground next the meadow on the north side of the house. The gravel is to be dug and screened in the pit in the meadow on the north side of the house, and some from a pit near to Acton

<sup>1</sup> Both engravings are found at the British Museum, K. xxviii., 10.

<sup>2</sup> The first figure indicates the volume at the Record Office, the second figure marks the order of the paper.

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Road. Dung is to be carted from near London, and turf from Putney Heath. Trees and shrubs are enumerated, viz., pyramid yews, hollies, phillares, white holly, cream-coloured holly, lauristinus, laurels, yellow allaturnes (*sic*), cherries, apricots, and peaches. This new garden was doubtless the thirty acres, or part of them, mentioned by Bowack, lying north of "the stately greenhouse" and extending to the Uxbridge Road. The land was partly meadow, and partly rough ground in which gravel had been excavated. The two pits mentioned are shown on our plan; that "in the meadow on the north side of the house" was shaped into the sunken garden shown in Rocque's map and others; the other pit was doubtless in time filled up so as to form part of the pleasure-grounds called "The Wilderness." It is very interesting that Addison should have praised in the "Spectator" (No. 477) the transformation effected. He notices "that part in the upper garden at Kensington which was at first nothing but a gravel pit," and adds, "it must have been a fine genius for gardening that could have thought of forming such an unsightly hollow into so beautiful an area." The date of the letter is 6th September, 1712.

Dated June 10th, 1704 (91.9), there is an estimate for building the greenhouse now called the orangery; its dimensions to be 170 feet long and 30 feet wide, as to-day it measures. The brickwork, masonry, sash-windows, doors, window-shutters, crown glass, carpenter's work, slating, plastering, outside painting, smith's work, paving with stone fine sanded, stone steps to go up into it, wainscoting and painting the inside up to the top, make the estimated cost £2599 5s. 1d. But this estimate appears to have been reduced, for dated September 13th, 1704 (91.123), we find a letter signed by Sir Christopher Wren and others approving a later estimate, the sum of which is £1560, a very considerable abatement.

Towards the end of Queen Anne's reign, Lady Day, 1713, her chief gardener, Mr. Wise, reported the state of the royal gardens and plantations (159.42). At Kensington, the paddock joining to the gardens had been taken from Hyde Park in 1705, and stocked with fine deer, from Windsor, and antelopes. The paddock seems to have been the first piece of ground taken from Hyde Park, and is, I think, represented by the enclosure seen in our picture on the right or east side of the garden; as it is not in the first edition of the engraving it may be considered as an addition. Later it was extended; the Great Basin (or Round Pond) is said to be in the Paddock, and eventually that name seems to have been applied to all the ground extending to the West Bourne.

The Treasury Paper (161.38), dated 26th May, 1713, is the memorial of Mr. Henry Portman, who had then been ranger of

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Hyde Park about ten years, or nearly throughout the reign of Queen Anne. He prays allowance for expenses unprovided for. First the payment of £30 a year to a man employed in looking after the fish-ponds, in other labouring work, and in killing the moles. Next he points out that he had been put to extra expense by Her Majesty's order forbidding the sale of liquors by the gate-keepers, or park-keepers, at the first gate, as had been the practice time out of mind, the profit of which had been the chief support of three men constantly attending the gate, as is unavoidably necessary. Also he had, by the Queen's order, to place a man at the turnpike leading into the road to Kensington, and he states that these expenses together amounted to £100 per annum. Further, he shows that nearly 100 acres of ground had been enclosed from the Park by (or near) Kensington, whereby his profit from the herbage had been diminished.<sup>1</sup> For this loss and the above expenses he begs allowance, and also to meet the cost of putting the keepers and gate-keepers in green clothes, in order that they may the more easily oblige people to observe Her Majesty's orders. And lastly, he represents the necessity of repairing the Ring and the way from the gate leading thereto; the once fashionable resort was at this time probably becoming stale. But of the facts here gathered, that most interesting us at present, is the transfer of about 100 acres from Hyde Park to Kensington Gardens during Queen Anne's reign.

In one later document (179.39) of the same reign, date 1714, there is a "scheme," or ordinance, for keeping in order the several gardens and plantations. Space, however, will only allow mention of the names of parts of the gardens at Kensington: viz., the Long Terrace to the north, the Bowling Green, the Garden of Dwarfs, and the Long Walks at the Head with the several divisions down to the Canal. From this it would seem that even in Anne's reign the Gardens had touched the West Bourne, the course of which stream when widened was called the Canal. To sum up the Queen's work: it comprised the perfecting (so probably thought) of the Gardens as left by William and Mary, the erection of the handsome greenhouse, or orangery, the creation of the Gardens north of the Palace, perhaps as far as the Uxbridge Road, the making of the Paddock for deer in ground taken from Hyde Park and adjoining the Gardens, and the addition to the Gardens of about 100 acres in all taken from the Park.

<sup>1</sup> In 1737 the sum of £200 per ann. was granted to William, Earl of Essex, "in consideration of the loss of the herbage of that part of the Park which is laid into His Majesty's Gardens at Kensington." And in 1739 the same allowance was made to Thomas, Viscount Weymouth.

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George I.'s part in the making of Kensington Gardens was misrepresented by Daines Barrington in a paper on "The Progress of Gardening in England," read before the Society of Antiquaries in 1782 ("Archæologia," vii., 113-130). His remark that the King "rather improved the gardens at Herrenhausen [his palace near Hanover] than those of his English palaces," has been understood by Faulkner and others to mean that during this reign nothing was done to advance Kensington Gardens, but it is shown to the contrary by the account now to be brought forward, that more was done at this period than at any other. The King gave his first attention to the enlargement of the Palace, to which, with Kent as his architect, he added the portion facing east, externally, at least, a mean erection, but during the last year of his reign, much work was done in the Gardens, as appears on consideration of the account. It is this witness to the extension of the Gardens which hitherto seems to have been overlooked.

By an estimate (255.29) of Wither the surveyor, dated 5th May, 1726, it appears that His Majesty had ordered the Paddock in Hyde Park to be enclosed with a brick wall nine feet high, which with a new bridge over the pond head (? a footbridge where is now the stone bridge of five arches), and five pair of large coach-gates, was to cost at least £2200. The area enclosed must have been considerable, as the extension of wall appears to have been about two miles.

The account of the work done during the reign of George I., that is between September, 1726, and June, 1727, is found at the Record Office, indexed "Audit Office, Declared Accounts, Bundle 2480, Roll 282," and is entitled :

### DECLARATION OF THE ACCOMPT OF CHARLES WITHER, SURVEYOR, ETC., ETC., FOR NEW WORKS IN THE PADDOCK IN HYDE PARK AND IN THE GREAT PARK AT WINDSOR.

The work in the Paddock in Hyde Park will here be condensed as much as is possible. First we learn that 55 rods (in length perhaps 700 yards) of old brickwork were taken down in the Paddock and sold, which seems to represent the wall of the Paddock demolished for extension of same. Then comes the making of the Great Basin (or Round Pond), 59,492 cu. yds. excavation. On the east side of the Canal (which we call the Long Water, *i.e.*, the upper reach of the Serpentine) 6515 cu. yds. were excavated, 31,479 cu. yds. were taken out of the bottom, and 12,232 yds. moved in forming the slopes of the Canal and Basin; the turfing and making a gravel walk measured 13,693 yds. [?lineal]. Thus we gather that the Long Water was made three years earlier than the Serpentine below the bridge, and that the Round Pond was formed at

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this time (1726 and 1727), although not filled by the Chelsea Waterworks Company until midsummer, 1728. Continuing the account, we find that 226 holes, 10 feet in diameter and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep, were dug for trees; and that 6406 perches (or 40 acres) were trenched for planting. The excavation, etc., cost £9612 16s. 11d.

A list of trees follows, which for conciseness sake I have grouped together, large and small: 151 Large Dutch Elms, 13 Dutch Platanus [Planes], 2492 English Elms, 7636 Standard Elms, 525 Oaks, 973 Chesnuts, 708 Horse Chesnuts, 400 Spanish Chesnuts, 214 Walnuts, 3 Ashes, 100 Beeches, 8505 Limes, 386 Almonds, 131 Evergreen Oaks, 217 Spruce Firs, 386 Scotch Firs, 703 Hollies, 15 Pollards, 2 Crabs, Sweet Briars, Filberts, Shrubs, Thorns, etc. The cost was £5390.

Next there is a Pumpmaker's account, for two oak pumps, with tackle and labour, £22 17s.

Then Charles Bridgeman, the well known gardener, is paid for digging drains, and getting out the foundation of the wall, probably the surrounding wall which George I. had ordered, £143 13s. 4d.

Carpenters' accounts for digging earth-boxes for trees, for timber, planks, palisades, rough fence, and labour; for digging land-ties (?), trenches, etc., for oak-boxes for trees, stiles, oak spurs, deal stakes, and levelling stakes; oak in piles, joists, posts, and rough fence; plank listed work and spikes, oak plank work and spikes, ship plank work and nails, rough plank; sheathing, hair, pitch, etc., included; open palisades, oak paling; centering and boarding; squares of whole deal; elm plugs, posts, rails, paling, and hay-racks. Also for fir-roofing, quartering, and weather-boarding, etc. The sum of the Carpenters' accounts is £5917 3s. 1d.

Bricklayers' accounts include wages, cost of materials, and brick-work in arches, drains, walls, etc. The cost of same is £1101 10s.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Mason's account mentions Purbeck sink stones, Portland stone, curb work, moulded work, and plain work; all amounting to £353 17s.  $0\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Founder's account is for 34 tons of cast-iron rail, for screws and locks to two gates; the amount £1408 14s.  $6\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Smiths' accounts for iron, locks and keys, garnets [hinges], padlocks, window-pins; amount £51 13s. 7d.

Plumber's account for lead used in setting up the iron rail, £22 6s. 6d.

Painter's work measures 3059 sup. yds., but where employed is not said. Cost £116 2s.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Glazing is represented only by the insignificant sum 4s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

John Coombes, one of the keepers of Hyde Park, received for mowing, spooking, and ricking 21 acres of oats for the deer, and for carriage of same, £7 13s.

James Horne, appointed to attend the workmen, admeasure the several works, draw designs, and to make up and settle the accounts,

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in which service he was employed 339 days at 12s. per diem between the 29th of August 1726 and the 27th of September 1727, had been paid £203 8s.

In all the several sums of money paid by the accountant to artificers, tradesmen, and others, for work done by them, and for stores and materials provided on account of the new works at the Paddock in Hyde Park agreeable to the bills of particulars certified by James Horne, gent. . . . amount to the sum of £24,352 os. 1d.

Additional to the above cost of the work were the official fees: To the Clerks of the Treasury for fees on the warrants for payments, £207 2s. 6d. To the officers of the office of the Auditor of the Exchequer, the Clark of the Pells and the officers of the Tellers of the Exchequer, in all £655 14s. 2d. And the deductions for the Civil List amounted to £642 1s. 1d. The sum of these official disbursements, £1504 17s. 9d., added to the cost of the work, makes the total £25,856 17s. 10d.

Such, in abbreviated form, is the account of work done in Kensington Gardens in the last year of George I. and in the first three months of his successor. For it is shown in the account that the work was continued into the next reign, and that whereas the payments were in the main "pursuant to orders of his late Majesty King George I.," the sum of £1203 17s. 10½d. was paid "pursuant to orders of King George II." Thus it appears that to a very large extent the Gardens were made in the reign of the first George. It is to be regretted that in the account before us we have not definite mention of the divisions of work, but we do at least learn that the gardens reached the "Canal" *i.e.* the Long Water (or upper portion of the Serpentine), which at this time was made to its full width. It is, however, not apparent that the 27 acres east of the Canal, on Buck Barn Hill, had been enclosed. Faulkner ("Kensington," p. 411) says of this portion: "On the north-east the expanse of Hyde Park was judiciously connected by means of a fosse and low wall designed by Kent . . . . This kind of fence was the invention of Bridgeman." The ha-ha fence (so called from its taking people by surprise) still forms the north-eastern boundary of the Gardens, but the wall has been removed except around one of the two salient "bastions" (that by the Magazine), and an iron railing now runs along the bottom of the green turfed fosse. This somewhat out-of-the-way spot is interesting as retaining its original features, the chief of which are the ha-ha fence and the almost perfect colonade of ancient trees, elm and Spanish chestnut, bordering "Buck Hill Walk." Faulkner is perhaps right in crediting Queen Caroline, consort of George II., with this part of the Gardens, but he does not seem to have known of the work

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done by George I., or that from this king Charles Bridgeman had a contract for work dated 21st April 1727, that is to say, seven weeks before the King's death.

Unless Buck Barn Hill was enclosed by order of Queen Caroline, and that is doubtful, it is not evident that this queen took any land from Hyde Park, and Faulkner's statement that she annexed nearly 300 acres is proved erroneous by the fact that, as has been shown, the whole acreage taken was not more than 253, of which Queen Anne was accountable for about 100, the remainder having apparently been taken by the first George. But surely such extension of the royal demesne cannot justly be deemed encroachment on popular rights; for, as before observed, was not Hyde Park royal or king's land, and had not the environment of the newly acquired palace been very restricted? It is not to be denied, however, that the claim of the subjects had its conception and growth, and Dr. Doran had probably authority, though he does not quote it, for saying in "London in Jacobite Times" (1877), ii., p. 14: "When the King was this year [1726] in town he risked his popularity among the Whig mobile by adding a considerable portion of Hyde Park to the pretty but confined grounds, Kensington Gardens. There was an outcry, but grumblers were informed that they should rather rejoice, seeing that the whole would be laid out after the fashion of the Elector of Hanover's famous gardens at Herrenhausen." The author then, with good reason, congratulates his own generation on the result, for although the King created the pleasure-grounds "for himself and his family, the public not even thought of, the gardens have become the inheritance of the nation."

Queen Caroline's contributory work to Kensington Gardens seems to have been the completion of the work left unfinished by George I., and the alteration of the old grounds as laid out by the Dutch King and Queen Anne. The maze of fantastic flower-borders, as we see them in Kip's engravings, was swept away, and smooth verdant lawns, plantations, promenades, and vistas were now adopted. Nor was water wanting. The lawns sloped gently to the "Canal," the old stream West Bourne expanded, but it was too far off and lay too low to be seen from the Palace. So at a distance from it of about 200 yards, George I., by his gardener, Bridgeman, had commenced to make the Great Basin which we call the Round Pond (now covering  $7\frac{1}{4}$  acres, and formerly somewhat larger), but left its completion to Queen Caroline, who saw it, in the summer of 1728, first filled with water from the Thames, ingeniously supplied by the Chelsea Waterworks Company. An account of the Queen's gardening has not come to light, and all we have are payments to Bridgeman from time to time. He, it may

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be presumed, continued to work on his contract obtained before the old King's death, and we learn under date 14th October, 1729, that the Paddock (the name now apparently given to the whole extension) at Kensington is near finished; and under date 24th October, 1732, there is an order for £1000 to James (? Charles) Bridgeman for making and finishing the new garden and paddock at Kensington, and keeping same in order from Christmas, 1731. Bridgeman seems to have received £6000, but his account is wanting; he died in July 1738, and there is the memorial of his widow seeking payment.

Although Queen Caroline does not appear to be answerable for encroachment actually effected on Hyde Park, she had her own grand designs and constructive ambition. One of these was the making of the Serpentine, to which an article was devoted in Vol. V. of this Magazine. That project was achieved, but not another announced to be carried into execution at the same time. "Next Monday," said "Read's Weekly Journal" of 26th September, 1730, "they begin on the Serpentine River and Royal Mansion in Hyde Park." The latter or some similar scheme is said to have been prudently relinquished by the Queen when, having consulted one of her ministers as to the cost, he replied, "Perhaps three crowns," but authority for this story is not given. And as to the Gardens, the Queen does not appear to have been satisfied, for "The Old Whig" of 26th June, 1735, announces: "We hear that all the Serpentine River is to be taken into Kensington Gardens, which, 'tis said, will be much the finest and largest in England." And "The London Spy Revived" of 6th December, 1736, has: "The Ring in Hyde Park being quite disused by the Quality and Gentry, we hear that the ground will be taken in for enlarging the Royal Gardens at Kensington in the next spring."

That a palace in the midst of Hyde Park long continued a latent project is shown by a plan with the King's drawings (Brit. Mus., K. 21) entitled "Plan of Hyde Park with the City and Liberties of Westminster, showing the several improvements proposed." It is not dated, but cannot be earlier than 1762, as Buckingham House, here named "The Queen's Palace," was not purchased by George III. until that year; in 1775, by Act of Parliament, the palace was settled on Queen Charlotte. It is a good, clear plan, extending from Kensington to Gray's Inn, the chief projected "improvement" being "The situation for a Royal Palace." The intended building is indicated in the centre of the Park, on the course of the Serpentine, which water is converted into four large ornamental ponds encompassing the proposed palace. That considerable edifice surrounds six open courts, and forms the centre of a

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

space defined by a circular road, "one mile round," from which radiate eight other avenues. The Park is made accurately rectangular by taking a considerable width of land on the southern side, the road there being necessarily pushed south; and nothing less than the destruction of Kensington Palace seems to have been contemplated, as its site is to a large extent covered by one of the four great ponds above-mentioned.<sup>1</sup>

Happily for London a scheme so monstrous never came to the birth, and our beautiful Park still retains its integrity—a grand, spacious area, in the midst of which, though encompassed by London, one may rest alone on high-seas of meadow verdure. Nor is there reason to regret the transfer of the acres to Kensington Gardens, for they too, in all their beauty, are now freely enjoyed, the restrictions imposed by the first two Hanoverian sovereigns having been long since dissolved when, by the gracious act of the late venerated Queen, even a large part of the Palace was given over to the enjoyment of her subjects.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

**A** WALL OF HORNS.—The following extract, taken from an old Hertfordshire newspaper, dating from between the years 1840-1850, is perhaps worthy of notice. It would be interesting to know if there is any further record of this curious structure, and whether bones have been discovered anywhere in the neighbourhood which might suggest its original site.

In a dark narrow lane leading from St. Albans to the back meads watered by the river Veron (*sic*), the way to Shefford Mill, is to be observed, although almost concealed by the obtrusion of ivy and other parasitical plants, a curious old wall, which upon a close examination, proves to be composed wholly of the asseous (*sic*) remains of the horns of cattle. This singular structure has the appearance of being of very great antiquity, but no person living in the neighbourhood can give any correct account of its origin. Rumour asserts that some centuries ago a tanner resided near the spot, who purchased a plot of meadow land contiguous to his factory to build upon, and that, either in a spirit of eccentricity or from penurious motives, with a view to avoid the expense of bricks, etc., caused the wall in question to be erected from an accumulation of horns which he had had lying by him in his tanning yard for many years. Whether such was the case or not, the wall under consideration (such portion of it as is visible) presents a very curious appearance to the eye of the spectator, and as a mural barrier appears to vie in strength and solidity with its neighbouring walls of ancient Verulam.

PERCY MUNDY.

<sup>1</sup> This plan probably represents the scheme of John Gwynne, 1766, noticed in "Old and New London," iv., p. 385.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE PARISHES OF TWICKENHAM AND ISLEWORTH.—The following curious agreement is taken from the non-testamentary matter in the third register (Prowet), at folio 87*a*, of the Commissary of London.

In the name of god amen The xxviii day of September in the yer of owre Lord m<sup>i</sup> cccc xxxix and in the yer of the Reigne of the Kyng Harry the vijth xviii hit is wel Knowe and opynly that Maistr John Somerseth Chaunceller of Kyngs Estchequer gaf his Arbitrement Jugement and decree with worthy men spirituel and temporell atte the Commaundenent of the said Kyng and praiour of Maistr Henry Beauforthe Cardynal of Englund Maistre Robert Gilbert Bishop of London and Maistre Thurberne wardayn of the said Cardynal College of Wynchestre patron of Istelworth and Twykenham and atte grette Instaunce and bisy prayour of Sir Walter Bisley vicair of Twykenham And Sir Edward Wych vikair of Istelworth and her paroschens for perpetual pees and reste ever to abyde for here procession and teethis of the seyden paroscheyns And for the debate and strif that hath been before tyme wherfor the said M. John Somerseth paroscheyn to Twykenham and Istelworth indifferently by grette inquisition of the said two paroscheyns and the cuntree with evidences lawfully examyned and so yordeyned that the vicair of Istelworth shulde go on the Monday or Twysday a procession with his paroscheyns in to the Conynge the pastur of Istelworth and Twykenham forsaid as it hath been used of olde tyme But they sholden go in the Northsyde of the stakys of tree and stonys ysette of olde tyme and so goyng westward in the Kynges wey over the Kynges brygge beyng and standyng upon the Bourne in the parish of Istelworth And unto the villaige called wynton And the forsaid Walter Bisley Vicair of Twickenham shal go in procession with his parischeyns the Wednesday in the south part of the Brigge a fore said And by an Acre of Richard Scryvener late Harry Poltons an in the south part of the crosse foresaid And so goyng forth in the forsaid wey in the south party of the boundes and meetys unto the Fery of Shene aforesaid And thenne twinyng agen unto Twickenham as hit was used in oolde tyme for pees and reste to be hadde for hem and for here successours for ever perpetuelly as above said And more ovir hit is considered and ordeignet by M. John Somerseth and Harry Chaterton Styward of the ladyes londes of Syon wt. accorde and consent of xij men yswore in the fourme of lawe that the sayden vicaires of the said Townes and paroschis ne theire successoures schulle nought take eny teethes ovir the seiden boundes And meetis in otheres paroschis uppon payne of *xlii*. to be paid in to the Kynges estchequer withouten any delay if it be broken in any parte of the saiden vicairs And uppon these ordynaunces been stakys of tree and stonys ysette as it is above said herto wytnysseth John Eldryngton Jentilman Styward of Syon John Dewdeney William Soneman William Bromhill John Kyng Sir Edmond Warcopp Richard Northeren John Postell Thomas Knyght John Bowrer Thomas Bowrer John Akster John Grace Richard Waylond John Fox Harry Polton Walter Frensh Clement Fyscher William Fysshier Clement Sprutte and mony othir And for asmoch as that othir vicair is not atte his liberte of writyng and wittenessyng Therfor I Edward Wych vicair of Istelworth to the Wittenessyng of this Escripte have putte my seal.

G. HUDSON.

ELIAS DAVY, THE BENEFACTOR TO CROYDON.—Perhaps the two or three disjointed notes which follow, relating to "Ely Davy," may be worth recording. Davy's will was proved in 1455, he being then a parishioner of St. Michael's "Bassinghawe." He mentions his wife Elen, and also devises

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

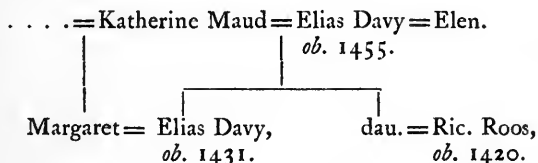
property to his company, the Mercers, conditionally on their providing for a "De Profundis" annually in the church of St. Thomas of Acon "apud sepulturam Matildis." No doubt this Maud was a former wife, for one Robert Gedge, citizen and mercer, in his will, 1531, directs that he shall be buried in the "chapell of our blyssid lady w<sup>h</sup>in the churche of Sainte Thomas of Acon . . . wheras the wife late of one Elise Davy lyeth buried."

Davy in his will makes a disposition of the rents and profits coming "ex illo Manerio in parochia de Acton," and a further connection of the family with that neighbourhood is furnished by the will of another Elias Davy proved in the Commissary Court of London in 1431. This Elias is to be buried in the church of St. John the Baptist at Hillingdon, and a bequest, "Katerine matri mee v marc' manent' apud Bala in finibus Wallie," perhaps indicates the cradle of the family.

It is probably the name of *this* Elias which occurs in Lysons, and in Hardy and Page's "London and Middlesex Fines," as the owner of the Manor of Malorees, in Willesden and adjoining parishes.

Allusion to these Davys is also to be found in the will of Richard Roos of West Drayton, proved in the Commissary Court of London 1420. He says: "Elias David pater meus [living] . . . Elie fratro meo et Marger' sorori mee . . . executores meos Eliam Davy et Matild' matrem meam . . . Eliam Davy fratrem meum et Margaretam Davy sororem meam."

I am inclined to think that the pedigree in tabular form would stand thus :



J. CHALLENGOR SMITH.  
Eastfield, Whitchurch, Reading.

MARLOW PLACE, MARLOW, BUCKS.—In Sheahan's "History of Buckinghamshire," 1862, it is stated that this house was built by George II., while Prince of Wales, in 1720. This was one of several county histories by the same author, which appear to have been no more than compilations from printed books, and authorities are not quoted. Can any of your readers tell me of any corroboration of the statement? The architecture of the house—which like so many of that period in England shows German influence—quite bears out the date attributed to it. I find no information either in Lipscomb's Hist. or in Langley's "Desborough."—W. NIVEN.

TWO OLD-FASHIONED BOYS' GAMES.—The extreme popularity of football during the last quarter of a century has almost killed the old-fashioned

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boys' games. Less than twenty years ago the two following games were very frequently played at Essendon in Hertfordshire: (1) "Bull's Warning," and (2) "Cat After Mouse."

### BULL'S WARNING.

This game I have never seen played anywhere but at Essendon, nor have I met with any description of it. If anyone can throw light upon the history of the game I shall be grateful.

A boy is chosen to start the game. He puts his hands together, palms and fingers touching each other, but with the thumbs crossed. He then repeats these words:

*Boy.* "Bull's warning,  
Cow's corning;  
A bushel of wheat,  
A bushel of rye,  
Coming now or by-and-by!"

*All shout.* "Now!"

*Boy.* "I cock up my fingers,  
I cock up my thumbs,  
I touch the ground  
And away I comes." [or "runs."]

As he repeats these lines he suits the actions to the words, and rushes about with hands still joined, and thumbs crossed, till he succeeds in touching another boy with his clasped hands. The two boys then join hands and together rush about seeking to touch another boy, one boy using his right, the other his left. As one by one boys are touched they join the two first, and with clasped hands the line of boys chase the rest of the players, the boy on the right of the line or on the left doing the necessary "touching." The rest of the players seek to escape touching by diving under the outstretched arms of the extended line, or by breaking through the line—no "touch" can be claimed unless the line is intact at the moment. The last boy touched becomes the "bull" for the next game.

### CAT AFTER MOUSE.

This is evidently a variant of "Kiss in the Ring," but played by boys only. The boys clasp hands and form a ring. The "master," armed with a stick, walks round the outside of the ring, followed by the "cat," who must keep "two boys" behind the master. The master with his stick touches one of the boys in the ring, who immediately runs off, chased by the cat. The mouse doubles and turns, and seeks to throw the cat out by running round and round the stationary players and across the ring. The cat must follow the track exactly, and if he fails to do this, continues to act as cat till he succeeds in catching the "mouse"; who, when caught, must become the "cat." Is the "master" in this game peculiar to the district? I have met with the game elsewhere, but played without a "master."—H. R. WILTON-HALL, St. Albans.

## REPLY.

SQUERRIES, KENT.—I should be glad of any information regarding the Leche family who owned the estate of Squerries, in the parish of Westerham, in the seventeenth century. Is there any record of a marriage between Hester Leche of Squerries, and Nicholas Miller of Crouch in Wrotham? Nicholas Miller married as his first wife, in 1666, Margaret Polhill of Riverhead, but I can find no mention of a second marriage through which the estates were carried by the female line to the Mundys of co. Derby. Any information other than from printed sources on the subject of the Miller and Leche families would be welcome.—P. C. D. M.

HEADSTONE FARM, PINNER.—Can any of your readers give me some details of the history of this house, which lies off Headstone Lane, near the L. & N. W. Railway? I am told that it was (1) the old manor house of Harrow; (2) one of the country houses of the Archbishop of Canterbury; (3) one of the numerous abodes of Oliver Cromwell. The house is surrounded by a moat, and one of the rooms, now a wash-house, appears to have been a chapel; it still has an old horn window, through which the occupants of the house probably watched the service in the chapel.—CANTAB.

TREASURE TROVE AT ST. JAMES IN THE ISLE OF GRAIN.—Some weeks ago there appeared a notice in one or more of the daily papers of what seems to have been an interesting "find" of a box of treasure buried near the church in the Isle of Grain, now being restored. The place was indicated by the "oldest inhabitant." Can any reader give further and better particulars?—W. E. S.

## REPLY.

COLLEGE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, KENTISH TOWN (Vol. V., p. 238).  
—The first home of this ill-fated college was Gordon House, Highgate Road (corner of Gordon House Road), a large mansion now divided into two residences, occupied respectively by Dr. Alexander and Miss Homersham. The college is referred to in the "Mechanic's Magazine" for the 2nd of November, 1839 (p. 80), where it is stated that the building will probably be ready for the reception of students in the spring, *i.e.* of 1840 (see also p. 245 of the same volume). The college was soon afterwards removed to Putney. In the early years of the nineteenth century a rather famous academy was kept at Gordon House, a long account of which may be found in "St. Pancras Notes and Queries," pp. 50 and 195.—A. B.

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THE GREAT FOLK OF OLD MARYLEBONE. By Mrs. Baillie Saunders. With illustrations by the Author and a map. Glaisher, Wigmore Street, W. 8vo, 1904.

This little book, of not a hundred pages in all, teems with interest from cover to cover. Whilst not attempting to be a history of the borough or parish of St Marylebone, it gives a short description of the "Earliest Folk," who, 180 years ago, dwelt in that "fair village, far from the madding crowd, dreamy and still"; when, too, "York Gate was a rippling dancing stream, running by fresh banks of bulrushes, 'long-purples,' king-cups, and wild violets"; and when "lovers gathered forget-me-nots where now we know Wimpole Street, that woolly white sheep browsed in a then undreamed of Beaumont Street, and High Street was a straggling row of white cottages, red-tiled, or brown-thatched, where they grew remarkably fine roses, and where ruddy, white-haired village urchins made daisy chains by the roadside."

It has never been our good fortune to discover a more graphic and delightful description of the former suburbs of London, before the spread of bricks and mortar over their once beautiful surface had obliterated their loveliness. It only brings more vividly to our minds what Kingsbury, Perivale, and other sweet rural hamlets will be in a few more years, when we thus mentally compare what Marylebone once was with what it now is. The subsequent chapters deal with the History of the Manor, the Rise and Fall of the Marylebone Gardens, the Taverns and Tyburn, the Churches, and four chapters are devoted exclusively to Marylebone Celebrities, although the whole book is full from beginning to end of interesting anecdotes, both general and individual, of the Great Folk.

The brilliant sepia-tinted illustrations from paintings by the authoress herself give a special charm to an already delightful book, as to which we can only say that we could have wished they had made their first appearance in this Magazine rather than in the "Marylebone Parish Magazine," where they first appeared.

In conclusion, we recommend this most fascinating study to our readers, confident that they will not lay it aside until they have read it through. Mrs. Saunders says that the great folk of Marylebone in bygone times "had a secret we have not—*i.e.*, whatever their follies, they *lived*. We exist." She however possesses a power, which is all too rare, for she makes them *live again*, and we feel as we lay down the book that we might regard as contemporaries rather than memories Charles Wesley, Charles Dickens, the Brownings, and the host of other great folk whom she re-creates. The preface, which is an apology for the birth of the book, is unnecessary, for Marylebone is "redolent with its ghosts," and we can heartily join with the talented authoress in "commending a collection of dreams of a glorious, stately Past, a time of the good and gracious, the lovely and the learned," whose shades "in gloss of satin and glimmer of pearl could strike no terror into the most timid were they to be met on a moonlit All Hallow E'en."

HERTFORDSHIRE—A Reading-book of the County. By H. R. Wilton Hall. London: Blackie. 1903. 1s.

This is avowedly a school-book, but it is one which others besides teachers and scholars may study with advantage, for within its pages is brought to-

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gether a vast amount of useful information concerning Hertfordshire which is not common knowledge. It is, however, as a school-book, and as a school-book specially for the county, that we would speak of it. The idea of the author is to teach Hertfordshire children history and geography by means of illustrations drawn from their own county. To our mind the idea is excellent, and we should like to see a work on similar lines provided for every county in England. That Hertfordshire has played an important part in the history of England no one will deny; and Mr. Hall tells of the principal events in a pleasant and easy style which must appeal to children; true he only touches very briefly on these events, but his touch, though light, reveals that evident depth of knowledge of the subject he is teaching which is so essential to successful instruction. The geographical portion of the book is also very good—his account of the rivers and their courses is specially lucid—and so is his sketch of local industries, such as paper-making and straw-plaiting. A work of this kind is just what is wanted to foster in the minds of the young a love of topography, a subject which has been hitherto sadly neglected in the education of English boys and girls.

**NEOLITHIC MAN IN NORTH-EAST SURREY.** By Walter Johnson and William Wright. With a chapter on Flint by B. C. Polkinghorne, B.Sc., F.C.S. London: Elliot Stock. 1903. 6s. net.

The authors of this little book are to be congratulated upon the result of their joint labours. They have produced a readable book upon a subject which is daily becoming more and more popular and interesting. The district dealt with is one which has already been partly covered by other workers. The authors have fully availed themselves of the published results of earlier researches, and we are glad to note that they have been studiously careful to acknowledge their indebtedness in this direction. It is impossible to read this book without feeling that it is the work of enthusiasts, and if we must regard as faults such points as the generally discursive method, the severance of references from text, and occasional slips in matters of fact, we cannot help feeling that this belongs to a class of books which deserves encouragement. It is in books such as these that facts of the utmost value in local archæology are permanently recorded. Future generations can check the conclusions arrived at and form what will doubtless be a clearer and truer estimate of their value, aided as they will be by further discoveries. For the present, however, we are glad to find that the record has been preserved for all time by means of the printing press.

**TRANSACTIONS OF THE HAMPSTEAD ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY FOR 1901.**  
Hampstead: S. Mayle. 2s. 6d.

We have so often spoken of the work done by this Society that we shall not be thought to be unappreciative of its efforts if we give but a brief notice of this volume of its transactions. Space is mainly the cause of this brevity; but another cause is, that papers read at the meetings were very largely *not* of a topographical nature. They were none the less interesting on that account, but they do not call for special comment in a magazine devoted to topography. The two most useful contributions to the history of Hampstead are Mr. Edward Bond's account of the place at the beginning of the nineteenth century—when it was still, as Dr. John Soames called it in 1734, "a delightful village"—and Mr. H. Wash's recollections of it seventy years ago. The Society made some pleasant excursions during the year 1901.

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### TRANSACTIONS OF THE ST. ALBANS AND HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. 1901 and 1902. St. Albans: Gibbs and Bamforth.

This is one of the best volumes the Society has issued, and we are glad to see by the list of members at the commencement that the number of members is rapidly increasing. The volume is literally crammed with interesting matter relating to the county, and has over forty illustrations. Mr. F. G. Kitton's paper on the clock-tower at St. Albans is an excellent piece of topographical writing and shows much careful research; unlike a good many antiquaries, the author has the gift of knowing what to do with "evidence" when he finds it. Mr. Tarte's paper on the fine carved oak pulpit at St. Michael's is also good. Mr. Page's notes on Hatfield, and his account of the excavations on the site of Verulamium, are—as his work always is—very thorough. The volume has a special interest to those who study mural paintings on account of Mr. Victor Hodgson's description of the wall decoration at Rothamsted, and Mr. Tarte's of that in an old house at Royston. Mr. Wilton Hall's notes on the parochial records of Sandridge is of value to the student of place-names. The Society is evidently doing excellent work; long may it flourish!

### THE MINIATURE SERIES OF PAINTERS—TURNER. By Albinia Wherry. George Bell & Sons. 1s.

From time to time these little books make their appearance, and many have been noticed in these pages. In busy days like the present they are a joy to the reader who has hardly a half hour at his disposal. This sketch of Turner seems honestly done, not making him a faultless painter, but yet holding him up as a giant in art.

### SWEET HAMPSTEAD AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS. By Mrs. Caroline White. A cheap and revised edition. Elliot Stock. 7s. 6d.

A second edition of this pleasantly written book shows how much it has been sought after since its first appearance some two years back. The price at which the new edition is published will doubtless bring it within the reach of many lovers of Hampstead, who found the price of the first edition prohibitive. The illustrations (perhaps the weakest part of the book) have, in some cases, been re-arranged, and a new chapter inserted in the appendix dealing with the history of John and Josiah Boydell. These enterprising artists spent most of their time in Highgate and Hampstead. The business of print selling founded by them is now carried on by Messrs. Graves & Co., Limited. Mrs. White has not availed herself of the information as to the whereabouts, in 1900, of the windows in Branch Hill Lodge, with which we provided her in our review of the first edition of her work.

### THE FIRM OF JOHN DICKINSON AND COMPANY LIMITED. (The Church Press. 1903.)

This is a reprint of an account of this famous firm of paper-makers which appeared in 1896, and ought to have been mentioned in these pages (or rather in the pages of "Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries") at that time, for it tells us the story of the development of one of the most flourishing Hertfordshire industries, and tells it pleasantly and instructively. Mr. John Dickinson, the founder, was born in 1782, and commenced the manufacture of paper at Apsley Mill, near Hemel Hempstead, in 1809, where various improvements in the industry, the products of his fertile brain, were from time to time intro-

## REVIEWS.

duced. Nash Mills were purchased in 1811. Before 1830 Mr. Dickinson and his partners were possessed of Home Park Mills, near King's Langley, and Croxley Mills, near Rickmansworth. In 1840 Mr., now Sir John, Evans came to the mills to learn the business, and ten years later, on his marriage with one of Mr. Dickinson's daughters, became a partner in the firm, and thus associated with the county for which he has done, and is doing, so much and so well, that it is proud of numbering him among its residents. His portrait forms one of the illustrations of the book. The story of the development of the business down to the present time is told in great detail, and besides being a valuable contribution to the history of paper-making, is also, from its details as to the places where the mills were established, a valuable contribution to Hertfordshire topography. Not the least interesting part of it is a paper read by Mr. Lewis Evans in 1896 on ancient paper-making, illustrated with reproductions of some of the principal water-marks used in former times.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Vol. II.  
Part I. Hertford: Austin & Son. 1903.

The present volume proves that the Society which devotes itself to the archæology of the eastern parts of Hertfordshire has been active during the year 1902, and Mr. W. B. Gerish, its secretary, must feel well-satisfied with the progress which, thanks to his efforts, it has made since its foundation. It cannot, however, be said that some of the papers printed in the volume before us are quite up to the standard of those appearing in previous publications by the Society; and it is strange that at least some of the authors of these very papers which we have in mind in making this observation have proved themselves capable of doing excellent work. Why, may we ask, does Mr. R. T. Andrews, a really zealous antiquary and topographer, write history from *calendars*? to record in telling us about Rye House, "We learn," he says, "from the Calend. Inquis. Post Mortem 33 Henry VI., No. 25," etc. What we should like to know is, what is to be learnt from the *documents calendared*? Nearly all Mr. Andrews' paper is compiled on the same basis. Calendars, let us remind our readers, are compiled as helps to searchers to find documents, and are not provided to do away with the necessity of consulting originals. Somewhat feeble, too, is the paper by Mrs. J. E. Morris, on Hunsden Church. After telling us that this edifice bears traces (as no doubt it does) of the work of many periods, she continues, "the alms box is as old as the church"! This is a slipshod way of writing. Then in the same article she says that the Rev. Spencer Nairne informs her that the name of the saint to whom the church was dedicated is lost, and that the "Pope of Rome is probably the only man who could tell it." What in Fortune's name does she mean? There is however some sound work in the volume, and the illustrations are, as before, good.

THE HAMPSTEAD ANNUAL FOR 1902. Edited by G. E. Matheson and S. C. Mayle. Hampstead: Mayle. 2s. 6d.

This volume of the "Annual" is, like its predecessors, full of interesting matter from the pens of interesting people. Dr. Garnett's paper on John Linnell and William Blake at Hampstead is of great biographical value; he considers the friendship which existed between the two men "one of the pleasantest episodes" in the intellectual history of Hampstead. Charming indeed is the late Canon Ainger's contribution to the annual—on children's books of a century ago, but it has no special connection with Hampstead. Miss Constance Hill gives us some of her "recollections" of Old Hampstead, and though Samuel Taylor Coleridge was associated rather with Highgate (*vide* "Home

## REVIEWS.

Counties Magazine," Vol. V., p. 198) than with Hampstead, Mr. H. B. Wheatley's "Notes" on the poet's *marginalia* in a copy of "Robinson Crusoe" seem quite an appropriate contribution to a collection of papers relating to the sister suburb. Were it not so, the article would be welcome for its merits. Mr. Sidney Colvin writes pleasantly of Robert Louis Stevenson's sojourn with him at Hampstead in 1874, when they occupied lodgings in Abernethy House, Mount Vernon. Professor Hales talks in his usual scholarly way on the Primrose Hill neighbourhood. Other topographical articles are: Mr. Newton's "Extracts from a Heath-keeper's Diary," and the paper on "The Hampstead Wells." The illustrations are excellent, and the odds and ends collected in the "Hampstead Note Book" are full of interest.

BRITAIN'S BURSE; AND HISTORY OF DURHAM HOUSE. By Dr. Brushfield, F.S.A. (Reprinted from the "Journal of the British Archaeological Association," 1903.)

Dr. Brushfield has given us, in the first of these little pamphlets, an excellent account of a very remarkable rival of the Royal Exchange which existed in the Strand (on part of the site of Durham House) from quite the early part of the seventeenth century till the year 1737, and he illustrates his work with a descriptive plan of the place drawn in 1626. He also reproduces a view of this building, apparently executed soon after its completion. The architect is unknown. Dr. Brushfield reminds us that if the building was erected from the drawings of Inigo Jones, it must have been one of the earliest works designed by that great architect in England. The story of Britain's Bourse forms a curious chapter in the commercial history of London. In the second pamphlet the author deals more in detail with the history of Durham House itself, though it is mainly its connection with Sir Walter Raleigh that interests him. Here again he illustrates what he has to say by the reproduction of a seventeenth-century plan and some views of the house in different stages of its history. Dr. Brushfield might, we think, have found some particulars of Durham House amongst the Durham Palatinate records.

WHO'S WHO. Cloth, 7s. 6d. net. WHO'S WHO YEAR-BOOK. Cloth, 1s. net. THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S YEAR-BOOK AND DIRECTORY. Cloth, 2s. 6d. net. London, A. and C. Black.

It was a wise plan of the publishers to make a separate volume of the tables formerly contained in our old friend "Who's Who." With its ever-increasing collection of biographies, this latter work is quite bulky enough without the tabular matter. It is the cheapest and most useful book of its kind, and is indispensable to business men as well as in reference libraries. Equally so is the "Year-Book," which gives its information in a concise and accessible form: nothing is omitted which one would expect to find.

"The Englishwoman's Year-Book" is now in its sixth year, and is much the most useful book that we know for professional and business women. It must be of the greatest service to the increasing number of women who wish to help themselves or one another. Its information relating to women's employments, sports, etc., seems accurate, and we feel sure the book has only to become better known to have a ready sale everywhere.





John Dryden (1698), aged 67.

From an engraving by Edelinck, after a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller,  
now in the possession of John Baker, of Bayfordbury, Herts.

## JOHN DRYDEN IN LONDON.

BY PERCY MUNDY.

**I**N compiling a biographical notice of John Dryden one is inevitably struck with the remarkable absence of all trustworthy details of contemporary date. In an age of abundant literary gossip, such as the seventeenth century, it is indeed curious that little has been handed down to us regarding the daily life and habits of many of its greatest ornaments. In the case of Dryden this is particularly noticeable, and although so frequently the subject of scurrilous attacks, often of a most personal nature, we find, within eighty years of his death, that Johnson is lamenting the fact that he cannot procure sufficient data to justify a more lengthy biography than was possible in his "Lives of the Poets."

Although connected both by ancestry and by birth with the county of Northampton, Dryden is mainly associated in our minds with the London of classic days, when statesmen were either men of letters, or their patrons, and when nobility was dignified by the familiar companionship of genius. Before, however, passing entirely from the county which proudly claims John Dryden as her greatest son, it may be mentioned that he was born on the 9th of August, at Aldwinkle All Saints, where stands to-day the picturesque thatched parsonage house in which he first saw the light. The Dryden family had their origin in the north of England, or possibly on the other side of the Tweed, and a certain John Driden or Dreydon migrated into Northamptonshire in the early sixteenth century, there marrying Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir John Cope, of Copes Ashby, a recently suppressed monastery. "Glorious John" was the great grandson of this John Dryden and grandson of Sir Erasmus Dryden, who, being M.P. for Banbury, was created a baronet in 1619. With the poet's early days we are not here concerned. It suffices that they were probably spent in the quiet valley of the Nene, and in the country where dwelt not only his paternal relatives but also the Pickerings, his mother's family, and where may still be seen the old seat of his grandfather, "looking like a miniature college quadrangle set down by the side of a country lane, with a background of park in which the deer wander, and a fringe of formal garden, full of the trimmest of yew-trees."

To muse on the boyhood of John Dryden in his rural home far from the fret and fever of town life is an easy and a pleasant matter, and were it not that duty calls us to the subject of this

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paper, much might be said regarding the manors, churches, and monuments indissolubly linked with the poet and his belongings. Dryden's close association with London doubtless commenced with his entry as a King's scholar into Westminster School, which took place about the year 1642. Here he had for his fellows, John Locke, South, and some others, who in after days were not unknown to fame. Here, too, he pleased the celebrated Dr. Busby with his verse translations, to be rewarded with those floggings for which Master Busby was noted, and which the poet, in a letter to Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax, still remembered and remarked upon after an interval of more than half a century. But Dryden, if he did not forget the floggings, forgave the cause of them, for he sent his sons to his old school, where they had the unusual experience of being under their father's old master, and wrote to Busby regarding them with much respect and affection. To this period must be assigned a note which Malone quotes, stating that at Chiswick there was "a faire house" which in 1593 was in the possession of Dr. Goodman, Dean of Westminster, and "whereunto in any time of common plague or sickness, as also to take the aire, he withdraweth the scollers of the Colledge of Westminster." Thither Busby and some of his pupils repaired, and inscribed on the walls, we are told, could once be read the name of Dryden. A school form on which the poet is said to have carved his name is likewise preserved at Westminster, and until lately was in daily use, but is now zealously guarded as a relic to be exhibited on special occasions. Of these early days we have, as a matter of fact, but little more to chronicle. Dryden tells us himself that he translated the third satire of Persius as a Thursday-night's exercise, and he believed that his master had preserved this among other juvenile efforts, and still had them in his possession as late as the year 1693. Some confusion has not unnaturally arisen owing to the fact that the poet's cousin, Jonathan Dryden, who died vicar of Camberwell, was likewise a student of Westminster. A letter in the British Museum dated 31st January, 1659-60, and signed "Jon Dryden" has often been attributed to the poet as also were the poems on the death of Henry, Duke of Gloucester, and Mary, Princess of Orange, published among the "Cambridge Verses" in 1661.

Dryden, on leaving Westminster, entered at Trinity, Cambridge, on May 18th, 1650. Beyond the fact that he was discomfited for "disobedience to the Vice Master and his contumacy in taking his punishment inflicted by him" and obliged to apologise in hall, there is nothing further to record on the subject of his sojourn there. Thomas Shadwell, writhing under the scorn to which the poet had exposed him wrote :

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At Cambridge first your scurrilous vein began  
Where saucily you traduced a nobleman,  
Who for that crime rebuked you on the head,  
And you had been expell'd had you not fled.

Seeing that the poet had already spent seven years at Cambridge, and appreciating at their full worth the assertions of a man like Shadwell, it is not difficult to entirely discredit this libel, especially as it is without any corroborating evidence whatsoever. On quitting the university—to which for some reason he looked back with no very pleasant memories—Dryden commenced life under the auspices of his cousin, Sir Gilbert Pickering, a member of the Long Parliament. Shadwell again leaving no stone unturned by which he could vilify Dryden, says:

The next step of advancement you began,  
Was being clerk to Noll's Lord Chamberlain ;  
A sequestrator and committee-man ;  
Where all your wholesome morals you suck'd in,  
And got your genteel gaiety and mien.

From this secretaryship Dryden apparently gained little or no advancement, and from the date of leaving his cousin's services he seems to have turned his attentions solely to the study of literature. By his enemies he is represented as a hackwriter under Henry Herringman, the publisher of the majority of poems on the subject of the Restoration, and is said to have been so poor as to be obliged to dine at a threepenny ordinary until assisted by Sir Robert Howard to "plenty, ease, and liberty." By the will of his father, the poet had inherited two-thirds of an estate in Northamptonshire with a reversion to the other third on the death of his mother in 1670, so his poverty cannot have been as great as is commonly supposed. His settled income alone was never less than £200 a year of our present money, and the rents (whether regularly paid or not cannot be ascertained) were brought to London by the Towcester carrier who lodged at the "Castle" in Smithfield, and were frequently received for Dryden by his publisher, Jacob Tonson.

Although writing at his own pleasure, Dryden probably lived at the house of Herringman in the New Exchange for a considerable time, and for nineteen years his books were published from that address. Subsequent to this it is supposed that he resided at a house in Fetter Lane, situated near Flower de Luce Court. This house, destroyed in 1887, bore the following commemorative tablet: "Here liv'd John Dryden ye poet, Born 1631 Died 1700 Glorious John." From here possibly it may have been that

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Dryden set forth to St. Swithin's Church on the 1st December, 1663, to marry Lady Elizabeth Howard, the eldest daughter of Henry, Earl of Berkshire, and the sister of his friend, Sir Robert Howard, a marriage which in due course of time he perhaps regretted, and which seems to have been productive of no great happiness to either party. The mere fact that Dryden had married the daughter of a royalist peer was quite sufficient to loose the tongues of the penny-a-liner scandalmongers, and by basing great conclusions on small evidence, gradually there arose a mountain of unreliable fiction which culminated in the statement of Mr. J. R. Green that "Dryden's life was that of a libertine," and that his wife was "more dissolute than himself." It is very possible that the poet was not a pattern of marital propriety, and that Lady Elizabeth herself had been guilty of certain indiscretions in her youth. The only facts, however, which we can adduce in support of either statement are a letter from Lady Elizabeth to the Earl of Chesterfield suggestive of some flirtation, and an anonymous contribution to the "Gentleman's Magazine," the writer of which once "ate tarts" with the poet and Madam Anne Reeve (a beautiful actress) "at the Mulberry Garden."<sup>1</sup> Scott attributing to Lady Elizabeth the defects of "violent temper and weak intellect" adds with justice that the mate of a poet must have "taste enough to relish her husband's performances, or good nature sufficient to pardon his infirmities."

Two months after this marriage Pepys relates in his diary that he stopped at the great coffee house in Covent Garden, "where," he says, "I saw Dryden the poet (I knew at Cambridge) and all the wits of the town and Harries the player, and Mr. Hoole of our College." Sam notes that there was "very witty and pleasant discourse," and considers that it will be "good coming thither." After this event Pepys and the poet became more intimate, and towards the close of the latter's life we know that Dryden and the diarist dined together in York Street, when Pepys recommended to his visitor the character of Chaucer's "Good Parson." In a letter extant Pepys invites Dryden to "a cold chicken and sallade, any noone after Sunday" and offers to send his coach to fetch him. Much as Dryden must have appreciated the position of supreme eminence to which he was fast rising—he had obtained the Laureateship in 1670—he had yet to discover that poetry and

<sup>1</sup> The Mulberry Garden stood on the site of Buckingham Palace and was planted by James I. Evelyn mentions it in 1654 as "the only place of refreshment about the town for persons of the best quality to be exceedingly cheated at." As a fashionable rendezvous it succeeded Spring Garden closed by Cromwell, and existed until 1673 when the land was granted to Bennet, Earl of Arlington.

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politics were not all "chicken and sallade," and that noble authors were not above avenging pen thrusts which they were unable to reply to themselves by more summary if less honourable means. At the instigation of Rochester, who had been severely dealt with in an "Essay on Satire," attributed to Dryden and who had declared that he would "leave the repartee to Black Will with a cudgel," Dryden was the subject of a cowardly and despicable attack one evening as he was returning through Rose Street, Covent Garden, to his house, then in Long Acre. The following is the announcement of the incident from an old newspaper, dated December 19th, 1679:

Last night Mr. Dryden, the famous poet, going from a Coffee-house in Covent Garden, was set upon by three persons unknown to him, and so rudely by them handled, that as it is said his life is in no small danger. It is thought to have been the effect of private grudge, rather than upon the too common design of unlawful gain, an unkind trespass by which not only himself, but the commonwealth of learning may receive an injury.

Advertisements shortly appeared in the "Domestick Intelligence" offering a reward of £50 for the discovery of the offenders, and a few days later the same reward was offered, including a pardon to the offender himself, provided that he should make known who had incited him to the act. This reward was deposited in the hands of Mr. Blanchard, goldsmith, next door to Temple Bar, but no information on the subject appears to have been volunteered.<sup>1</sup> Notwithstanding this and other unpleasant occurrences in his life the poet had many staunch friends, especially among his kinsfolk away in the country, and there are several references in his letters to visits paid to their Northamptonshire homes. A journey from Tichmarsh to London is quaintly described, and Dryden says "the coach was crowded up with an old woman, fatter than any of my hostesses on the road. Her weight made the horses travel very heavily; but to give them a breathing time, she would often stop

<sup>1</sup> The house to which the poet was returning when so brutally assaulted, still exists in the offices of the "Dryden Press" at 137 Long Acre. On quitting Will's Dryden would have turned westward in Great Russell Street and proceeded along King Street. By this route a sharp turning would have been encountered, and it has been suggested with much probability that it was here where the ruffians concealed themselves to await the poet's arrival. Above the entrance to the house in Long Acre is placed a bust of Dryden. The garden, which could doubtless have told many a pleasant tale, is now covered by workshops, and the only other remaining memory of past days is a pump in daily use and a stream of water flowing some fifteen feet below. Even these premises are doomed to disappear, and in eighteen months' time will have vanished along with so many landmarks of that fast-changing district.

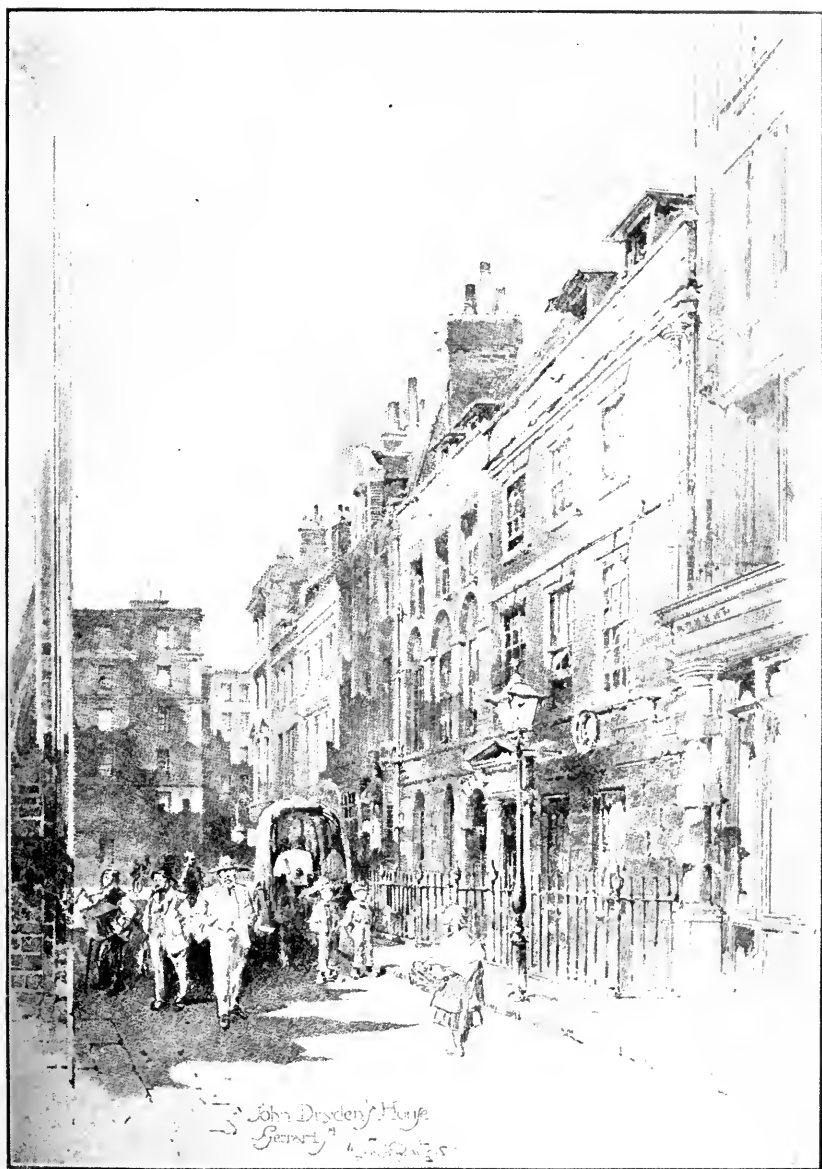
## JOHN DRYDEN IN LONDON.

us . . . . but she did this so frequently, that at last we conspired against her; and that she might not be inconvenienced by staying in the coach, turned her out in a very dirty place, where she was to wade up to the ankles before she could reach the next hedge. When I was rid of her I came home and kept my house for three weeks together; but by advice of my Doctor, takeing twice the bitter draught with sena in it, and looseing at least twelve ounces of blood, by cupping on my neck, I am just well enough to go abroad in the afternoon." On another occasion the London coach treated the poet still worse by turning out of the road to take up a fair young lady of eighteen, and her brother, an old serving woman, and a certain Counsellor Jennyns, who all "din'd at Hatfield together, and came to town safe at seaven in the evening." The poet further remarks that a young doctor who rode by the coach seemed to have "a smickering"<sup>1</sup> to the fair young lady, and very conveniently rode before to get dinner in readiness.

In addition to these periodical country visits many presents of game, of chines of honest bacon, and of inestimable marrow puddings found their way to the poet's door from his relations, bringing with them kindly thoughts and tender enquiries after his wellbeing. John Dryden of Chesterton, the poet's cousin, to whom were addressed the famous lines "To My Honoured Kinsman" sends "a turkey hen with eggs, and a good young goose besides a very kind letter, and the news of his own good health which I value more than all the rest."

In the year 1686 Dryden quitted Long Acre and took up his abode at 43 Gerrard Street, then but recently built, upon some land which had formed the military exercise and artillery ground of Henry Prince of Wales, and the drill ground of the Westminster Train bands, and which had afterwards become the property of Charles Lord Gerard, of Brandon, created Earl of Macclesfield. In a letter to Elmes Steward, the famous sportsman of Cotterstock Hall who was married to a daughter of Mrs. Creed, the poet's cousin, Dryden says "if either your lady or you shall at any time honour me with a letter, my house is in Gerrard-Street, the fifth door on the left hand, comeing from Newport-Street." In "Don Sebastian" the poet described himself as "a poor inhabitant of the Earl of Leicester's garden," whose best prospect (from the back) was on the gardens of Leicester House. Here it was in the ground floor room next the street, according to tradition, that Dryden wrote "The Hind and the Panther," the ode for St. Cecilia's Day; "Alexander's Feast," the version of Virgil, the

<sup>1</sup> To "smicker," omitted by Johnson, is interpreted by Kersey (1708) "To look amorously."



Dryden's House in Gerrard Street, Soho.

Drawing by H. Railton.  
(Reproduced by permission from "The Sphere")



## JOHN DRYDEN IN LONDON.

Fables," and several dramas. On Candlemas Day, 1698(9), he writes to Mrs. Steward saying that he is "still drudging on: always a poet, and never a good one. I pass my time [he continues] sometimes with Ovid and sometimes with our old English poet, Chaucer: translating such stories as best please my fancy; and intend besides them to add somewhat of my own: so that it is not impossible, but ere the summer be passed, I may come down to you with a volume in my hand, like a dog out of the water, with a duck in its mouth." In another communication to Mrs. Steward the poet describes the great gale of February 7th, 1698(9) which blew down three of the chimneys and dismantled all one side of his own house. Dryden mentions that the great trees in St. James's Park were torn up from their roots "as they were before Oliver Cromwell's death and the late Queen's." Archbishop Sancroft, in a manuscript commonplace book, refers to the great gale of 1658 when "the blustering tyrant, Oliver, in a whirlwind left the world; dying, as he had lived, in a storm."

In the autumn of 1901 the old house in Gerrard Street having fallen into utter neglect was condemned by the authorities, and finally put into the destroying hands of the house-breakers to the regret of all lovers of Dryden, one of the remaining links with his literary life in London being thus swept away.<sup>1</sup> A collection of extracts from the rate books of the parish of St. Anne, Soho, show that the poet was rated at the sum of 11s. 3d., and that his widow, Lady Elizabeth, whose name is entered as "Madam Dryden" continued to reside there, being rated at 12s. We learn from the same source that in 1690 the poet's family consisted of himself, his wife, and two maid servants, Jane and Mary Mason, for whom a payment of £1 4s. was made for poll tax during the continuation of the French War.

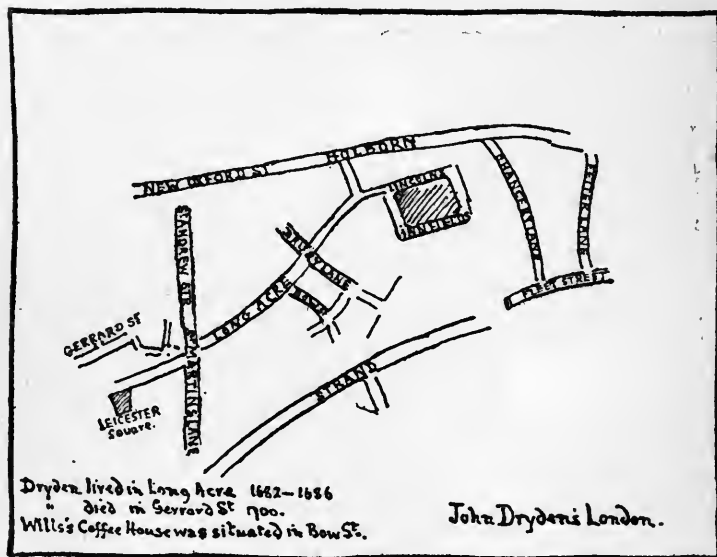
Gerrard Street was a fashionable neighbourhood in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and numbered among its residents at different times the Dukes of Manchester and Norfolk, the Earls of Scarborough and Macclesfield, Lords Wharton, Mohun, Howe, and Ker, together with the Countess of Suffolk and Lady Maynard. The last, and withal perhaps the most picturesque association of John Dryden with the capitol is to be found in the remembrance of Will's coffee house, which once stood at the corner of Russell Street, Covent Garden. It was here that the poet elected to spend his evenings, and hither came all the lesser poets and wits of the day to bask in the sunlight of Glorious John's presence. Ned Ward's critical notes on Will's are worthy of quotation:

<sup>1</sup> The house has now been rebuilt by Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co., and is appropriately named Dryden House.

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From thence we adjourned to the wit's Coffee-house . . . . Accordingly, up stairs we went, and found much company, but little talk . . . . We shuffled through this moving crowd of philosophical mutes to the other end of the room, where three or four wits of the upper class were rendezvous'd at a table, and were disturbing the ashes of the old poets by perverting their sense . . . . At another table were seated a parcel of young, raw, second-rate beaus and wits, who were conceited if they had but the honour to dip a finger and thumb into Mr. Dryden's snuff-box.

To Will's it was where the youthful Pope was taken when but



a child, to get a glimpse of the great poet who had his own particular seat by the fireside in winter or by the balcony in summer. Dr. Lockier, Dean of Peterborough, has also recorded a pleasant incident of his boyish visit to the coffee house, where he first made the poet's acquaintance by means of a bold contradictory remark, of which Dryden with his customary kindness acknowledged the justice, and ever after befriended the speaker. It was probably at Will's, where Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas left her verses for the poet's perusal and correction. This lady, more renowned for poetry than for veracity, passed the last three years of her life in the Fleet, and whilst there it was that she composed the false account of Dryden's funeral, which has been generally circulated

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till recent years as an authentic fact. In a noteworthy letter to Mrs. Thomas the poet advises her to shun the licence of a certain other female poet, and admits that he has been "too much a libertine" in most of his own verses, "which I should be well contented had I time either to purge, or to see them fairly burn'd."

To enter into a lengthy controversy regarding Dryden's religious and political opinions is as unnecessary as it is to quote details relating to his works and the various quarrels which their publication occasioned. Such matters as these belong entirely to the "Life" of Dryden, and although they are essential to a complete comprehension both of his character and of his actions, have little bearing on his actual connection with London. Having followed the poet through the many stages of his existence we come at last to the final scenes of the drama. Broken down in health, close upon his seventieth year, much troubled with gout and other disorders, during the spring of 1700 Dryden was chiefly confined to his house in Gerrard Street. On Wednesday at three o'clock in the morning on the first of May the end had suddenly and unexpectedly come.

"A deeper concern" says the writer in the "London Spy" of contemporary date, "has scarce been known to effect in general the minds of grateful and ingenious men than the melancholy surprise the worthy Mr. Dryden's death has occasioned through the whole town, as well as in all other parts of the kingdom, where any persons either of wit or learning have taken up their residence."

On May 13th the funeral took place in Westminster Abbey, and the remains of Dryden were followed to their last resting-place in the Poets' Corner, near to the graves of Chaucer and Cowley, by a hundred coaches preceded by solemn music. Twenty years later the Duke of Buckinghamshire, better known as Lord Mulgrave, awakened into action by Pope's reflections on "the rude and nameless stone," raised the simple monument to commemorate his friend, which now stands forth from its dark chapel background to recall to our minds the man who had ended his career in the happy assurance that he had "done his best to improve the language and especially the poetry."

## QUARTERLY NOTES.

THE map issued with the prospectus of the Metropolitan Electric Tramways, Limited, affords to Londoners food for serious reflection. Beyond Watford to the north-west; to the north as far as Barnet; north-east to beyond Cheshunt; and eastwards to Woodford the roads, many of them still rural, are mapped out for tram lines; and we all know that the coming of the tram means the going of the country. Presumably it is inevitable, but it is none the less to be deplored, for the districts invaded will be speedily "developed" and then—adieu to rurality within easy reach of London.

MUCH less to be dreaded—indeed it is to be welcomed—is the establishment of regular motor services, along suitable roads, from railway stations to outlying villages. The Great Western Railway has commenced several such services, and we specially commend to our readers who, like Cobbett, can enjoy rural rides, to take the trip from Slough to Beaconsfield through Stoke Poges.

NEAR London, too, the same company has started a series of motor rail services along a portion of its new direct line to Oxford. These cars start from Westbourne Park and run to Southall calling at North Acton, Park Royal, Twyford Abbey, Perivale, Castle Bar Park, and Elthorne. Motor carriages also run every half hour on the old line from Southall to Brentford. The District extension (worked by electricity) from Harrow to Uxbridge will be opened in a few days, and that still picturesque town can also be reached by electric road car from Shepherd's Bush, for the line has been extended there from Southall. Quite a number of interesting and attractive spots are thus opened up, and we must give our readers some "rambles" in the district.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, who desire to perpetuate the interesting and picturesque by means of the camera, will, with this new electric development, need to be busy. And why, may we ask, is there not a "Photographic Record" of Middlesex set on foot? No county, in the Home Counties, needs it more. Kent is, we see, following Surrey's lead, and a photographic record of the county is to be at once begun. Those willing to help should send their names to Mr. H. Snowden Ward, Hadlow, Kent, and we would remind

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older photographers that prints of already vanished objects of interest will be welcome.

WHILST on this subject let us remind local workers of the existence of the National Photographic Record, which deals with the whole of the British Isles, and whose *raison d'être* is to collect photographic prints of interest, and deposit them in the British Museum. From what we read local efforts are a good deal hampered by lack of funds. Surely the different county councils might assist private effort in providing the sinews of war!

IN looking at the reports of the various antiquarian societies for the past year that lie before us, we cannot help being struck with the wonderful spread of the system by which members thereof are made acquainted with what is interesting around them by means of excursions. Seeing an interesting thing is most likely to ensure looking it up in print and manuscript; and so the excursion, which dry-as-dust antiquaries are too prone to condemn as frivolous, is the very thing to promote research.

THAT eminently respectable but short-sighted individual, the dry-as-dust archæologist, will receive a severe shock to his feelings, when he learns that so thorough an antiquary as Professor Haverfield is beginning in the July number of one of the most popular of popular magazines—Pearson's—a series of papers on the Historic Monuments of Britain, with an article on Silchester. If we mistake not, Professor Haverfield will demonstrate that historic accuracy and popularity of style are not incompatible. Such articles will do an immense amount of good to the cause of archæology, for the charm and interest of the science will be brought before an entirely new class of readers, and will help materially to swell the numbers of those who wish to preserve antiquities.

PERHAPS the "Home County" which particularly claims our attention this quarter is Surrey. The celebration of the jubilee of that county's Archæological Society at Guildford in May, was a notable event, and the record of its fifty year's work in the cause of archæology (to which reference was naturally freely made) is one of which its members may indeed feel proud. The fact that, largely through its instrumentality, the very interesting thirteenth-century vaults in High Street, Guildford, visited on the occasion of the jubilee, have been preserved from destruction demonstrates most clearly how useful is the Society in helping to preserve antiquities.

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BUT the Society must not be content with what it has *done*. It must be up and doing still, and no more important work lies before it than the preservation of the one remaining antiquity of which Croydon can boast, the Whitgift Hospital. Mr. Walter Godfrey's excellent paper on the hospital, with which our third volume opened, will doubtless be fresh in the memory of many of our readers, and it comes as a rude shock to learn that the Croydon Borough Council is once more thirsting for its destruction. The consent of Parliament and of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will have to be obtained ere its demolition is effected, and we plead most earnestly with our readers to bring to bear on these two bodies every particle of interest they possess to save this charming and historic building, one—if not the only—surviving glory of Croydon!

IN the March issue of the "Church Monthly," one of those interesting little antiquarian notes, which so often appear in its pages, dealt with what the writer described as a "Marriage Feast" room at Matching, in Essex. We are glad to have the information he gives us, and the pretty little view of the house with which he illustrates what he has to say. Perhaps some of our readers may remember that buildings, or parts of buildings, at Anstey and Barley in Hertfordshire, used for a similar purpose, were mentioned in "Middlesex and Herts Notes and Queries" (vol. iii., p. 48, and vol. iv., p. 81).

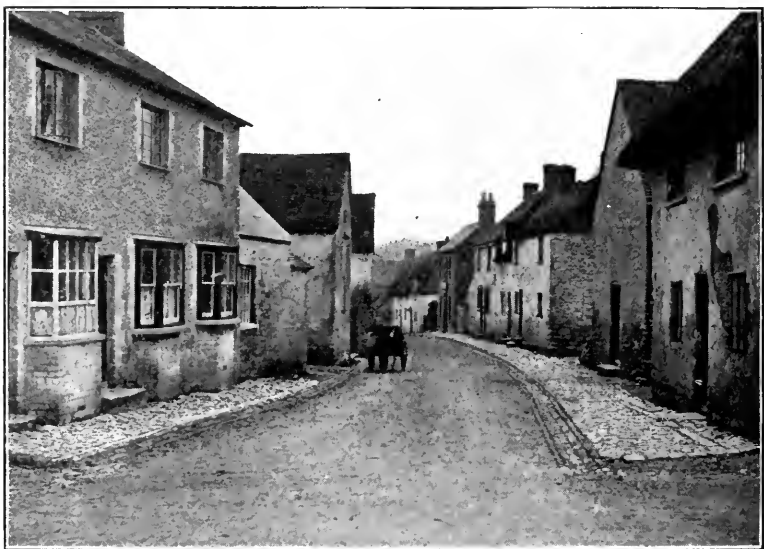
AT the former place it was found by a local jury in 1630 that a then ancient messuage had been given to the town, long before that date, "to keep therein poor peoples' weddings." In part of the same building was a school, and in another part rooms for the poor. Once there had been "divers goods," used at the wedding feasts and in the preparation of the food then partaken, but of these there then remained but four "great spyttys," so, in all probability, the keeping of wedding feasts in that way had already fallen into disuse. At Barley a similar house existed in 1608 "for the poor inhabitants for their weddings," and for keeping therein a school and the town armour. We should like to hear more about these "toun houses" or "church houses" in other parts of the Home Counties.

LONDONERS who, like Lord Beaconsfield, admire the peacocks—even if they do not prefer them to flowers—have, just now, an unusual opportunity of studying artistic treatments of the noble bird at the hands of an Englishman and of a Japanese. Whistler's





Old Needle Factory, Long Crendon.



Burte Lane, Long Crendon.

## THE OLD REGISTER BOOK OF LONG CRENDON.

decoration of Mr. Leyland's famous "Peacock Room" has been moved bodily from Park Lane and set up at Messrs. Obach's galleries in New Bond Street, whilst at the house of John Wilsons' Successors, 188 Regent Street, may be seen what our new and successful allies considered the best thing they could produce in the way of embroidery.

## THE STORY OF THE OLD REGISTER BOOK OF LONG CRENDON, BUCKS.

BY S. E. MOFFAT.

"SIR JOHN TREWLOW or Truelove, 1568. He is said to have begun a Register in 1599, which is no longer to be found." This quotation is taken from the list of perpetual curates of Long Crendon, given by Lipscombe in his "History of Buckinghamshire."

Last summer I was about to make a short stay at Long Crendon Vicarage, and had looked up Lipscombe to see if there were any interesting historical facts connected with the church and village. Among other items, I made a note of the fact that the earliest date of the register was given as 1653. I had been employed for a short time by Miss Ethel Stokes to assist her in her work of indexing parish registers in England, so felt specially interested in such books. Knowing this, Dr. Elwell, the vicar of Long Crendon, allowed me to examine his earliest register (that beginning 1653), and asked me to search for certain pieces of information he was anxious to obtain. The registers are kept in an iron chest, placed in the south transept, which is separated from the nave by a screen, and used as a vestry. This screen is for the better protection and preservation of the monument erected there to one of the lords of the manor, Sir John Dormer, and his wife Lady Jane Dormer.

To show how carefully the archives are guarded, I may say that in order to gain access to them it is necessary to use no fewer than five keys—one for the churchyard gate, two for the church doors, another for the screen which separates the south transept from the nave, and last of all the key for the chest in which are deposited the register volumes. Formerly the church used to be kept open, but several years ago some unknown persons entered the building, piled up the chairs in the centre, and set fire to them.

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After two or three visits to the church I began to find the study of the 1653 register rather monotonous, and fell to wondering whether there was any other kind of ancient treasure in the chest. I asked the vicar if I might look at certain bundles of parchment documents which lay at one end. He said that he thought these were mainly the Dormer charity deeds, and if I wished to look at them I could do so.

There were two heavy bundles of parchment deeds, and some loose papers. Merely noticing that several of the deeds belonged to the Stuart period, and that the papers were too modern to be interesting from an antiquarian point of view, I pursued my investigations, and presently pulled out what I thought was another bundle of deeds, but which proved to be a large, thick book crumpled into three folds. On opening it I read the following sentence: "*Anno domini 1559, Et Regni dnæ. nostræ Elizabethæ dei gra. Angli Frannciæ et Hiberniæ Reginæ fidei defensoris etc. Anno Primo Iohannis Truelove vicari de Crendon Longa in Com. Bucks.*"

There was no doubt that it was the old lost register, mentioned several times by Lipscombe, but the manner of its discovery was so simple that I could scarcely believe it had not been found before and restored to the church chest. Yet why was it lying crushed and crumpled in a place by itself, apart from the other registers, which stood in a tidy row at the opposite end of the chest? Dr. Elwell could throw no light on the subject, except that it had not been returned to the box during his time. He was surprised that the late vicar had not known of its existence, as he was a man who had a considerable amount of scholarly interest in such matters. It is not likely to have been in the church chest at the time (1830) that Lipscombe wrote that part of his history of Buckinghamshire which refers to Long Crendon, for he was too careful a man to take the loss of an important register for granted without making a special search for it. It is evident that the book has not been in careless hands, as it is in excellent preservation. It is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad, and the folios are of vellum. It has originally been fastened at the edges by leather strings, the remains of four of these being still in the covers. The covers have been lined by two folios of manuscript, churchwarden accounts of the years 1620 to 1629. These linings are now loose except at the back, but round the edges the marks of the needle are plainly seen. The inscription on the cover is very faint, but quite legible: "*Registrum de Crendon, com. Bucks, Anno Domini 1559.*" There are sixty-three folios, or a hundred and twenty-six pages, not counting the two folios inserted within the covers.

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The writing is the secretarial hand of Queen Elizabeth's time. Generally speaking, to 1611 the manuscript is very clearly written, then the writing becomes small and the lines are placed very close together. From May, 1614, to April, 1630, the writing is uneven and scribbled, but it is still the secretarial hand. The remainder of the register is well written, but has not stood the test of time so well as the first ninety pages.

Amongst the most notable features are the artistic headings, written in old English characters. For instance, worked into the design of the "A" of the "Anno Domini" in the opening paragraph is a neatly-drawn sketch of Queen Elizabeth's head and shoulders.

The "Burials" are entered separately from 1559 to October, 1562, and the "Christianings" from the 31st of January, 1560, to May, 1562. After the "feast of St. Michael Anno dni. 1562" the baptisms, marriages, and burials are entered promiscuously.

It is evident that the register has been carefully studied by some person or persons, as many of the names are marked by crosses, and there are a few marginal notes. A very neatly-drawn hand points to the following entry: "The xiith day of December was the nativity of Elizabeth Drury, daughter to the right worshipfull Sir William Drury, Knight, and Lady Margaret Williams his wife, and baptised the xxixth day of December, Compater Lord earle of Leicester, Comatres. The queene's maiestie and the Ladie Wentworthe 1573." Lady Margery Williams was the widow of Sir John Williams, founder of the grammar school at Thame. He came into the possession of certain lands in Notley and Crendon in the reign of Henry VIII., which may partly account for the fact that Lady Margery's daughter was baptised in Long Crendon Church. Both Sir John Williams and Sir William Drury enjoyed the favour of Queen Elizabeth, so it is not astonishing that she should act as godmother to the little Elizabeth Drury. In reading the account of Sir John Williams given by the Rev. Frederick George Lee, one is reminded of the Vicar of Bray. He was in the service of both Cardinal Wolsey and his kinsman Thomas Cromwell, and lent his assistance to the suppression of the religious houses in Buckinghamshire; yet he was chamberlain to King Philip and Queen Mary. He had for some time the custody of the Princess Elizabeth, whom he treated with so much kindness and consideration that he remained in favour after her accession. Sir William Drury also belonged to a well-known Buckinghamshire family. Unlike Sir John Williams, he was obliged to retire from the Court of Mary owing to his religious opinions, but on the accession of Elizabeth he was at once restored to public life. He

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was marshal and deputy-governor of Berwick from 1564 to 1576, and in April of the year in which his little daughter was christened in Crendon Church he took an active part in the siege of Edinburgh Castle.

In this old register are entries of the burials of various members of the Dormer family. The monument in the south transept of the church is erected to the memory of Sir John Dormer and his wife "Dame Jane," and in the old register are the following entries: "The Lady Jane Dormer the wife of Sir John Dormer of Doorton in the County of Bucks, Knight, and one of the Lordes of the Mannor of Crendon was buried at Crendon the xith Daie of September, Anno Dni. 1605." And "Sir John Dormer, Knight, buried ye 11 of Marche, 1626."

The last sentence of the inscription on the monument is: "This said Jane dyed the 9th daye of September 1605; and the said Sir John dyed . . . ." With regard to the date Lipscombe gives the following note: "Willis supplies the date from an *old Register now lost*, but *qu. if not 1616.*" There is no doubt that the date in the "old Register" is 1626, *not* 1616!

Another entry of some interest is that of John Ridge's burial: "John Ridge buried the 8 [not 3, as given in Lipscombe] day of December 1621." John Ridge was a yeoman living at Crendon, and was related to Richard Ridge, last abbot of Notley. He (John Ridge) was buried by his own request "under a white stone in the middle of the Church." In his will he left his lands to William and Thomas Ridge, whose names also are to be seen in the old register.

Long Crendon is now purely an agricultural village, but at one time there was a needle factory, and the building, with its thirteen rooms, is still standing. There is a tradition that Long Crendon was the first place in England where needles were made by English people. It is generally supposed that an "Indian" introduced needle-making into London in 1545, but that the art died with him, and was recovered by one Christopher Greening, who about 1560 was settled, with his three children, Elizabeth, John, and Thomas, in Long Crendon. A writer in "Chambers's Journal" for May 17th, 1856, says that a family of the name of Greening, proficient in the art of needle-making, were transplanted in the time of Oliver Cromwell to Long Crendon by Mr. Damer, a member of a distinguished Catholic family. It seems probable that the writer of this article has mistaken the date 1560 for 1650. The old register certainly proves that there were Greenings in the village during Elizabeth's reign, for on "The xxiith day of November Willm. Canan. and Elizabeth Greening were married

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together." And "Christopher the sonne of John Greening was baptized the 9th day of July, Anno Dni. 1587." A marginal note says, "This man first in England brought out needle-making." Probably *this* Christopher Greening was long remembered among the villagers as a maker of needles, but it seems reasonable to suppose that he was the grandson of the Christopher Greening who was settled in Long Crendon for the purpose of teaching the art of needle-making. The following quotation from the old register proves that there was an earlier Christopher Greening, and that he was a man of some standing in the village: "This booke of regestringe made by Christopher Greening and John Padnoll Churchwardens of Long Crendon of all suche as have byn baptised marryed and buryed in their tyme of wardenshipp wch. was from ye xxiiiith day of Marche Anno Dni. 1556 untill the xxth day of Aprill Anno Dni. 1568."

When examining some "Lay Subsidies" I discovered that a "Xpofer Grennyng" was living at Crendon during the *first* year of Elizabeth's reign; this is very near the traditional date of 1560, when Mr. Damer is said to have settled the Greenings in the village.

It is interesting to find that a large proportion of the names which occur in this early register are still borne by persons in Crendon and its neighbourhood. Amongst the most common names in the book are Birt (sometimes spelt Burt, Burte, Byrte, etc.), West, Cox, Reynolds, Cannon, Hewet, Howlet, Edmondes, Rydge, Spindler, Burnam, Hobwost, Wrixson, and Towrsey. I have heard that no one now of the name of Birt resides at Crendon, but the Birts were very numerous from 1559 to 1653. The different families of this name are distinguished in the register by such expressions as the Birts of the "churche end," of the "nether end," and "in the lane," and a little later the Birts of "Naggotts in the lane." There is still a lane running off the main street of the village called "Burt Lane." From 1611 to 1647 the head master of Thame Grammar School was a Dr. Burte, who afterwards became canon of Winchester. According to the Rev. Frederick George Lee "members of the family resided at Crendon."

Arrowside, in the pamphlet called "Notes on a Decayed Needle-land," says that the Shrimptons are one of the oldest families in the place, "probably as old as the Dormers." The earliest entry of a Shrimpton is dated September, 1593, when John, the son of William Shrimpton, was baptized. From other sources it is known that the Dormers were connected with Crendon as early as 1473, but in the parish register the name Shrimpton occurs twelve years before that of Dormer.

## ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

It is disappointing not to find in this old register any direct reference to the civil war of Charles I.'s time, for Crendon is only two and a half miles from Thame, where Hampden died of his wounds after the skirmish at Chalgrove. The register was very little used about that time, for in 1643 there are only seven entries, and in 1644 only four. Some of these were probably written at a later date, for they do not follow in their proper order.

In conclusion I will give three quaint entries, which are interesting because of the touch of humanity in them:

"The sixth day of Januarie a poore childe, a wench was buried, the wch. a poore woman did bringe deade into the churche portche in Anno D'ni. 1571."

"The xvth day of Marche Margery ye daughter of Jane a poore woman wandring by the waie was baptised."

"The xiiiith day of January John Hedday was buryed, being a soldier licensed by his captaine Arthur Bret from Ostende in the Lowe Cuntre to passe into the Countie of Somerset, his passport bare date the third day of November 1587."

## THE ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

BY CHARLES HENRY ASHDOWN.

[Continued from p. 59.]

1659-1661.

THE Accompts of Mr. Tho. Cowley ye younger and Mr. Willm. Marston, Governo<sup>r</sup>s of the Free Schoole of St. Albans in the County of Herts for two whole yeares beginninge at ye Feast of All Saints 1659 and endinge at the same Feast 1661.

Item paid to Mr. Hanslape sometymes Mr. of ye said Free Schoole for 2 yeares stipend for himselfe and Usher, £80 00s. 00d.

Item pd. for a Bell rope and a showle [shovel], 02s. 08d.

Item pd. to Mathias Clament for takinge a Stone out of ye locke of the Schoole doore, 00 00 02d.

Footnote 25. Item pd. to John Pricklow for carryinge the Wyne License Charter to London [F. 26] to Mr. Foxwrist, £00 00s. 06d.

F. 27. Item pd. for coach hire for myselfe and Tho. Richards

## ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

to London and backe agayne and alsoe sevrall tymes from London to Westminster and other charges there 4 dayes, £02 13s. 06d.

Item pd. for a payre of Andirons, £00 04s. 07d.

Item pd. for a paire of tongs and a showle, £00 03s. 00d.

Item pd. for a paire of Bellows, £00 01s. 10d.

Item spent upon Mr. Carter when hee entered upon the Schoole, £00 01s. 04d.

Item paid for 315 quarrells of glasse, £01 06s. 00d.

Item pd. for 3 ferrilers [ferules ?] and 3 rulers, £00 00s. 10d.

Item pd. for a tinder boxe and a steele, £00 00s. 06d.

Item pd. for an hower glasse, £00 00s. 08d.

Item pd. to Mr. Carter for sevrall bookes wh. hee bought for ye use of ye Schoole, £02 08s. 08d.

Item pd. to Mr. Clarke for renderinge up ye possession of his house to Mr. Carter, £10 00s. 00d.

1661-1663. Rec. of Mrs. Sarah Sympson for the arreares of Mr. Nelsons rent for his wyne License, £05 00s. 00d.

Item pd. to Mr. Carter for sevrall bookes which hee bought for the use of the Schoole which are now in ye Librarie, £04 03s. 07d.

F. 28. Item lent to the Mayor and Burgesses to paye unto the Earle of Salisburie his fee as High Steward of this Corporacon the sume of, £13 00s. 00d.

Item lent to ye said Mayor and Burgesses to paye Mr. John New what they owed him upon their bond ye sume of, £20 00s. 00d.

F. 29. Item paid to the Drummer for Drumminge when the boyes brake up the 15th of 10 ber [December] 1662, £00 02s. 00d.

Item paid the Musicke for playeing the sevrall scenes when the boyes acted the two Commodies of Lingua and the Jealous Lovers at two of their breakings up, £00 10s. 00d.

Item given to the boyes that acted, £00 05s. 00d.

1663-1665. Item recd. of the Schooleboys in part paymt. for the Sharcoale [charcoal], 14s. 00d.

Item pd. to Mr. Carter for sevrall bookes wch. hee bought for the use of the Schoole wch. are now in the Librarie, £01 00s. 08d.

Item pd. to Mr. Williams for binding of sixe folio bookes, £01 05s. 00d.

Item pd. to Thomas Mountague for a tearce of sack wch. was presented to the Duke of Yorke when we petitioned him against Bennetts License, £07 03s. 04d.

F. 29. Item pd. for tarr wch. was burned in the Schoole, £00 00s. 02d.

Soe there remaynes in this accompt<sup>ts</sup> hands £22 17s. 11d. whereof £14 04s. 06d. was lent by the aforesaid Governors to the Corporacon to reimburse Mr. William Marston £10 04s. 06d. and

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Mr. William Rugge £04 00s. 00d. being moneys wch. they are out of purse for pchasinge the font in the Abbey Church [F. 30] which ye said Mr. Marston and Mr. Rugge rec. accordingly.

1665-1667. Item payde to Mr. Charnock for a booke for the Schoole called Fax nova, £00 06s. 00d.

Item payde to Mr. Carter for fower bookes for the Schoole [vizt.] Textoris epistolæ, Brinsleys pts and Dayes introduction [sic], £00 11s. 00d.

1667-1669. Item rec. for the admission of seaven and twenty Schollers into the Free Schoole [names not given], £01 07s. 00d.

Imprimis paid to Mr. Edward Carter and Mr. Charles James, Masters of ye sd. Free Schoole for 2 yeares Stipend for themselves and Usher, £100 00s. 00d.

Item given to Robt. Eaton for his sonne by consent of the Companie, £02 00s. 00d.

Item paid to Mr. Charnock for fower bookes by him delivered into ye Schoole Librarie, £00 09s. 04d.

Item expended upon Mr. Newbald when hee treated with us about beinge Schoolmaster, £00 02s. 02d.

Item expended upon Mr. Cole when hee looked over the bookes in the Librarie upon Mr. Carters giveinge over the Schoole in a dynner, £00 07s. 00d.

Item expended upon Mr. Carter when hee delivered up his patent, £00 02s. 06d.

F. 31. Item expended upon Mr. James when hee came into the towne over night and on a dynner the next day by consent of ye company, £2 15s. 10d.

Item expended upon Mr. James and some of his freinds with him at another tyme, £00 11s. 08d.

Item pd. to John Carter for boards . . . and for makinge a new wheele for the Schoole bell, £01 02s. 04d.

1669-1670. Item rec. for the admission of Nyne Schollers into the Free Schoole [no names], £00 09s. 00d.

Item pd. for a taxe to the Militia for ye Wine Licenses, £00 00s. 03d.

Item pd. to John Beeton for digginge awaye the grownde by the Schoole white porch to prevent the boyes from gettinge into the Schoole cloyster, £00 00s. 02d.

F. 32. Item pd. to John Barnes . . . for mendinge the Schollers Gallary in the Church, £00 01s. 08d.

1670-1671. Item rec. for the admission of eight schollers [no names], £00 08s. 00d.

Item paid for a seate and backe of sole leather for the Chaire wherein the Schoolemaster doth sitt, £00 02s. 06d.

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1671-1672. F. 33. Item rec. of John Sympson Esquire for one yeares rent for the Taverne which was lately at the Flower de Luce, £12 13s. 04d.

Item rec. for the admission of Twenty Schollers [no names], £01 00s. 00d.

Item pd. to Sr. Harbotle Grimston for a yeares quit rent for the Schoole house wherein Wm. Martyn dwells, £00 03s. 04d.

1672-1673. Item rec. for the admission of 18 Schollers [no names], £00 18s. 00d.

1673-1674. Item rec. for ye admission of Henery Cowley, etc. [19 names], £00 19s. 00d.

1674-1675. Item rec. for ye admission of Eight Schollers, etc. [no names] £00 08s. 00d.

Item paid to ye said Robert Robotham for a fine for ye said Schoole land, £27 00s. 00d.

1675-1676. Item rec. for ye admission of Ri: Burton, etc. [16 names], £00 16s. 00d.

Item pd. for 6 ffoote of Plauncke, £00 01s. 04d.

Item pd. for a soale for ye Bell wheele, £00 00s. 04d.

1676-1677. Item rec. for ye admission of 8 schollers, etc [no names], £00 08s. 00d.

Item pd. for wood, bread, and beere for the Plumbers, £00 09s. 08 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Item spent upon ye Schoolmaster and Visitors and ye Company when ye Schollers broake up 3 sevrall times, £03 11s. 0d.

Item pd. to John Hare for a new paire of Grates weighinge 108lb. at 4d. a pownde, £01 16s. 00d.

Memorand' that at ye giveinge up of this Accompt it is ordered and decreed upon by the Maior and Aldermen of the Burrough of St. Albans aforesaid that from henceforth the governors of the ffree Schoole aforesaid shall not expend above the sume of Twenty Shillinges upon the Schoolemaster and Visitors and ye Company at the sevrall breakinges up of ye Schollers within the time of their beinge Governors as aforesaid and alsoe that they shall not be allowed to pay their accompt for the future what moneys they shall soe lay out above ye said allowance of 20s.

1677-1678. Item spent upon the Schoole Master and Visitors and the Company when the Schollers broake up, £01 00s. 00d.

F. 34. Item paid to Thomas Richards for writing and casting up of this accompte, £00 02s. 00d. (This item in previous years has been paid to "ye Comon Clarke.")

1678-1679. Item rec. for ye admission of Ri. Hamond . . . . [9 names], £00 09s. 00d.

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Item payd to Walter Clament for 2 barrs of Iron which he putt into ye Church window to keepe ye boyes out of ye Schoole leads, £00 01s. 02d.

Item payd to ye Towne Clarke for writing and casting up of this accompt, £00 02s. 00d. [First use of expression "Town Clarke."]

In arreare by William Martin for halfe a yeares rent of his house due Michmas 1679, £01 10s. 00d. [First "arrears" in the accounts.]

1679-1680. Rec. for ye admission of . . . into the Free Schoole [no names], £00 13s. 00d.

Item payd to Mr. Charles James Master of the said Free Schoole for one whole yeares stipend there being £5 deducted for the Usher, £45 00s. 00d.

Item payd to Mr. Brown, usher of ye Free Schoole being money due to him and not paid by ye Schoolmaster at his departure from hence, £05 00s. 00d.

1680-1681. Item rec. etc. . . . for 20 Schollars [no names], £01 00s. 00d.

Item paid to ye Militia Tax for ye Schoole land, £00 00s. 06d.

Item pd. to ye Towne Clerke for his charges in psecutinge ye ejectment agt. Willm. Martyn, £00 16s. 00d.

1681-1682. F. 35. Item rec. of the Executors of Sir John Simpson by ye hands of ye said Thomas Eccleston and John Sellioke for one yeares rent then ended for ye Taverne which was late at ye Flower de Luce, £12 13s. 04d.

Item rec. for ye admission, etc. [26 names given], £01 06s. 00d.

F. 36. Item paid to Mr. Stephen Adams Maior being money disburst in psecutinge ye ejectment agst. Wm. Martyn and not accounted for before, £00 10s. 00d.

F. 37. Item paid to Mr. Jones the Usher of the said Schoole for writinge ye titles upon the bookes in ye Librarie of ye same Schoole, £00 10s. 00d.

*Arrears.* In arrears by Richard ffearnley for halfe a yeares rent of the house wherein Wm. Martyn dwelt wch. is lett to ye sd. Richard and now divided into 2 tenements in ye occupation of William Wildes and John Leonard due Michaelmas 1682, £01 10s. 00d.

F. 38. Memorand. that it is order'd by ye Maior and Aldermen of the Burrough of St. Albans that the Schollers in the Schoole aforesaid shall not be broake up hereafter at the Christmas Holydayes above two dayes before the day called O. Sapientia at the most. It is likewise ordered by the said Maior and Aldermen that ye Governors of the Schoole for ye future doe pay to Mr. Jones

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the Usher 40s. a yeare till the Maior and Aldermen at their Monthly Court order the contrary, the first quarterly payment to be made at Lady Day 1683.

It is alsoe order'd that the Governors of ye Schoole be allowed 30s. a yeare for the future for the entertainment of the School Master and Visitors at their breakinge up of ye Schollars.

1682-1683. Item rec. for the admission of 6 Schollars into the Free Schoole [no names], £00 06s. 00d.

Item spent on ye School Master and Visitors when the Schollers broake up, £01 04s. 00d.

Item paid to ye Usher for 3 quarter of a years sallary due Michmas 83: beinge moneys added to it by ye Company, £01 10s. 00d.

1683-1684. Item pd. for 600: of 2d. Nails, 500: of 4d. Nails, 700 of 6d. Nails, 100 of 8d. Nails, 300 of 10d. Nails, 10d: Single Tennes, 6d: double Tennes, 8: paire of Dovetails, 1: paire of Cross Garners [Cross Garnett hinges] and one Stocke Locke and Key used in the Schoole, £00 16s. 10d.

Item pd. for 97: foote of boards, 58: foote of Whole Deale, 145: foote of Slitt Deale, 14: foote of Studd, 37: foote of quarter, 10: dayes and an halves worke done by Ri: ffarnsley and his men at 20d. a day, and 3: dayes by his Apprentice at 18d: a day, 1: forme 12: foote longe, 2: hookes, and a longe Staple and bread and beere for ye workemen, £04 01s. 00d.

Soe there remaines in their Accompts. hands, £73 10s. 00d.

Out of which £13 10s. 00d. theis Accompts. have lent £62: to the Maior and Aldermen of the Burrough of St. Albans by and with the advice and consent of the rest of their Brethren. So that there remaines noe more in theise Accompts. hands than £11 10s. 00d. which theese Accompts have delivered with this booke to Mr. John Newe, etc. . . . .

F. 39. The Maior and Aldermen have by Indenture granted to Mr. Tho: Eccleston one Wine Taverne for One and Twenty yeares at ffifteene pouds a yeare Rent.

F. 40. [Two similar grants follow viz: one Wine Taverne to Mr. John Selioke for 21 yrs. at £12 13s. 4d., and the Third Wine Taverne to Thos: Eccleston and John Selioke for 21 yrs. at £15 per ann. All three date from Lady Day 1684].

1684-1685. Item pd. to Dctor. James Master of the Said Free Schoole . . . . and Usher, £50 00s. 00d.

F. 41. Item pd. to Sir Samuell Grimston for one yeares quit rent for John Grovers two houses, £00 03s. 04d.

Which sd. Sume of £10 5s. 9½d. this Accompt. hath delivered wth. this booke and the booke of the Constitutions of the Schoole, etc.

HEAD MASTERS.	PLATT'S HOUSE.	VINTNERS.	GOVERNORS.
1658-1661. Francis Hanslape. 1661-1667. Edward Carter, M.A. 1669-1695. Charles James, D.D.	Richard Martyn 1669. Ye Widdowe Martyn. 1671. William Mar- tyn. 1681. Richard ffearnsley. 1682. William Wilde John Leonard.	Mrs. Sarah Sympson, "The Bull" and "Flow- er de Luce" Mrs. Martha Sellioke James Hopkins Solomon Powell Thomas Eccleston (1670) "The Bull" John Sympson (1670) "Flower de Luce" John Sellioke "The Redd Lyon" Taverne. T. Eccleston } ye Taverne J. Selioke } which was late at ye Flower de Luce.	Mr. Edward Eames, F. 4 Mr. John New, F. 14. 1659-1661. Mr. Thom Cowley (the younger) F. 5 Mr. William Marsto F. 1661-1663. Mr. Thom Oxton, F. 7. Mr. Robert New, F. 42. 1663-1665. Mr. Thom Cowley, F. 52. Mr. Ralphe Pollard, F. 51 1665-1667. Mr. John Gape F. 1 Mr. William Rance, F. 4 1667-1669. Mr. Willia Marston, F. 6. (Mr. John Rotherha elected, but died durin time of office), F. 44- 1669-1670. Mr. John New F. 1 Mr. William Rugge, F. 4 1670-1671. Mr. Thom Cowley (the younger) F. 5 Mr. William Oxton, F. 4 1671-1672. Mr. Thom Upton. Mr. Thomas Haywar F. 4 1672-1673. Mr. Robe New, F. 42. Mr. John Doggett, F. 48 1673-1674. Mr. Willia Marston, F. 6. Mr. Thomas Eccleston, F. 3 1674-1675. Mr. John Gape F. 1 Mr. William Marston, F. 1675-1676. Mr. John New F. 1 Mr. Raphe Pollard, F. 5 1676-1677. Mr. Thom Hopkin (died during ye of office), F. 49. Mr. Thomas Hayward, F. 4 1677-1678. Mr. Willia Oxton, F. 46. Mr. John New, F. 14. 1678-1679. Mr. John New F. 1 Mr. Stephen Adams, F. 31
		GOVERNORS—Continued.	
		1679-1680. Mr. Thomas Cowley, F. 52. Mr. Thomas Crosfeild, F. 50. 1680-1681. Mr. John Dog- gett, F. 48. Mr. Thomas Eccleston, F. 39. 1681-1682. Mr. John Gape, F. 13. Mr. William Marston, F. 6. 1682-1683. Mr. Ralph Pol- lard, F. 51. Mr. John Sellioke, F. 40. 1683-1684. Mr. Thomas Hayward, F. 47. Mr. Edward Seabrooke, F. 53. 1684-1685. Mr. Stephen Adams, F. 36. Mr. John New' (did not serve), F. 14.	

*Ushers.*

Brown  
(John) Jones (1681).

## SCHOLARS.

## TRADESMEN.

59-1661. John Trotter, Joseph Loft, Samuel Loft, Thomas Gray his son, William Woolley, Stephen Woolley, Seire's son, Edward Kentish, John Lartley's son, Mr. John Gapes son, Robert Crosfeild, Robert Robinson, William Crosfeild.

61-1663. Richard Thrall.

63-1665. John Bradwyn, William New, William Randall, — Bradbury, Thomas Cooper, Joseph Doggett.

65-1667. Thomas Winter.

73-1674. Henery Cowley, Sir Thomas Slingsbeys son, Robert Asberston, William Hanson, Edw. Hanson, Charles Hall, Pius Alport, Nehemiah Russell, John Farrington, Henery Dearinge, Robert Norton, John Bellen, — Marshall, Robert Pemberton, Mr. Wooles son, Mr. Rossingtons son, William Asquith, John Davenport, and George Wonforth.

75-1676. Richard Burton, Dufe (?) Deane, Geo. Newell, Hen. Marratt, John Bokes, Rowland Ffeild, — Snow, Eusebius Ashbie, — Oxtan, George Conwallis, Robert Dearinge, Edward Dearinge, — Galloway, — Bolkes, — Peake, and John Austen.

78-1679. Richard Hammond, — Barker, Dr. Lee's son, Mr. Aylward's son, Raphe and Robert Pemberton, Robert Hoylands son, — Pricklove, Thos. Shatterton.

81-1682. Henry Eccleston, Robert Aylward, Ben. Stone, Joseph Tarbox, William Sydenham, Mathew Locke, William Locke, William Kinder, John Hayward, Robert New, John Baptist Hope, George Graydon, Robert Graydon, Roger Pemberton, Samuell Pemberton, Draxins Shatterden, John Walter, Lord Obrian, Robert Peake, Thomas Jharsby, James Ayleward, William Neale, Ebenezer Arnett, Pleadwell Hall, Richard Samuell, James Jackson.

83-1684. Ralph Jacksons son, James Turners son, Richard Chislim, John Waters, John Chislim.

84-1685. William Dobyns, Charles Loft, — Kentish, Edward Willes son, John Collup, Cesar Brookes, John Steanes, Ra: Bassett, — Packe.

John New (ironmonger)  
John Carter (carpenter)  
Martin Clament (locksmith)  
Mathias Clament (ironmonger)  
William Hensman (timber merchant)  
John Barnes (joiner)  
Robert Bradwyn (builder)  
Goodman Covington (labourer)  
John Campion (glazier)  
William Graives (blacksmith)  
Greggorie Theoballs (plumber)  
Abraham Darrell (carpenter)  
Richard Williams (bookbinder)  
James Campion (glazier)  
Thomas Mountagne (wine merchant)  
Belknap Theoballs (plumber)  
James Feild (timber merchant)  
Thomas Hayward (ironmonger)

Robert Sadleir, Esq., paid to for lead,  
1665-7.

George Barnes (plumber)  
Mr. Pembroke (ironmonger)  
William Stepping (innholder)  
James Lawgood (carpenter)  
Mr. Roydon (timber merchant)  
Richard Harrod (glazier)  
John Beeton (labourer)  
George Agglington (bricklayer)  
Anthony Kent (glazier)  
John Dorsett (carter)  
Peter Fullwood (bell rope)  
Raphe Whitbread (bricklayer)  
Solomon Smith (builder)  
William Bradwin (plasterer)  
John Puddefoote (builder)  
Nathaniel Blitheman (glazier)  
Thomas Nash (odd man)  
William Owen (plumber)  
Peter Fuller (bell-rope)  
Richard Fernsley (timber merchant)  
William Greene (odd man)  
Richard Richardson (innholder)  
Samuel Hayward (glazier)  
Walter Clament (locksmith)  
Ro: Wallup (odd man)  
Wm. Norcoat (odd man)  
Thos. Edwards (carpenter)  
Walter Kent (glazier)  
John Elisha (locksmith)  
William Jones (carpenter)  
Mr. Charnocke (bookseller)  
Mr. Williams (bookbinder)  
John Hare (ironmonger)  
Samuel Haywood (glazier)  
James Hawgood (carpenter).

## ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Footnote 25. It would appear from this and subsequent entries that a Mr. Bennett commenced selling wine in the borough without a License, and that local measures failing, recourse was made to a London Court (*vide* next item). By bribing the Duke of York with a tierce of sack (*vide* entries 1663-5) the case was probably brought to a satisfactory issue under the management of Sir John King, as suggested in F. 16.

F. 26. William Foxwist, Recorder of St. Albans, during his second term of office, 1645, until he resigned on January 25th, 1660-1.

A boy named Pricklove entered the school in 1678-9.

F. 27. Thomas Richards, senr., is here referred to; he was Town Clerk from September 6th, 1648, to his death, January, 1677-8; buried in the Abbey Church February 1st, 1677-8.

Thomas Richards, junr., was Town Clerk, February 5th, 1677-8 until he absconded, March, 1697.

F. 28. William, Earl of Salisbury, High Steward of St. Albans, died September 5th, 1668.

F. 29. "Lingua," written before 1602, by Thomas Tomkin of Trinity College, Cambridge, was acted before Queen Elizabeth, and first printed in 1607. It may be found in Hazlitt's "Dodsley" (*i.e.*, 335, etc., Tomkins). "Albumazar" was also written by the same author. "The Jealous Lovers" is Thomas Randolph's best comedy, and was printed in quarto in 1632.

F. 29a. "Tarr" probably means "pitch." This interesting entry indicates that the school was disinfected on account of the Plague, which, according to the Abbey Registers began in St. Albans July 3, 1665, and lasted until the end of October, 1667.

F. 30. The Font referred to is the Classic Marble one, now in St. Andrew's Chapel at the Union Workhouse.

F. 31. This is The Rev. Charles James, D.D.

F. 32. The scholars' gallery was no doubt situated in the north transept, as shown in the view in James Dugdale's "New British Traveller," 1819, vol. iii. The "Bluecoat Boys," whose school was disestablished and disendowed about 1868, had a lower and smaller gallery in the south transept.

F. 33. John Sympson was Recorder, January, 25th, 1660-1 until his death, December, 1681. He was knighted during his Recordership. [F. 12].

F. 34. The Town Clerk was Thomas Richards, junr. [*vide* F. 27].

F. 35. This is the John Sympson referred to in F. 33.

F. 36. Stephen Adams, Mayor 1681 and 1697, died June 26th, 1700. Buried in south transept of Abbey Church.

## ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

F. 37. John Jones (a Welshman) Usher of the Grammar School. Died in 1686 and is buried at the south end of the organ screen in the nave of the Abbey Church. The inscription upon a tablet to his memory, now removed and affixed to the north nave aisle wall, is curious:

"H. S. E. Johannes Jones Wallus Scholæ S. Albanensis Hypodidasculus literatissimus Qui dum Ecclesia hæc A<sup>o</sup> 1684 publicis impensis Instauraretur, Exsculpsit sibi quoq Monumentum Quod inscripsit Fanum S. Albani Poema Carmine Heroico, Hoc lapide, hac etiam, Ævo perennius omni. Obijt A<sup>o</sup> 1686."

The poem which poor Jones composed has unfortunately not outlasted the stone, or the Abbey Church, or the eternity of time either, for not one line of it is in existence, and probably, if it were not for the tablet, we should have been entirely unaware that we had had such a poet in our midst.

F. 38. The day known as "O Sapienta," or O Sapientia," occurs on Decemrer 17th.

F. 39. Thomas Eccleston, innholder, was Mayor 1677, and died June 16th, 1687.

F. 40. John Selioke, innholder; Alderman 1681; Mayor 1684 and 1700. Died 22nd April, 1709, aged 68, and was buried in the Saint's Chapel. He entered the School in 1648.

F. 41. Sir Samuel Grimston, Bart., died October, 1700.

F. 42. Robert New, son of John New [F. 2], entered the School 1653; Mayor 1663; died November 14th, 1673, buried November 17th, in the Abbey Church.

F. 43. William Rance, First Alderman 1664; Mayor 1666; living in Redbourn 1675.

F. 44. John Rotherham died in office; his son George entered the School 1654; a Thomas Rotherham was elected Alderman 1666 and died 1668.

F. 45. William Rugg, innholder; Alderman 1666; Mayor 1671.

F. 46. William Oxton, tanner; Alderman 1666; Mayor 1669; resigned Aldermanship 1681.

F. 47. Thomas Hayward, ironmonger; Assistant 1648; Alderman, 1668; Mayor 1673 and 1689.

F. 48. John Doggett, tanner; Alderman 1669; Mayor 1675.

F. 49. Thomas Hopkin, died in office.

F. 50. Thomas Crosfeild, gentleman, entered the School 1653; Alderman 1677; Mayor 1683 and 1699; died May 15th, 1710.

F. 51. Ralph Pollard, Mayor in 1665, was son of Ralph Pollard, Mayor in 1626, 1637, and 1647, who died 21st January, 1654-5. [F. 11, page 58, No. 21, Vol VI.]

## ST. ETHELDREDA, ELY PLACE.

F. 52. Thomas Cowley entered the school 1626, elected Principal Burgess 1657, one of the First Aldermen 1664, Mayor in 1660, 1672, and 1688, son of Thomas Cowley, senr., who was Mayor 1639, 1650, 1661. [F. 10, page 58, No 21, Vol. VI.]

F. 53. Edward Seabrooke, senr., tallowchandler; Alderman 1683; Mayor 1687, and 1701, he died 20th April, 1713.

Francis Hanslope. This entry does not agree with other records extant which appear to indicate that he was appointed headmaster in 1658 on the death of John Ditchfield (buried Abbey Church, 22nd May, 1658). He probably resigned 1662, for Archdeacon Edward Carter was appointed headmaster 18th November, 1662.

Edward Carter, M.A., appointed headmaster 18th November, 1662; was not Archdeacon at time of appointment. Appointed rector of Abbey Church 20th February, 1662-3; vicar of King's Langley 26th July, 1670, having resigned the headmastership, 1669. Made Archdeacon of St. Albans 9th August, 1683; died 24th November, 1687, aged 47, buried in the choir of Abbey Church, but his tablet was removed to the north aisle of the choir during the last restoration. Was also a Prebendary of London 1684 until his death.

Charles James, D.D., second master 1667-1669; headmaster, 1669-1695.

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. ETHELDREDA, ELY PLACE.

BY URSULA MANNING.

**E**THELDREDA, future saint and virgin queen,<sup>1</sup> was born in Suffolk, about the year 630, at the little village of Exning, now a suburb of Newmarket. Outside the village flows the brook in which St. Felix, first Bishop of Dunwick, baptized her. She was the daughter of Anna, a Christian King of East Anglia, who was slain in battle with Penda, King of Mercia, in 654.

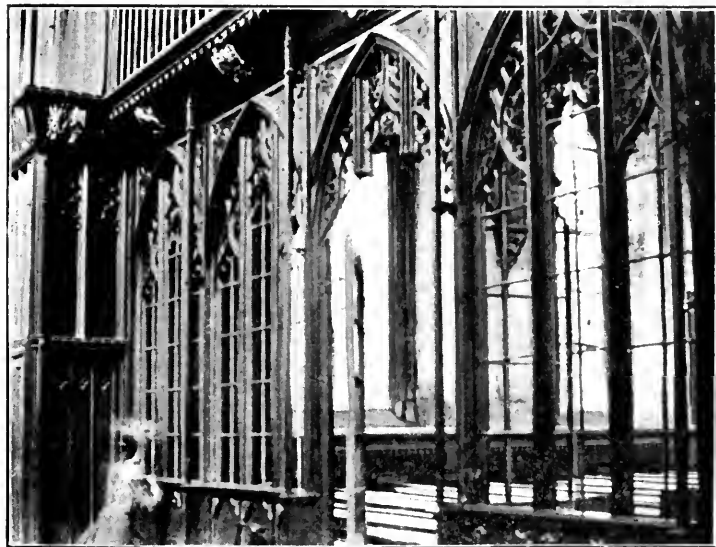
Etheldreda, or Audrey, as she is sometimes called, was twice married. Part of her dowry on the death of her first husband, Tonbert, a prince of East Anglia, was the Isle of Elge, or Ely, and to this place she eventually retired, and there founded the famous abbey.

The Roman Catholic chapel in London, dedicated to the saint,

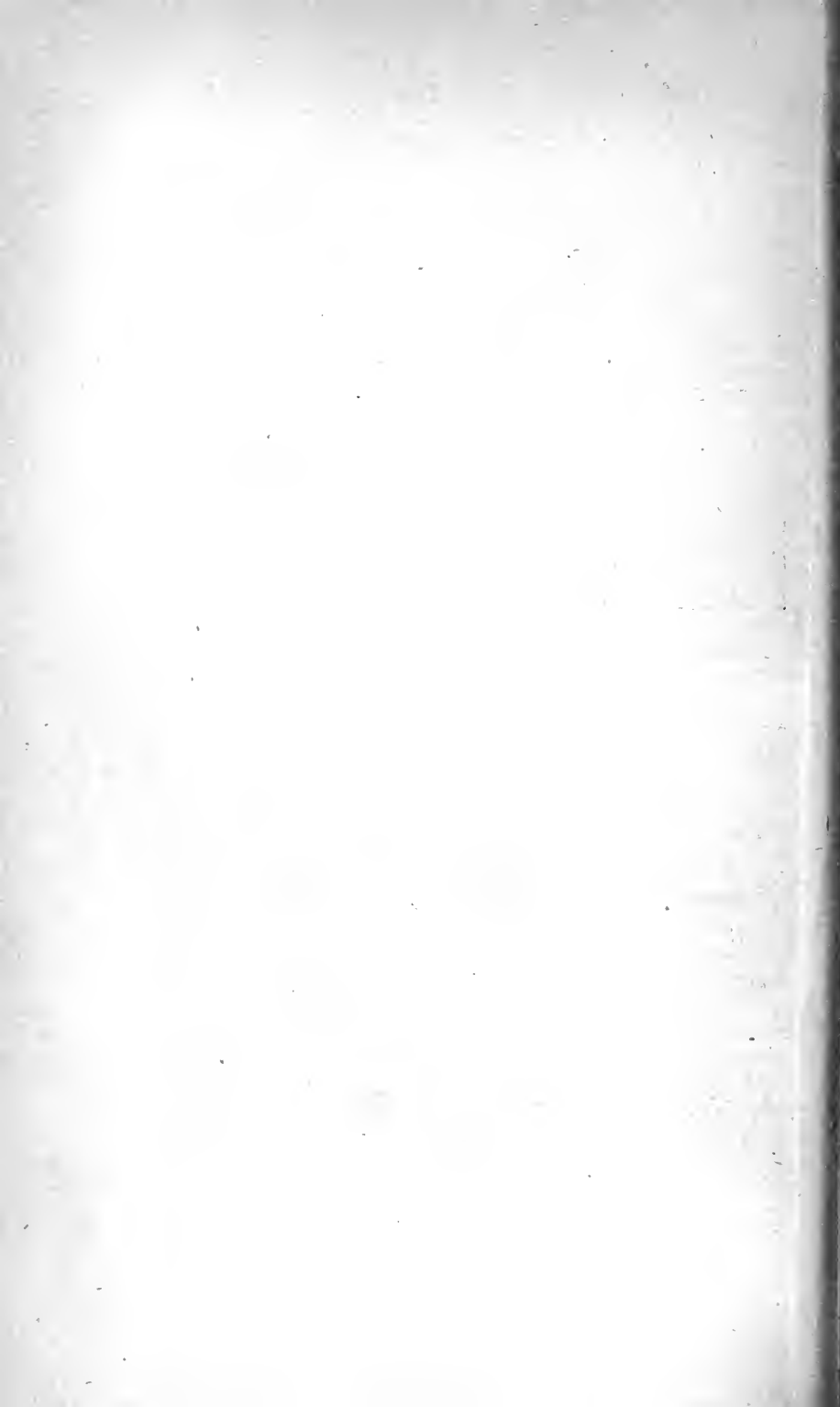
<sup>1</sup> See "Historical Memorials of Ely Cathedral," Dean Stubbs.



S. Doorway, Entrance to Upper Church, St. Etheldreda's Church.



Gothic Screen, St. Etheldreda's Church.



## ST. ETHELDREDA, ELY PLACE.

is situated in a rather unfrequented corner of the City—unfrequented, that is to say, by the ordinary traveller, for it stands back in an unsuspected little nook close to the great bustling thoroughfares.

Such a tiny, quaint Gothic church it is—in such a peaceful little square, Ely Place, Holborn. Busy people, hurrying to and from their work, pass within a few steps of it daily, yet scarcely know of its existence, still less of its beauty.

It was formerly the private chapel belonging to Ely Place, the London residence of the bishops of Ely, and dates from the thirteenth century. Nothing, however, remains of the palace at the present time, the whole of the building having been destroyed in the Great Fire; the chapel alone escaped, and is now known as the Church of St. Etheldreda. It belongs to the Fathers of Charity, to whom much is due for its wonderful state of preservation. The first Mass on the restoration of the chapel to public worship, was said in the crypt by Cardinal Manning, June 23rd, 1876.

Immediately on entering, the visitor is reminded of the Sainte Chapelle in Paris, for over the crypt with its massive walls, is an upper church of pure Gothic architecture, entirely surrounded by stained windows with delicate tracery. The east window and the eight side ones, illustrate scenes from the Old and New Testaments, while the west depicts those who suffered for their faith under Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.

It is said that the east window is one of the most beautiful in England. The altar and canopy are of alabaster, and under the altar is a jewelled reliquary, in which is part of the incorrupt hand of St. Etheldreda. This relic was found in what had evidently been a priest's hiding-place, on the estate of the Duke of Norfolk; it was presented to the church by his agent, Mr. Harding, to whom the Duke had given it.

The upper church contains a very fine Gothic screen, and organ gallery; the organ was built recently. St. Etheldreda's choir is as good as any in London.

One of the chief features of the crypt (too dark, alas, to allow one to take a good photograph) is the row of niches for saints, between the windows; the walls are of great thickness, and there is a wonderful oak roof.

The stained glass, the perfect moulding of the archway over the south entrance, and the quaint little cloister in which fig-trees grow, all contribute to the interest this tiny mediæval building must afford to lovers of the beautiful.

### ELY PLACE.

Ely Place was not always the peaceful spot it is now. It has

## AN OLD LIBRARY AT REIGATE.

been the scene of many an important historical event. In its cloisters, Henry VIII. first met with Cranmer. In 1531, a huge banquet, lasting five days, was held in the great hall. Here it was that Queen Elizabeth visited Sir Christopher Hatton, to whom she had given the mansion after taking it from the see of Ely, when he was dying. It is interesting to find that Shakespeare alludes to the famous strawberry garden of the palace, in a dialogue between the Duke of Gloucester, and John Morton, Bishop of Ely.

*Gloucester* "When I was last in Holborn, I saw good strawberries in your garden there :

I do beseech you send for some of them."

*Ely* "Marry, and will, my lord, with all my heart."

[Richard III., act iii., scene 4.]

The quaint old custom of calling out the hours of the night, by watchmen in gold-laced hats, is still kept up here, and Ely Place can boast of having owned the very last of the oil street-lamps, long after gas was employed to light London ; it was only removed when the Fathers came into possession of St. Etheldreda's Church. The iron extinguishers, used by the link-boys for putting out the street torches, are still to be seen at the doors of some of the houses in the square.

## AN OLD LIBRARY AT REIGATE.

BY C. E. A. BEDWELL.

THE people of Reigate at the beginning of the year declined, by a poll taken for the purpose, the gift of a public library. Many will agree with their action, and would approve of it still more if followed up by showing greater interest in the one which they possess already. So little is known of it that, when an inquiry was addressed to the Town Clerk by the Parliamentary Committee on Local Records, he replied : "I do not know whether the library contents be catalogued or not, I think not." As a matter of fact, there is a very good catalogue, which was made in 1893, and shows that there are about 2500 books, of which half are under the heading "theology." The remainder is a general library, and there are besides twenty-six manuscripts.

Reigate Public Library was founded more than two hundred years ago by the Rev. Andrew Cranston, vicar of the parish. It

## AN OLD LIBRARY AT REIGATE.

seems in no way to have been connected with Dr. Bray's plan for a system of parochial libraries, as, to the Act passed in 1708 giving effect to his idea, was added a special clause exempting Reigate library from its provisions. From this it may reasonably be assumed that the library was the only one of its kind at that date.

According to the orders of the founder—written out by Mr. Joseph Bostock, writing-master of the town, which still regulate its administration—the library was for the use of the clergy and others in the archdeaconry of Ewell, and was begun on 14th March, 1700-1. The librarian, who was the vicar, was to be in attendance from 10 to 12 on Wednesdays, Fridays, and holidays, to give out books. Not more than two books were to be let out to one person at a time, and the periods for which they might be kept were regulated by their size; that is, the reader was expected to have finished with a folio in two months, a quarto in six weeks, and an octavo in one month. The librarian was to be elected by the trustees, and careful provision was made for the security of the books during a vacancy.

The vicar started the library with seventy volumes, and about two years later made a large additional present. The first contribution from another source was one of a fifteenth-century MS. "Book of Hours," and this was followed the next day, 27th March, 1701, by a gift of "113 volumes great and small, all useful books in their kind." The first volume which was bought for the library was Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity," at the cost of a guinea—given by a lady.

Gifts came from all parts of the country, so that on 2nd May, 1702, we find recorded: "Henry Ware, waggoner of the parish of Reigate, was prevailed with to carry parcels for the library from London, gratis, which accordingly he cheerfully performed to the time of his death which happened 15th August, 1704." Then his son continued the good office.

The list of donors contains several well-known names, and among them may be noted the first Astronomer Royal, John Flamsteed; Edmund Calamy, who gave three volumes relating to Baxter; Benjamin Hoadley, who presented four of his own works; "the reverend and learned" William Wall, who gave his "History of Baptism"; and White Kennett, who sent his volumes of "Parochial Antiquities." Among the titled donors may be mentioned the first Lord Haversham; Lord Onslow, the Speaker of the House of Commons; the third Lord Coleraine, a well-known antiquary; and Lady Elizabeth Windsor, daughter of the Earl of Portsmouth. The vicar seems to have enlisted the support of all classes of the people, as in addition to such names as the above, one

## AN OLD LIBRARY AT REIGATE.

finds on one page alone of the manuscript volume containing these particulars, a Reigate shopkeeper, a London hat-band maker, and a Reigate barber.

A curious entry in the list is the presentation of a "Discourse on the Nature and Necessity of Faith," by Nathaniel Taylor, which was given by "Mr. Thomas Lond, a school boy at Ewell in Surrey." On 22nd April, 1703, was received a grant of eight volumes from S.P.C.K., and four years later another parcel, which contained, among others, three books on the subject of education. But the list of presentations comes to a sudden stop on 13th October, 1708, and one realises then how much was due to the energy and keenness of the good vicar, of whose life practically nothing is known. It is evident that at that date his health must have been failing, for two months later he passed from this earth.

"Hic requiescit," so runs the inscription on his gravestone, "Andreas Cranston, hujus Ecclesiae Vicarius, qui Bibliothecam hanc, amicorum sumptibus, suis laboribus paravit, fundavit. Vir, indefessus benefaciendo, posteris non desinit concionari vel mortuus. Abi lector & æmulare. Obiit undecimo die Decembris, Anno Domini, 1708."

Fourteen years later the list of presentations begins again, but the names are much fewer and less well known. Lawyers are prominent, as there are three members of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke's family, Mr. Justice Clive, and Baron Maseres, who lies buried in the church. Granville Sharp gave twenty-five volumes, but there was no generous benefactor to follow the example of the first founder and those who had been moved by his enthusiasm. In the last century the chief donor was the late vicar, the Rev. J. N. Harrison, who, besides other volumes, gave a set of the Parker Society's publications.

Among the treasures of the library is a Prayer Book, which appears to have been the property of Lord William Howard, first Baron Howard of Effingham, and the favourite of Queen Elizabeth. Holinshed says that he died at Hampton Court, while others state that his death took place at his house at Reigate and he was buried in Reigate Church. His eldest son Charles is described in an inscription in the vault as "Generall of Queene Elizabethes Navy Royall att sea agaynst the Spanyards invinsible Navy." The arms of the Howard family are on the binding with the initials "W.H." and the old family motto "sola virtus invicta." The Prayer Book itself is not dated, but a copy of the Psalms appended to it was printed in 1566, and a metrical version of 1637 has been inserted without destroying the binding, which is still in good condition.

The oldest of the manuscripts dates from the latter part of the

## AN OLD LIBRARY AT REIGATE.

fourteenth century, and was described twenty years ago by the late Marquess of Bute before the Scottish Society of Antiquaries. From his account may be taken a few particulars. It is entitled "*Passio Scotorum Perjuratorum*" and is a would-be comic narrative of events between February 1306 and 1307 of which the chief characteristics are cruelty and profanity. The writer seems to have been some one who was intimately acquainted with the course of affairs, and most probably living in Carlisle or the neighbourhood at the time. It was evidently written for the amusement of a person who was thoroughly familiar with the Latin language and also with the Bible, and the conjecture is hazarded that the person was Edward II. A detailed description of the contents of the volume containing this manuscript was given in the first number of "Notes and Queries."

Compared with this one the remaining manuscripts are of slight importance. Besides the "Book of Hours," already mentioned, are two others of the fifteenth century, and a Latin Bible, which was given by the Rev. Daniel Mayo, who was a notable presbyterian minister at Kingston-on-Thames.

A clearly-written manuscript in English, dated 1562, is a translation of a work by Martin Cellarius, entitled "The Works of God." There is no evidence as to the identity of the translator, who simply signs himself "T.P."

Included with a very small manuscript containing the state of the Church of England "laid open in conference" is a sermon by Dr. George Crosse, from which it appears that he held the office of preacher in the Church of St. Magnus—a fact not mentioned in the "Dictionary of National Biography."

A closer investigation than it has been possible for the writer to make, might reveal other points worthy of note in these manuscripts. If any should desire to seek out this interesting old library, they will find it housed in a room in the parish church, which is lighted by electricity. The books are so well arranged that with the catalogue there is not the least difficulty in finding the required volume. The keys can be obtained from the vicar, the Rev. F. C. Davies, who will, no doubt, show to any applicant the same courtesy and kindness for which the writer is indebted to him.

## ANCIENT STREET-NAME INDICATORS. Part II.

By C. M. PHILLIPS.

**B**EFORE proceeding with the list of these tablets I wish to point out a mistake I made in my previous communication in stating that Mr. Eglington Bailey's sketch of the "Chappeil Streete" tablet at Westminster should have shown the stone enclosed in a frame. I find that the sketch of a plain stone is quite right, and I apologize to Mr. Bailey for my error. The mistake arose from my having before me a sketch made some time ago, which indicates the stone with a frame.

Having eased my mind on this point, I will proceed to point out the whereabouts of the tablets shown in the accompanying sketches.

Fig. 23. York Street, Covent Garden, is described in Hatton's "New View of London, 1708," as "a very short but broad and pleasant street." It remains to this day very short, comprising only sixteen houses, and having hitherto escaped being absorbed by, or itself absorbing, some other street, a fate which has overtaken so many streets in London. The old stone bearing the street's name and the date of 1636, is affixed high up, close under the coping, between Nos. 4 and 5. These houses are interesting, as they for many years formed the business premises of Mr. Henry G. Bohn, and his successors Messrs. George Bell & Sons, from which so many delightful volumes have been published. I believe, however, that before this appears in print, Messrs. Bell will have removed from the old spot to the handsome building erected by them in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and called "York House."

Fig. 24. There was formerly a tablet on each side of the entrance to Bentinck Street, Berwick Street, Soho. The old houses were pulled down in 1894, and one of the tablets was replaced on the new building on the north side. The name of the street has since been altered to Livonia Street. The letters C. B. on the stone apparently stand for Cavendish Bentinck. In the circle between these letters is what appears to be an elaborate monogram, which I am unable to decipher, but which may perhaps represent the initials of the Christian names of the Duke of Portland at the date given on the stone.

Fig. 25. This is a well cut tablet in Catherine Court, Seething Lane. The lettering and the ridge of the oval have recently been gilt.

FIG. 23.

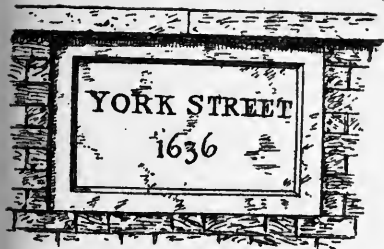


FIG. 24.



FIG. 25.

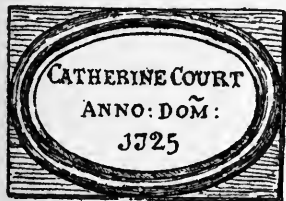


FIG. 26.



FIG. 27.



FIG. 28.



FIG. 29.



FIG. 30.



Some Street-name Indicators.

## ANCIENT STREET-NAME INDICATORS.

Fig. 26. Mill's Buildings is a small turning on the north side of Knightsbridge. The stone is on the west side of the entrance.

Fig. 27. This tablet is on the side of a house at the corner of Cutler Street and Houndsditch. The house has recently been stuccoed, and the stone, which I believe had an oval frame like fig. 28, appears now to be sunk in the wall.

Fig. 28. Carter Street runs out of Cutler Street, and the tablet is on the first house on the left hand side. On the houses in both these streets there are several iron plates bearing the arms of the Cutlers' Company.

Fig. 29. This is on the front of No. 233 Upper Street, Islington. On No. 238 there is a somewhat similar stone with the date of 1806. The name Sebbon is apparently an uncommon one, there being, I believe, no instance of it in the present "Post Office London Directory." This is strange seeing that there was a large family of the name settled for many years in Islington, and a Mrs. Sebbon who died in 1759 is said to have had twenty-two children. The buildings probably derived the name from Walter Sebbon, who was a churchwarden in 1713 and died aged 92.

Fig. 30. Barton Street, Westminster, is said to have been built by Barton Booth, the actor, who was educated at Westminster. The tablet is at the corner of the street next Great College Street.

Fig. 31. This tablet is between 39 and 41 Camden Passage, near High Street, Islington. In Nelson's "History of Islington" it is stated that before Cumberland Row was built, there stood on the site a row of almshouses, but to whom they belonged could not be ascertained.

Fig. 32. Colebrooke Row derives its name from the Colebrooke family, who were the largest landed proprietors in the parish of Islington. The tablet is affixed in front of the house numbered 32 and named Colebrooke House. From 1823 to 1826 Charles and Mary Lamb resided at Colebrooke Cottage opposite Colebrooke Row.

Fig. 33. This stone is on No. 6 Liverpool Road, Islington; a similar one is on No. 28. The two stones no doubt show the limits of Nowell's Buildings.

Fig. 34. On No. 29, on the opposite side of Liverpool Road, is the stone recording Clement's Buildings.

Fig. 35. This tablet is on the front of 17 Upper Street, Islington. The eminent sculptor, Mr. Harry Hems, writing in "Notes and Queries" (8th S. vi., p. 331), states that he was born in Clark's Place in 1842, and the name had then quite recently been altered from Hedge Row to High Street. It now forms part of Upper Street.

FIG. 31.

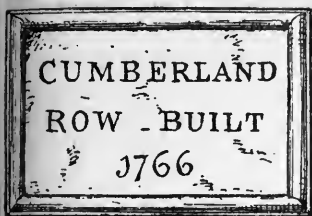


FIG. 32.

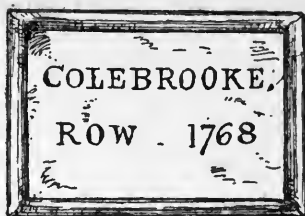


FIG. 33.

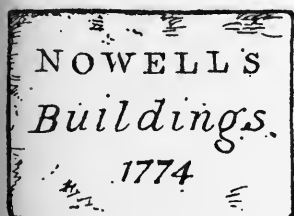


FIG. 34.

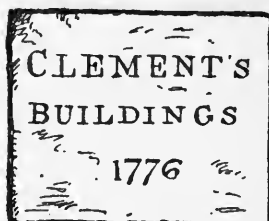


FIG. 35.

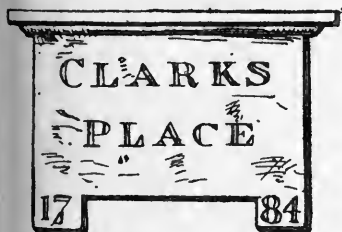


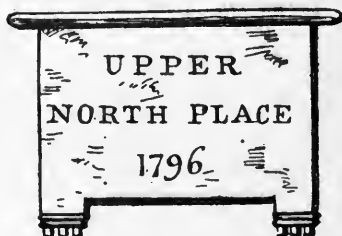
FIG. 36.



FIG. 37.



FIG. 38.



Some Street-name Indicators.

## SIR FRANCIS ENGLEFIELD.

Fig. 36. New Terrace is opposite Colebrooke Row, Islington. The tablet is high up on the centre house. The New River runs between Colebrooke Row and New Terrace, but is covered over.

Fig. 37. New Lisle Street (now called Lisle Street), Leicester Square, was built on the garden of Leicester House, which was pulled down about 1785. A Lisle Street existed at a much earlier date; it is described in Hatton's "New View of London 1708," as being at the north end of Leicester Street, and though short, a street of fine and spacious houses. The tablet is placed on No. 18.

Fig. 38. Upper North Place. This tablet is affixed to a house at the corner of Guilford Street and Gray's Inn Road.

The question has arisen in my mind as to what is the latest date of these street-name indicators, which may fairly come under the designation of ancient; I think 100 years back may be considered sufficiently venerable, and I shall confine my examples within that limit.

## SIR FRANCIS ENGLEFIELD.

BY REV. M. T. PEARMAN, F.S.A.

**A**MONG the oldest families in Berks and Oxon were the Englefields. They derived their name from the village of Englefield, near Reading, where, according to Camden, they were seated in the year 803. Their connection with Oxfordshire was not so ancient; but they possessed the manors of Ship-lake, Lashbrook, and perhaps some others, in the thirteenth century. These they retained till the downfall of the family in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Francis Englefield, the subject of this paper, succeeded his father in the family estates in the year 1537. Two years after he was knighted. During King Edward's reign he was one of the principal officers in the household of the Princess Mary. For this position he was eminently qualified by his sincere devotion to the Roman Catholic faith. When ordered by the Protector and Council to prohibit the hearing of mass in the Princess's house he refused obedience, and with some others, suffered a short imprisonment.

On the accession of Mary to the throne, in 1552, he was sworn of the council, and also appointed master of the wards. During her reign he represented Berkshire in Parliament. Probably his sympathies were rather with Mary's thorough system than with

## SIR FRANCIS ENGLEFIELD.

the milder policy that Gardiner and others are considered to have advocated. But, however that may be, the course he followed, after the accession of Elizabeth, was marked by great falsehood and treachery.

His acquaintance with Cecil seems to have stood him in good stead. On the 4th of June, 1559, in the first year of Elizabeth's reign, he left England, having the Queen's licence, dated the previous April, and went to Brabant. There he remained till Michaelmas, 1561. It was then expected that he would return, his leave of absence having expired, but he failed to come back.

In the Record Office are two letters,<sup>1</sup> one to Cecil, the other to the council, referring to his prolonged absence from England. Both are dated at Antwerp, April 8th, 1564. In the former, Sir Francis assumes that Cecil is his friend, but prevented, by reports of his misbehaviour abroad, from forwarding his suit as otherwise he would do. He asks Cecil to find out and inform him what reports have reached the Queen or the council. He expresses his belief that the spreaders of the reports are aware that Cecil is well inclined towards him, and therefore charge him with faults he has ever abhorred. He refers to the long acquaintance between them, and hopes for the continuance of the minister's favour that so his petition may be granted. "Nothing," he says, "was craved but the remission of an unwilling and forced delaye to performe Her Majestie's gracyous commandement for my present returne."

Before he left England he made, under his hand and seal, an assignment to his wife of the revenues of her property. The deed was dated May 8th, 1559. In the postscript to his letter he mentions this deed, and requests Cecil to see that it may be executed. Lady Englefield was making suit to the Queen that she might have the order and revenues of her own inheritance. The second letter contains additional information. Sir Francis says that by the evil disposition "of som dyspleasaunt planet" his petition had been unsuccessful. But he means to renew it, and "trusts in his restitution to the Queen's favour to have again the living and patrimony now detained from him." His fault was "that he disobeyed the Queen's command that he should come, notwithstanding that he was tyed with chains of great force, for what stringes can be so strong as conscyens in a Christian man." Still he was loyal, "though dyffamed by reports to the contrary." He complains that he is excluded from the free pardons granted to so many, "and begs their Honors to discern why he was excepted and classed with the worst." He gives a general denial to the charges brought against him; and then, entering into particulars, asserts that there

<sup>1</sup> Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth, vol. xxxij, Nos., 48 and 49.

## SIR FRANCIS ENGLEFIELD.

never was any conference, by letters, between him and the imprisoned clergy in matters dangerous to the realm : that he did not procure, five years past, a friar in "Andewarpe" to preach there against the Queen, he himself being then in Italy ; that he did not declare in consistory before the pope and cardinals against his Queen and country, when he was lately in Rome. He refers the council to his friend, Mr. Stafford, and feels aggrieved that, without proof, he should be treated as one guilty of high treason.

Nobody, in these days, would censure Englefield for going to Antwerp and staying there. His religious zeal was not compatible with his security in England. It may be that he was innocent of the specific charges brought against him of which he speaks in his letter, but of his intrigues and plotting there is no doubt. In the Record Office is a number of his letters written chiefly to his friend, William Cotton, a co-conspirator. These letters are not interesting except as proofs that he was party to every plot against his Queen and country.

Elizabeth granted Lady Englefield's request. Her doing so is an instance of her lenient treatment of her Roman Catholic subjects. As daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Fetiplace, of Compton Beauchamp, Lady Englefield inherited an ample fortune. But she was a Papist, and few princes of that age, probably none but Elizabeth, would have allowed her to possess the means of fomenting intrigues and conspiracies. Supplied with money from this source, and perhaps also from his own estate, Sir Francis lived in comfort on the continent for twenty-five years. Froude calls him "the most recklessly mischievous of all the refugees."

But zealous and active as Sir Francis was, he was careful of his own safety. While seminary priests and the Queen of Scots' messengers journeyed about this country at the risk of their lives, Sir Francis plotted in security at Rome or Madrid. In the latter city he discussed with his cousin, Francis Throgmorton, the invasion of England. The contrast between the two men is striking. The Throgmortons were all of them earnest partizans of the Queen of Scots. Sir Nicholas is considered to have saved her life at Loch-leven by his diplomacy. He defended her title—or rather pretension, for title she had none—to the crown of England. His nephew, Thomas, was a conspirator at Paris, and the other nephew, Francis, passed, after his consultation with Englefield, to the dreadful death which awaited him in England. The undertaking they had in hand was to be accomplished by the Duke of Guise, with the approval of the King of Spain and the captive Queen of Scots. The project hardly seems to have taken. Still, there was a conspiracy, the particulars of which Throgmorton confessed when

## SIR FRANCIS ENGLEFIELD.

tortured, and afterwards denied. Proceedings were then taken against Englefield. In the next year, 1584, he was indicted in the Queen's Bench, before a Middlesex jury, for treason committed at Nemours on October 20th, 1576, convicted, and outlawed.

Subsequently, in 1586, the attainder was confirmed by Act of Parliament. Had Sir Francis been caught on English soil he would certainly have lost his life, as the penalty of his treason ; but, as he prudently kept in Spain, he only lost his lands. Of them he was with some difficulty dispossessed. For in the same parliament as that in which the attainder was confirmed, it was enacted that persons claiming any estate or interest in the lands of those attainted for conspiring the Queen's death, as Englefield was, should exhibit their grants within two years in the Exchequer to be entered and enrolled. If this order were not complied with, the grant would be deemed void. An interest of this kind Francis Englefield, junior, heir of Sir Francis, had in his uncle's estates. In the year 1576, about the time of the first of his three treasons, Sir Francis, when at Rome, settled his property. By an indenture, dated January 18th, he covenanted to stand seised of his lands to the use of himself for life, and afterwards to the use of his nephew intail, and then to the said nephew's use in fee. It was further covenanted in the indenture that—"because the nephew was an infant and his proof not seen, in order to restrain him if he should be prodigal"—if the uncle by himself or any other, during his natural life, should deliver or offer to the nephew a gold ring, to the intent to make void the uses, then all the uses should be void. The settlement was made, of course, to obviate, if possible, the consequences of contemplated treason. By the Act of Attainder the Englefield estates were confiscated to the Crown, and the grant made to Francis, the younger, was duly exhibited. The Queen, on March 17th, 1589, caused her agents, R. Broughton and H. Boucher, jointly and severally, to tender the ring to Englefield junior. He refused to receive it, whereupon the tender and the refusal were certified into the Exchequer.

Much arguing ensued among the lawyers. The contention on the Englefield part was that the condition for voiding the uses was so inseparably annexed to the person of Sir Francis that it was not given to the Queen by the Act of 33 Henry VIII. What the provisions of that Act are, I cannot say. But as it seemed likely that the attainder, so far as the confiscation of the lands was concerned, would be inoperative, a special Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1593 establishing the forfeiture to the Crown.

So the inheritance of the Englefields, which had been theirs for seven centuries, passed from them. Sir Francis himself seems to

## NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

have died a little while before the forfeiture, at Valladolid. The special Act has been censured by some as harsh and tyrannical. Burke in the "Extinct Baronetage" calls it "an arbitrary stretch of power." But it was amply justified by the intrigues of Sir Francis, and by his endeavour to escape the consequences of his treason. So lenient was the Government and so free from vindictiveness that the nephew continued in possession of his own estates and lived to be made a baronet by James I.

## NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

BY EDWIN FRESHFIELD, JUNIOR.

[Continued from p. 65.]

### INVENTORIES OF PLATE.

*S. Helen, Bishopsgate, with S. Martin Outwich.*

(d) **T**WO silver tankards with the date mark for 1632, and a maker's mark T. F. in monogram in a plain shield inscribed with the weights and a coat of arms and "The Gift of Sir Martin Lumley, Knight and Alderman 1632."

(a) A silver-gilt cup and paten cover with the date mark for 1570 and a maker's mark a stag's head, inscribed with the weight and "St. Helens 1570."

(b) A silver-gilt cup and paten cover with the date mark for 1634, and a maker's mark, a scallop shell in a shield of the same shape, inscribed with the weight and "Given with a cover to the church of St. Hellins by D. W. Ano: Dom 1634."

(c) A silver-gilt cup with a conical cover, with the date mark for 1778, and a maker's mark ? W. H. in an oblong stamp inscribed with the weight and "The Gift of John Smith Esq. to the parish church of S. Helen London for the use of the Communion Service 1778."

A silver-gilt paten with the date mark for 1620, and a maker's mark A. I. over W. T. in a square stamp inscribed with the weight and "The Gift of Thomas Awdeley Mercer Anno Domini 1620."

A silver paten with the date mark for 1638, inscribed with the weight and "In usum mensæ Domenicæ ST. H." The maker's mark is not distinguishable.

# S. James, Garlickhithe.



*f*      *c*      *a*      *b*      *a*      *e*      *d*  
          *g*                      *i*                      *k*  
          *k*                      *l*                      *h*

# S. Helen, Bishopsgate.



*d*      *a*      *c*      *b*      *d*



## NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

A large silver bason with the date mark for 1647, and a maker's mark W. M. with a seed rose and three pellets below in a plain shield, inscribed with the weight and "The Gift of Francis Bancroft Esq. to ye parish church of S. Hellins 1728."

A silver almsdish with the date mark for 1728, and a maker's mark W. D. with a trefoil between, and in a trefoil stamp, inscribed with the weight and "Pursuant to the last will of Mrs. Mary Parsons, this plate is given to ye parish church of S Hellen for ye use of ye Communion Service and to remain there so long as ye parish shall suffer ye stone that lyes over Mr. Giles Dean to remain, if removed or taken away to goe to the parish Church of S. Mary le Bow for ever."

Two pewter almsdishes.

A silver-gilt spoon with the date mark for 1732 and a maker's mark ? F. S. crowned, inscribed with the weight and "S. Helena."

A beadle's staff with a bronze head gilt. The head is a statuette of a woman seated on a pedestal, inscribed "S. Helen's 1777."

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. Cup *a* belongs to *Type 2*; cup *b* to *Type 5*. There is a very interesting account given at p. 203 of *Old English Plate* of cups of *Type 5*. Reference is made there to the two makers of the stag's head and the scallop marks. Cup *c* is the only thing of its kind in the church plate in the City. Observe the inscription on the dish given by Mary Parsons. The staff will be found illustrated in Vol. III., p. 268. The maker's marks, T. F., will be found on plate at All Hallows the Great, and the scallop shell on plate at S. Margaret Lothbury. T. F. and the shell and W. M. will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*, under dates 1609, 1635 and 1648, and W. D. in Part 2 of Appendix A, under date 1727. This church escaped the Fire. St. Martin's church was destroyed about twenty-five years ago under the Union of Benefices Act.

*St. James, Garlickhithe with S. Michael, Queenhithe, and Holy Trinity the Less.*

(a) Two silver tankards with the date mark for 1636, and a maker's mark I. M., and a pig passant below in a plain shield and inscribed "1 Sepbr. 1636."

(b) A silver-gilt tankard with the date mark for 1661 and a maker's mark P.B. with a crescent above and below and six pellets in a square stamp with cut corners inscribed with the weight and a scallop shell and "Robert Hanson, Debty, John Cocke, Depty, Debts. Thomas Danny, Debty, Richard Smith, Debty, Debts."

(f) A silver-gilt cup with the date mark for 1549, and a maker's mark F. B. in a shaped shield inscribed with a scallop shell and

## NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

"S. James Garlickhithe"; (g) and a silver-gilt paten without a foot with the same date and maker's marks and inscribed with a scallop shell.

(c) A silver-gilt cup with the date mark for 1552, and a maker's mark T. L. in monogram in a plain shield, and a silver-gilt paten cover to it with the date mark for 1574, and a maker's mark H. C. with a hand grasping a hammer in a plain shield, inscribed with the weight and "10 June 1624 the cup 34oz. 13."

(d) A silver-gilt cup with the date mark for 1638, and a maker's mark W. S. with a cinquefoil below in a plain shield inscribed with the weight and "Ex dono Leonardi Hamond For a fine not sarvin churchwarden;" and a silver-gilt cover to it with the date mark for 1702, and on the outside a maker's mark C. R. in a woolsack, and inside the maker's mark Pa. and inscribed "Ex dono J. C. December 25, 1702."

(e) A silver-gilt cup with the date mark for 1641, and a maker's mark (?) T. F. in monogram in a plain shield, and a silver-gilt paten cover to it with the date mark for 1648 and ? the same maker's mark; both pieces are inscribed with the same coat of arms, and "James Garlickhithe" on the cup.

(h) A silver-gilt paten with the date mark for 1605, and a maker's mark H. M. in linked letters with two pellets above and one below in a shaped shield inscribed "S.M., ad R.R., I.B. 1630 Panem quem frangimus nonne communio corporis XPI est 1 Cor 10 16."

(i) A silver-gilt paten with the date mark for 1680, and a maker's mark, a goose in a circular stamp, inscribed "The gift of Mr. John Oliver Anno 1680."

(k) Two silver dishes with the date mark for 1739, inscribed "The gift of Mrs. L. Preston deceased to the parish church of S James Garlickhithe 1 Dec 1739."

A silver-gilt spoon, with perforated bowl and spike handle, tea-spoon size.

(l) A silver spoon with the date mark for 1682, and inscribed "S. M. Q."

A silver knife 8 inches long.

A silver font for private baptisms made in this century. The bowl is decorated with flowers in *repoussé* work, and inscribed "Ex dono Caroli Goddard hujus ecclesiæ rectoris."

A cup of wood, with a large deep bowl, straight sided, slightly splayed at the lip and round at the base, on a short baluster stem, turned out of a single piece of wood, with a silver rim round the lip, inscribed with the names of the Queenhithe ward Inquest and the date 1670.

## NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

The cup was only recently unearthed from the recesses of a cupboard in the parish vestry by the present rector, the Rev. H. D. Macnamara, to whom I am indebted for the following extract from the Queenhithe Ward Inquest Minute Book.

The names of the Wardmote Inquest of the several parishes and precincts of the Ward of Queenhithe elected this present year 1670, together with their several places, viz. :

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Mr. Daniell Griffith of St. Michael, Queenhithe .                     | forman.       |
| 2. Mr. Thomas Irwin of St. Mary, Somerset . .                            | treasurer.    |
| 3. Mr. Edward Osgood of St. Michael, Queenhithe.                         | controuler.   |
| 4. Mr. William Biggs of St. Peter, Paul's Wharf .                        | assistant.    |
| 5. Mr. Giles Harris of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey<br>Ma. Mounthaw . . . . . | assistant.    |
| 6. Mr. William Hurd of St. Michael, Queenhithe .                         | remembrancer. |
| 7. Mr. Richard Grow of St. Michael, Queenhithe .                         | steward.      |
| 8. Mr. Paul Dashwood of St. Peter, Paul's Wharf .                        | scribe.       |
| 9. Mr. Charles Harbord of St. Mary, Somerset . .                         | steward.      |
| 10. Mr. Isark Walker of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey .                        | butler.       |
| 11. Mr. Francis Howten of St. Michael, Queenhithe                        | butler.       |
| 12. Mr. John Johnson of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey .                        | jeweller.     |
| 13. Mr. Henry Pocock of Trinity Precinct. . . .                          | porter.       |

Memorandum.—This present year 1670 ye Wardmote Inquest provided a bowle of Lignum Vitæ, and garnished it with silver, and all ye names above engraven about it for the use of the Quest for the time to come instead of a biggin lost in the last conflagration, 1666."

From subsequent entries it appears that spiced ale was the beverage with which the inquest regaled themselves out of it; but it also seems that something beside spiced ale was required to make the proceedings harmonious, for fines of 1*d.* or 2*d.* were imposed for swearing or quarrelling at the inquest. The minute book is also full of interesting information showing that our ancestors lived under a thoroughly paternal and inquisitorial government, a state of affairs to which we would seem to be reverting in this County-Council-ridden age.

A beadle's staff with a silver head. The head is a statuette of S. James in pilgrim's dress, mounted on a ring enclosing a scallop shell, inscribed "The Rev. Robert Stevens, Gilbert Wilson, Thomas Conway churchwardens 1820."

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. The pair belong to S. Michael, Queenhithe parish. Cups *c*, *d*, and *f*, belong to *Type 2*; and cup *e* to *Type 5*. This church is very fortunate in possessing two Edwardian cups (*f* and *c*) and the former has a paten without a foot of the same reign. "S. M. ad R.R." on the paten of 1605 is S. Michael ad Ripam Reginæ, that

## NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

is Queenhithe. There is one other font in the City for private use, at S. Bride, and I am rather astonished to find only these two examples, for in the beginning of the century it appears to have been the rule rather than the exception that children should be baptised privately. The staff will be found illustrated in Vol. III., p. 268. The makers' marks—I. M., T. L., W. S., Pa., P. B. and the goose—will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*, under dates 1639, 1554, 1633, 1709, 1658, and 1682, and H. C. in Part 2, Appendix A, under date 1579. I. M., H. C., Pa., and W. S. will also be found on plate at S. Alban, Wood Street, All Hallows the Great, S. Margaret, Lothbury, and All Hallows, Barking. Pa is the mark of Humphrey Payne and W. S. of Walter Shute. F. B. will be found on an Edwardian cup and paten at S. Mildred, Bread Street. All these churches were destroyed in the Fire. S. Michael and S. James were rebuilt by Wren; the former was pulled down under the Union of Benefices Act twenty-five years ago, and the latter is now the church of the united parishes. With S. Paul's Cathedral, and All Hallows, Lombard Street, this is one of the only churches with an apse built by Wren.

### *S. Katharine Coleman.*

A silver tankard with the date mark for 1685, and a maker's mark P. R., crowned with a cinquefoil and three pellets below in a plain shield, inscribed with the weight and "St. Katharine Coleman."

Two silver cups with the same date and maker's marks and inscriptions and inscribed with the weights.

Two silver patens with the same date and maker's marks and inscriptions.

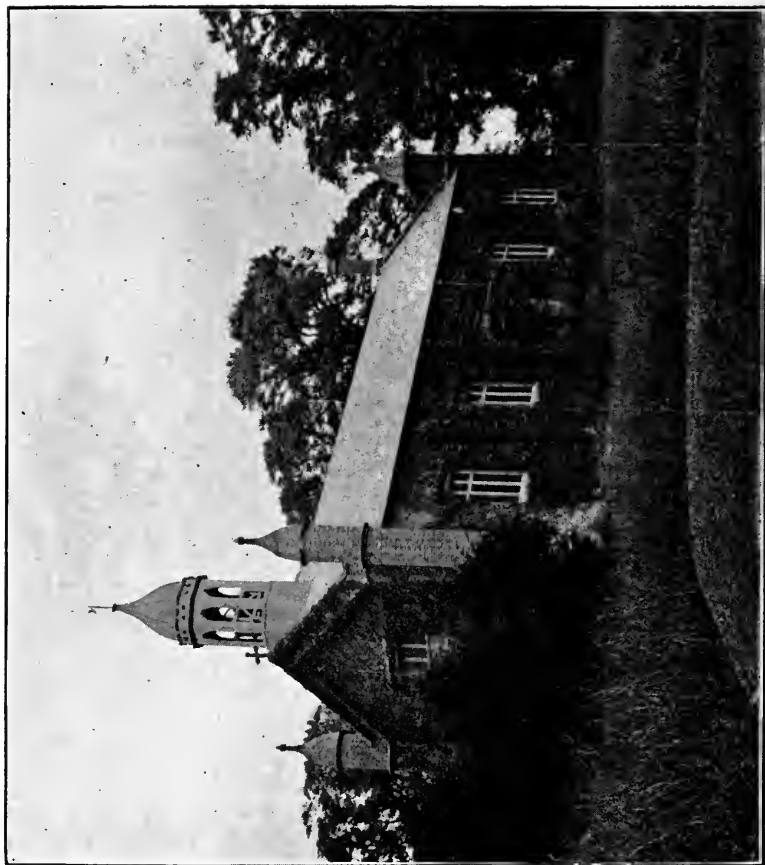
Three silver dishes and two pewter plates. Of the dishes, one was presented by Marmaduke Westwood, 8th December, 1743; the second has the date mark for 1838; and the third was presented by James Catling, 1846.

A beadle's staff with a metal head. The head is a statuette of a man (? S. Peter). It is inscribed "St. Katherine Coleman 1781."

The flagon of this church is a tankard of the usual type. The cups are a compromise between *Type 2* and *Type 6*. There is one similar to them at S. Mary Aldermary. The maker's mark P. R. will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate* under date 1685.

[To be continued.]





St. John's Church, Whetstone.

## BYEGONE WHETSTONE.

BY W. B. PASSMORE.

IN the first volume of the "Home Counties Magazine" the writer of this article tells the story of the great North Road and Finchley Common as extracted from local records, but does not touch upon the history and traditions of the village so closely identified with the common and Enfield Chase; this paper, therefore, may be taken as supplementary to those articles.

In very early days this hamlet was known as "Green Street Road," being the only part of the parish of Finchley which, in those days, abutted upon a road, if such it could be called, that consisted of a track for packhorses. The names, still extant in the village, of "Second Green" and "Green Hill" would appear to carry on the tradition to the present time, the intervening space between those points being known as "Green Street"; this would consist of a bridle path with a few clusters of cottages for woodmen and keepers on either side, with a broad space of Folkland lying between, offering a pleasant pastoral picture before the numerous encroachments had been set up.

This isolated spot was situated on the line of communication mentioned by Norden, *via* Muswell Hill, Colney Hatch Lane, Halliwick Manor, by St. John's Priory, Fryern Barnet Lane, Totteridge, Barnet Well, to Durants, and South Mimms; at that time the King's highway. Owing to its "foul and feeble" condition in winter, it was discontinued by the formation of a new way across Finchley Common from Highgate to Whetstone in the latter part of the fourteenth century. Up to this time Barnet had not obtained her share of the traffic to the north, which went by way of Enfield and Hertford, the Barnet traffic entering Hadley Wood by the Blue House, probably guided by the cresset light on the church tower at night.

From the time of Edward I. down to the early part of the sixteenth century the Frowycks, city magnates, resided in great state at Durants and Old Fold. Their history belongs to South Mimms, but the ancient road through the village would be frequently traversed by their cavalcades in journeying to and from the City. Sir Thomas de Frowyck, who made his will in 1374, bequeathed ten pounds (a large sum in those days) for the repair of this road. As another branch of this family resided at Finchley in equal state, it may well be thought probable that the woods and glades about

## BYEGONE WHETSTONE.

this central spot for meeting frequently resounded with the winding of the huntsman's horn and the gay notes of the hawking parties.

Tradition asserts that Edward IV. with a part of the Yorkist army arrived at the village on Easter eve, 1471, the men sharpening their bills and pikes upon the ancient mounting-block that still retains its position. There are old inhabitants who remember the name of "Warfield" applied to certain premises recently altered to "Walfield." There have been disputes as to the precise site of the battle of Barnet, but it seems probable that Warwick's army was drawn up towards the north of what is now Hadley Green. The Rev. F. C. Cass in his history of "Monken Hadley" goes fully into the various opinions on this point.

Whetstone is situated in two parishes, Fryern Barnet on the east side of the high road, and Finchley on the west. For the accommodation of the inhabitants of the latter, there was a church path across the common to Nether Street Green, thence through the glebe to Finchley Church. This path still exists, protected by wood posts on the high road next the residence known as "Greenbank." This was a long and toilsome journey in inclement weather, over miry paths, for the purpose of attending divine service and obtaining a loaf of bread which was distributed at the church door to the poor and "such poor only as had been present at the whole of the morning service."

From very early times there appears to have been a congregational chapel at Whetstone; it has been thought that Richard Baxter, who resided at Totteridge from 1669 to 1672, may have had a share in its foundation. The building in which the congregation met was close to the village in Totteridge Lane. In 1870 it was amongst the outbuildings of Woodside House, and used for the storage of farm stock. In 1871 it was put into repair and let to the congregationalists for a Sunday school, and has only recently been pulled down. The first minister known to have presided over this chapel was Mr. Matthews, whose son, the comedian, used to lead the choir. About 1820 the Rev. W. Davis became minister, and the congregation greatly increased; meanwhile the dissenters of Totteridge had also increased in numbers, and a room was certified there as a meeting place for Protestant dissenters. It was found impossible to obtain land on which to erect a larger building in Whetstone, so, in 1828, a site in the parish of Totteridge was given by Mr. John Hey Puget, and a chapel built to accommodate the inhabitants of Whetstone and Totteridge. The Rev. John Pinkerton first occupied the pulpit; he died in 1835, and was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Rogers, who remained until 1842; in that year came the Rev. J. M. Charlton, M.A., who resigned

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in 1856 and was succeeded by the Rev. W. L. Brown, M.A., a pupil of Dr. Wardlaw. Mr. Brown retired from the ministry in 1879, when the Rev. J. Milnes, M.A., became minister. This information was given on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new chapel in Whetstone, upon the abandonment of the building in Totteridge Lane owing to the distance being considered a serious hindrance to religious work.

On the 22nd January, 1831, certain householders residing at Whetstone and the north end of Finchley addressed a representation to the Bishop of London as to the inadequate church accommodation provided, stating that they were desirous of raising by private subscription such sum as might be necessary for building a chapel for the performance of service according to the rites of the Church of England. This was signed by Joseph Baxendale, James Newman, and twenty other persons. Mr. Baxendale also gave the site for the proposed chapel. Bishop Blomfield signified his assent on the 8th May, 1832, and the chapel was built and consecrated the same year. It has been said that the Bishop himself was the architect, and that St. John's, Whetstone, was the first chapelry erected in pursuance of the Act of Parliament, George IV., cap. 103. The right of nominating a minister was conveyed to the Bishop of London in consideration of certain endowments payable out of the rents of his see, and of a sum of £400 granted by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in augmentation thereof. An order in Council assigning a district to St. John's Church was passed at the court of St. James on the 29th June, 1836, upon a representation that the parish of Finchley at that time contained a population of 3210. In 1873 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners made a grant of £1500 for the purpose of building a vicarage upon land already provided by them at North Finchley, but why it should have been located at so great a distance from the church does not appear. This disadvantage has recently been cured by the erection of a vicarage adjoining the church.

The first incumbent was the Rev. Thomas Heath; he was succeeded by the Rev. H. L. Ventris in 1833, who resigned in 1869, on becoming rector of St. Columb Major, Cornwall; he died recently at the age of ninety-one. Rev. Alfred Cay succeeded Mr. Ventris in 1869; in 1876 Mr. Cay, by exchange, removed to Deeping, St. Stephen's, and the Rev. Thos. Arundell, B.D., came to St. John's from Hayton, Yorkshire. Mr. Arundell died in 1881, and was succeeded by the Rev. C. J. Goody, the present vicar.

In 1878 the church had fallen into disrepair, and the bell-turret was reported to be in a dangerous condition; plans were prepared for building a chancel, with vestry, organ chamber, north and south

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porches, reflooring, and reseating, etc. The alterations and additions, carried out by Mr. James Brooks, architect, at a cost of £2700, were completed, and the church reopened for divine service on the 21st October, 1879. The east window, by Morris and Co., representing the crucifixion, with figures of the Blessed Virgin and of John, is a memorial to Joseph and Mary Baxendale, by their grandchildren; the west window of three lights, by Barraud and Westlake, representing the Resurrection, with incidents in the life of Our Lord, in the lower panels, is in memory of Esther Passmore, wife of W. B. Passmore of Woodside House, "Easter Day, 1881, as it began to dawn." There is also a "skaters' window," contributed by the skaters on the lake at Woodside during the winter of 1879.

Defoe, who wrote a history of the plague years, gives an incident of the determined character of the Whetstone inhabitants; he states that when the "poor visited attempted to go forward" beyond the common where they were lying, they fired upon these people so that "they came back much discouraged." Another incident occurred in 1820. It appears there was a public well in the village which had been improperly enclosed; the inhabitants assembled, pulled down the building, and opened the well again to the road. An action for trespass was tried before a special jury at Westminster. The result was a verdict for the plaintiff on the first and last issues, damages £100, on the ground that more of the plaintiff's buildings had been thrown down than was necessary, but the jury found for the defendants on the second issue, under a custom of the inhabitants of Whetstone to take water out of the well, and because the way was obstructed by the plaintiff's building. A right of way was thus established; but where this well was situated does not now appear. There is no doubt that numerous encroachments, disputes, and grievances, both on the part of the "opulent" and poor parishioners took place, but the persons making the enclosures were usually able to make out a "clear right." A piece of land in this village, "five and twenty yards long and twelve in breadth" was let to one Wm. Downes at a shilling a year. This land was lost to the inhabitants in 1769 in consequence of the rent never having been collected, the man having pleaded the statute.

During the years 1853 and 1854 a battle royal raged between Mr. Baxendale and the parishioners on the subject of the assessment. The parishioners had appointed nine of their number to make the assessment; Mr. Baxendale on the other hand put forward an amendment for the employment of a professional valuer, which was lost by show of hands. An appeal was made to quarter

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sessions and finally to the Poor Law Board. With respect to the last-named appeal there is a long letter from Mr. Baxendale addressed to the Poor Law Commissioners under date of May 1st, 1854, in which he says: "If it is desired to see how a parish with self-government works, send down to the parish of Finchley. I cannot conceive a more wretched state of confusion than the affairs of this parish are now in. Since I first took my stand against the illegal proceedings of the Vestry I find that a committee has been formed to survey and reassess the parish and that there is already added £3,000 and upwards to the Poor rate assessment. I can only say to the Overseer it is not my intention to pay any claim for rates unless the law compels it." The Poor Law Board sent a copy of this letter to the Vestry for "observation" thereon, when a deputation, consisting of the rector and others, had an interview with the Board on the 18th of May, and received an assurance that unless the authorities of the parish called on the Board to do so, "it was neither their inclination or intention to interfere with the just rights of the parish to manage their own affairs." The assessment was therefore maintained, but Mr. Baxendale's solicitor served a notice upon the churchwardens, requiring the rates for the relief of the poor to be made in strictly legal and proper manner, failing which he should take such steps in the matter as he might be advised. No notice was taken of this communication, but the following resolution was passed by show of hands and forwarded to Mr. Baxendale. "That it is thought that it would be good for the moral and religious sentiments and principles of the inhabitants of Whetstone to have a churchyard abutting on St. John's Chapel for the burial of the dead, and that his attention be respectfully solicited to the same."

In the year 1863 the National School of St. John's was built upon a site vested for the purpose in the minister and churchwardens for the time being. The cost was nearly £800. In 1865 a residence for the teacher was built at a further cost of £350 raised by subscription. In 1869 the school was shut up and fell into a ruinous state; a few years afterwards it was resuscitated by the efforts of two ladies, so that when the Board Schools were introduced into the parish in 1880 there were 125 children in daily attendance.

It has been stated that at the time of the opening of the Birmingham Railway in 1835, over ninety stage coaches passed through Whetstone Gate, and that one year's letting of the tolls on the Highgate and Whetstone Turnpike Trust, realized £7,530, ("Notes and Queries," vol. iv.). The cost of raising the embankment leading to the southern entrance of the town of Barnet,

## RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

amounting to £17,000, was discharged out of the letting of these tolls. This trust expired in 1863, Mr. Baxendale being the only survivor of the original trustees; he had resided at Woodside, Whetstone, for over half a century, having fixed his residence there in consequence of its situation upon the main road to the north, he being the head of the carrying house of Pickford and Co. Smiles, in his "Self Help," describes him as "the Franklin of Commerce," and says that only a man of determined spirit could have given the personal supervision to the business that he did. He had a flying boat in which he rapidly passed along the canal, seeing that the men were at their posts, the agents at work, and the traffic duly provided for. At other times he would fly along the road in his special travelling carriage, by night as well as by day, overtaking his vans and seeing that the men were sober, well forward on the road, and that their blunderbusses were loaded. Besides overtaking the vans, he would sometimes travel by a side road, push on, and then double back upon his drivers, who could never know whether he was before or behind them, and thus general vigilance became the rule. One of his numerous maxims was "God helps the man who helps himself," and he carried out an example of practical industry well worthy of imitation at the present day.

## RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES, NO. XII.

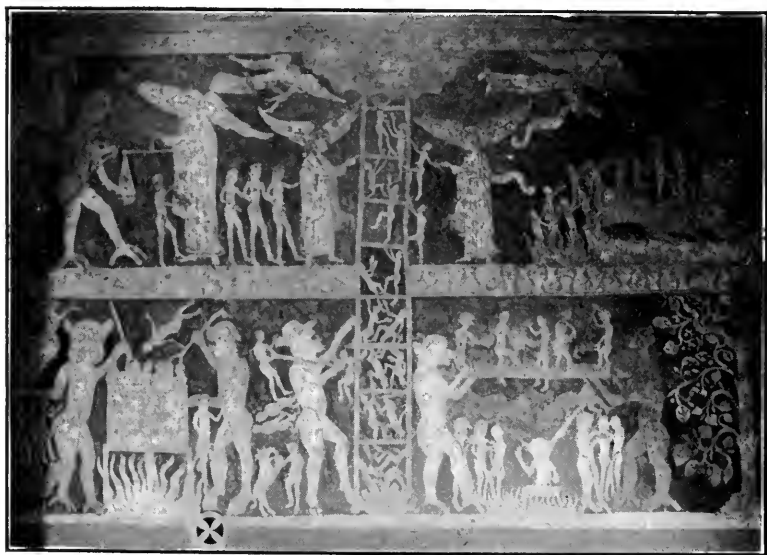
*Coulsdon to Purley. Coulsdon Railway Station (S. E. and C. Rly.) to Farthing Down ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mile), Chaldon (1 mile), Caterham ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), Purley (4 miles), about 8 miles' walk in all. Map: Ordnance Survey (one-inch scale), sheet 8.*

TRAVELLERS between London and Redhill can hardly have failed to notice on the left-hand side of the railway, just before entering the cutting and tunnel to the south of Coulsdon Station, a long sloping stretch of open ground, rounded in form, and covered with short grass, which stretches from almost the level of the railway line to the wooded height lying to the south-east. This is Farthing Down, an ideal place for a constitutional walk, affording fresh bracing air for the lungs, a fine stretch of scenery for the eyes, and a firm dry foothold for the feet of a brisk pedestrian.





Chaldon Church, Surrey.



Wall Painting at Chaldon Church, Surrey.

## RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

Farthing Down is not without its interesting antiquarian associations. About the middle of the open space there are some slight eminences of somewhat irregular form. These mark the sites of Anglo-Saxon sepulchral deposits. The existence of graves, or barrows here, was noticed more than a hundred years ago, and two of the number were opened. The chief discoveries here, however, were made in, or about, the years 1871 or 1872, when a scientific exploration was made by Mr. J. W. Flower, F.G.S. Sixteen graves were examined, and Mr. Flower was able to ascertain that they had been originally hewn in the chalk to a depth of between three and four feet. In every case the skeletons were found extended to their full length in the graves. The most remarkable of the objects found included a little bucket, or drinking vessel, constructed of wooden staves, with ornamental bronze mounts in which occurred the Scandinavian serpent-like form twisted into a series of interlacing coils, resembling knitting or crochet. A silver pin and the iron umbo of a shield were also found, pointing pretty obviously to the Anglo-Saxon character of these interments.

Less than a mile further on to the s.s.e., along a winding road with woodlands on either hand, brings one to the very charming little church at Chaldon. The rectory-house lies quite near the church and almost opposite. On applying here, and writing one's name and address in a book kept for the purpose, the church key is handed to the visitor, who is then allowed to inspect the interior of the church. In addition to many minor points of interest, and an inscribed bell, said to be the most ancient in the county, by far the most interesting thing to see is the extraordinary mural painting on the west wall of the church, discovered under layers of whitewash during the restoration of the church in 1870.

This painting, which is a little over seventeen feet wide, and more than eleven feet high, is made up of four compartments, the chief subject representing the ladder of salvation of the human soul, and the road to heaven. The subjects are so arranged that the ladder occupies the middle part of the picture. At the south end of the upper compartment is a representation of St. Michael weighing souls in scales. On the north side, corresponding to this, is a representation of our Lord waging war against Satan. Below is the tree of life, and an emblematical figure of usury seated in the midst of flames.

Although the picture represents gruesome and dreadful subjects, there is a quaintness about it which gives it a peculiar interest. Anyone who desires to possess fuller details as to this very remarkable specimen of ecclesiological art should consult the paper by

## THE MAKING OF KENSINGTON GARDENS.

Mr. J. G. Waller, which was published in the fifth volume of the "Surrey Archæological Collections."

A long winding lane leads to Caterham, and as this is the first place where refreshments can be obtained, it will be well to make a short stay here for this purpose.

Caterham lies practically at the head of the valley which bears its name, and, although there is nothing in the town of very special interest, the walk from that point down the valley to Purley is pleasant at all times of the year, save only on the Whitsun and August Bank Holidays, when the visitors are generally too numerous and too noisy to suit the tastes of a quiet Rambler.

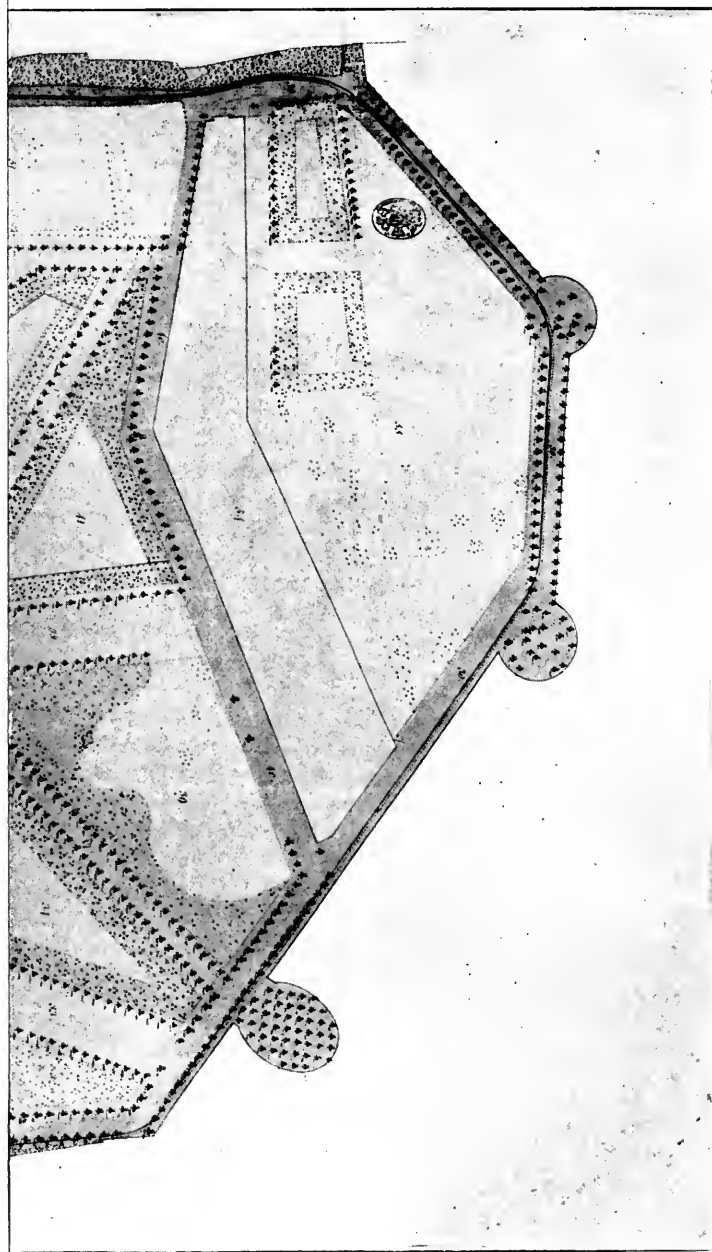
A specially interesting but hardly welcome feature of the Caterham Valley just now, particularly between the "Rose and Crown," Riddlesdown, and Purley Station, is the great flood of water flowing from the saturated chalk. This is called the Bourne, and has now been flowing for some months.

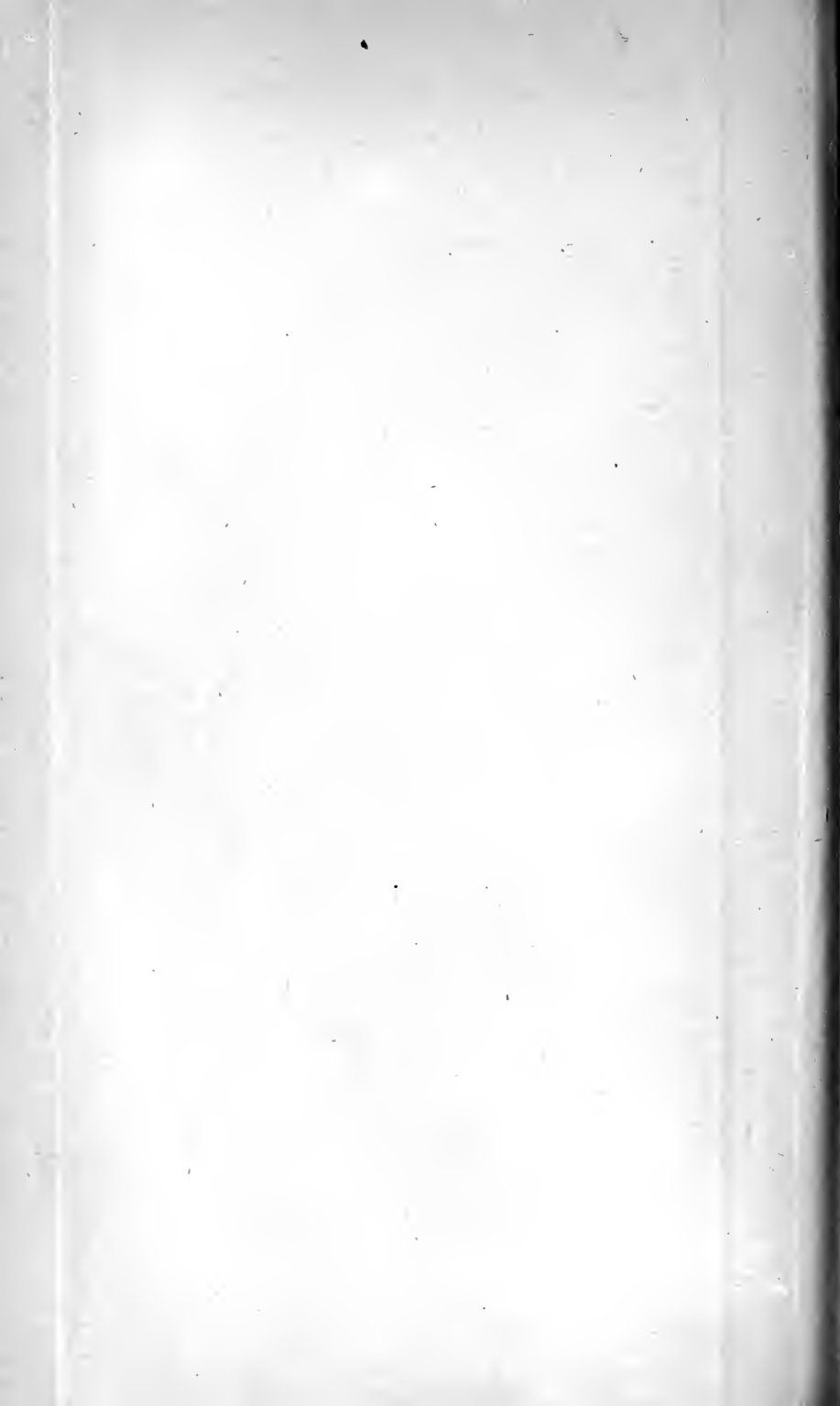
Rail to town from Purley Station or Purley Oaks.

## THE MAKING OF KENSINGTON GARDENS.—APPENDIX.

By W. L. RUTTON, F.S.A.

THE plan now reproduced is that noticed in my preceding paper (p. 148), to which—with the additional remarks suggested—I hope it will prove an interesting appendix. My inducement to present it is that it appears to be somewhat earlier than Rocque's well-known survey of the Gardens published in 1736, and that it is accompanied by a very complete table giving the name and area of every parcel or division; whereas fewer names and no areas are afforded by Rocque. The plan itself is valuable as being original work by a good draughtsman; it has not, I think, been engraved, and probably its first reproduction now appears. It is with the King's drawings at the British Museum (xxviii., 10, d 1), and measures 35 inches by 20 inches, its reduction to about  $\frac{1}{3}$  linear having been a regrettable necessity in order to suit the Magazine. The reduction, however, is not so much as to impair the intelligibility of the plan, and I propose to make some remarks on the information conveyed by it and its accompanying table, partly on account of its interest, and partly with the view of determining the date, the absence of which is not a little tantalising.





## THE MAKING OF KENSINGTON GARDENS.

The block-plan of the Palace is complete; to Wren's work has been added the eastern wing built by Kent for George I., and the Treasury Papers show that externally it was finished in 1723. The garden maze of flower-borders left by Queen Anne on the south side of the Palace has vanished, but whether under the influence of Kent—painter, architect, and landscape-gardener—or of Bridgeman, gardening for George II. and Queen Caroline, it would be difficult to determine. The long, straight Dial Walk extends from the centre of Wren's principal building (although that there was a door in the centre is doubtful) to the Alcove at the southern confines of the gardens, the Dial indicated at the intersection of a cross-walk, and the Alcove (in plan) ensconced in a plantation at the extremity.<sup>1</sup> The four rectangular lawns occupying the ground formerly quaintly figured out in Dutch style, all in "fine keeping" (velvet turf no doubt), are severally named the Clump Lawn (18), the clump of trees being observable, the Housekeeper's Lawn (19), the Home Lawn (20), and the Slope Lawn (21), the slope duly indicated. The gardener's house (22) is "Mr. Robinson's house and yard," and had we only the date of his service, we should have the date of the plan which we seek. King William's kitchen garden (6) projects its two acres at the south-western angle, and that position it held until in modern times it was merged in the building lease.

On the east side of the Palace buildings (1) we have Wren's Greenhouse, or Orangery, which perhaps may be considered his sole architectural effort at this palace, and as such it is highly appreciated. Lately renovated with great care it serves at present no purpose but that of ornament, and possibly that of shelter to his Majesty's lieges who have now free access to it. Had we dates elsewhere as definitely as here we should be happy; Bowack has told us that the "stately Greenhouse" was being built in 1705. On the plan it is not numbered, but in connection is the Lawn before the Greenhouse (16). This is northernmost of a succession of lawns, the next being the Palace Lawn (17), represented, with those adjoining, by many pretty pictures in the Crace Collection, wherein courtly beaux and belles parade or disport themselves on the verdant pleasaunce reaching down to the Basin (28) on which the swans vie in graceful idleness.

The condition of the northern gardens speaks more clearly to the date. Here the division (12) west of Brazen Face Walk (25) is

<sup>1</sup> The pediment of the alcove appears above the garden wall which edges Kip's engraving (see reproduction *ante*). Wren's stately portico—so stately that, as is said, French refugees have used it for the celebration of the Mass—now stands re-erected at the north-eastern corner of Kensington Gardens, near Marlborough Gate, almost a mile from its original site.

# A SURVEY AND PARTICULAR ADMEASUREMENT OF THE ROYAL GARDENS AT KENSINGTON.<sup>1</sup>

Nos.	NAMES, ETC.	KITCHEN GARDEN.	FINE KEEPING.	LAWN KEEPING.	MOWING GROUND.	WOOD AND PLANTATION.	TOTAL.
1	The Palace, Courts, Offices, Stables, Yards, etc.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
2	The Flower Garden	1 16					4 3 30
3	The Slupe adjoining	28					1 16
4	Flower Garden Slupe	1 32					28
5	West Slupe	1 10					1 32
6	Kitchen Garden	1 3 34					1 10
7	Part of the Palace Green, etc.						1 3 34
8	Upper Palace Green						3 3 24
9	The West Slupe	3 16					8 1 38
10	The North Slupe	1 20					3 16
11	Ditto	1 32					1 20
12	The Old Ground from Brazen Face Walk to the West Slupe			24			1 32
13	The Wood, end of Brazen Face Walk		4 18				24 24
14	The three walks between Brazen Face Walk and the Grand Walk						4 18
15	The Mount, Walks, and Wood adjoining		1 27				1 27
16	Lawn before the Greenhouse		2 1 33				2 1 33
17	Palace Lawn		2 1 16				2 1 16
18	Clump Lawn		5 1 35				5 1 35
19	Housekeeper's Lawn		1 1 12				1 1 12
20	Home Lawn		1 8				1 8
21	Slope Lawn		3 1 34				3 1 34
22	Mr. Robinson's House and Yards		4 3 9				4 3 9
23	Plantation adjoining		1 17			1 3 17	2 34
24	The Grand Walk	13 23					13 23
25	Brazen Face'd Walk	2 11					2 11
26	Grindstone Quarter					14 3 22	14 3 22

29	Old Pond Wood		22	2	26																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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A. R. P.

The Kitchen, Flower-Gardens, and Slopes contain  
The Walling of the same contains

TOTAL	7	7
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1 See note on the next page.

## THE MAKING OF KENSINGTON GARDENS.

called "the old ground"; east of the same walk the ground is differently designated. The distinction is interesting because "the old ground" seems to indicate the additional "30 acres towards the north, separated from the rest by a stately greenhouse" to which Bowack referred. This plot (25) with its "slipes" or slopes, is somewhat less than the thirty acres, but these are completed by the square surrounding "the Mount," which, as we learn from Addison, was made by Queen Anne as well as the sunken garden formed in the old gravel pit. To the illustrious "Spectator's" praise of the latter transformation, already quoted, I am tempted to add his reference to the combined effect of the two features: "To give this particular spot of ground the greater effect they have made a very pleasing contrast; for as on one side of the walk you see the hollow basin with its several little plantations lying so conveniently under the eye of the beholder, on the other side of it appears a seeming mount made up of trees rising one higher than another in proportion as they approach the centre. A spectator who has not heard of this account of it would think this circular mount was not only a real one, but that it had been actually scooped out of that hollow space which I have before mentioned."<sup>2</sup>

### <sup>1</sup> NOTE ON THE TABLE OF AREAS.

From the total area deducting thirty acres severed by Act of 1841 for building leases (on which ground the houses of "Kensington Palace Gardens" have been built, and of which seven acres remain in a paddock immediately west of the iron fence at present limiting Kensington Gardens on the west), and adding twenty-two acres for the triangular slip of Hyde Park taken in 1872 where is now the Albert Memorial (the entrance to this latest addition to Kensington Gardens is by the handsome Coalbrookdale Gate adjoining the Alexandra Gate of Hyde Park), the result, 290 acres, will represent the present area of Kensington Gardens, including the ground occupied by the Palace. The Ordnance Map does not serve a close comparison—areas are omitted in the latest edition—but so far as can be ascertained there is approximate agreement.

Further, we have this result: Kensington Gardens—or rather the demesne attached to the Palace—has been shown (*ante* p. 145) to have gained 253·39 acres from Hyde Park. This measurement includes the above 22 acres taken in 1872, so that deducting these we have 231·39 acres as the quantity taken from the Park by Queen Anne and George I. And deducting 231·39 from 297·75 acres, the area of the whole demesne as computed in the table, there remain 66·36 acres as the probable extent of land originally attached to the Palace—this is to say, the land bought by William III. Turning now to p. 150 *ante* we find 67 acres as the area of plot *b* on the plan, which plot it was thought might represent the King's purchase; and although not claiming the solution of that question, I may at least point to the coincidence of the figures.

<sup>2</sup> "Spectator" No. 477, 6th September, 1712. Addison in this letter shows himself to be a gardener perhaps more in harmony with the taste of our time than with that of Queen Anne. He very pleasantly describes his own garden.

## THE MAKING OF KENSINGTON GARDENS.

North of the Mount, the plot between the Brazen Face Walk (25) and the Grand Walk (24), appears to have been brought into cultivation later than "the old ground" westward. On our plan it is laid out and planted, and a winding walk has been made to follow the edge of a long gravel-pit not yet filled up. The remaining gravel-pit is an indication of the priority of the plan to that of Rocque in which the pit no longer appears.

The Grand Walk (24), or Broad Walk as now known, is complete with the double range of elms on either side. Queen Anne seems to have been its originator, for it is seen in our reproduction of the old engraving, though not in the earlier edition of it. It has here, however, but single lines of trees, and therefore may be thought to have received further importance from Queen Caroline. In the form ultimately given to it we have, it is not too much to say, one of the great ornaments of the metropolis. The Grand Walk, we observe, is not allowed to cross the Palace Lawn, though from an apparent erasure on the plan it seems at first to have done so. The plot (26) on the north, east of the Grand Walk, is curiously designated the Grindstone Quarter; as it is thickly planted the homely tool-sharpener was probably well concealed. The North and South Basin Lawns (27) afforded, no doubt, delightful promenades around the water; and stretching eastward from the Basin to the Canal is the Front Walk (38) affording a beautiful direct vista from the eastern face of the Palace. To the south, east of the Grand Walk, is the Old Pond Wood (29); there is a bare space about the pond not suitable perhaps for planting. Keeping on the south side—having crossed the diagonal Old Pond Walk (35)—we have then the Colt Quarter (31), an enclosure for young horses, we conjecture; it is described as "mowing ground" with a surrounding belt of lawn. Then we cross the broad South Walk (43), and perhaps question the name as it traverses the Gardens from south to north, forming with the Front Walk and the lesser diagonal walks a figure suggestive of the national Union Jack. Further on the south side is the Mount Quarter (32), planted, but not showing the mount itself, made, as we learn, from the stuff taken out of the Canal. There is a picture of it as a veritable little *mont-acute* studded with trees, and having a small summer-house on the top, which, it is said, might be turned so as to suit the visitor's choice as to prospect or wind.

Returning to the north side of the Gardens we find the Horse Quarter (49); it has a few clumps of trees, and the grass when

Nature was in a great measure left to her own beautiful developments, and trees, shrubs, flowers, fruits, and even birds, were allowed to mingle in a seeming and yet ordered medley.

## THE MAKING OF KENSINGTON GARDENS.

not cropped by the horses was mown, hence its classing as "mowing-ground" like the Colt Quarter. There is a round drinking-pond in one corner, but the stable is in the middle of a plantation adjacent called the Stable Quarter (44). The Fir Quarter (48), the western apex of the Stable Quarter, must not be overlooked, for the Firs of Kensington Gardens have almost passed to tradition, the few remaining being now in an expiring condition a little north of the Orangery. The quarter (45) adjoining the Basin Lawns has no special name; and the quarters (36 and 37), south of the main Front Walk, are simply woods by the Old Pond Walk. Coombes Quarter (34) is "mowing-ground" set in "lawn." The ground may have had its name from John Coombes, one of the keepers of Hyde Park who figures in the account which has been quoted (*ante* p. 155) of the work done in the time of George I. Coombes had payment for the mowing, spooking, ricking, and carrying of twenty-one acres of oats for the deer; but there are only  $4\frac{1}{4}$  acres in this plot. The Temple Quarter (39) contains the Temple, of which a very nice water-colour drawing in the Crace Collection (date 1828) is marked as a "Pavilion designed by Kent." It appears as a building of some pretension, consisting of three parts, of which the central with a pointed roof rises higher than the wings, and each part has an arched entry framed apparently with dressed-stone quoins and voussoirs. But it must be feared that the artist has flattered the material which probably was no better than brick and cement. In another picture it is called "The Hermitage," and in yet another its name "The Queen's Temple" suggests that it was built under the auspices of Queen Caroline. It still exists much modified and increased to the requirements of a gardener, and with its bright flower-garden forms a very pretty lodge overlooking the Serpentine, but on the Ordnance Map it retains its original name, "The Temple." Crossing the Front Walk (38) northward we come to the Rye Grass Quarter (41), a belt of ornamental lawn surrounding the triangle of ground where, we presume, grew the rye-grass. Proceeding we reach the Chestnut Quarter (42), the chestnut trees surrounding an open space of "mowing ground."

The name Buck Barn Walk (47) is given to the long diagonal walk across the Gardens from north to south-east; as it does not touch Buck Barn Hill its definition is not apparent. It is welcome, however, as indicating that the avenue similarly named, and yet existing, was not then made. Great and Little Bayswater Walks (46 and 52) lead from the Basin Lawn to a quarter which has special interest as offering some clue to the date of the Plan.

This quarter (51),  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres of mowing-ground, is called Bays-

## THE MAKING OF KENSINGTON GARDENS.

water. We notice that the name familiar to us has been reached, and that the Domesday holding of Bainiardus, or Baynard, has passed through the transition "Bayard's Watering" to the pleasant title now representing a large district. The ground in our plan is vacant, and except by a few trees the mower's scythe is unimpeded. But in 1736 Rocque found here "Bayswater House," apparently a villa, with outbuildings, pleasure grounds, and garden; we wonder by whom occupied? In the later survey of Joshua Rhodes (1762)<sup>1</sup> we have it similarly represented, perhaps a little developed, and showing that it was approached not from the Bayswater Road, but from the Gardens. Rhodes names it "The Breakfasting House," and we speculate consequently as to the people who may have breakfasted here. In 1762 poor Queen Caroline had long since ceased to build temples and grottoes in terrestrial gardens; she had been dead twenty-five years, and her unworthy husband, George II., had been dead two years. After his demise his unmarried daughters may have remained at Kensington Palace, but the succeeding sovereign did not inhabit it. May we think that Caroline with her daughters and suite, taking a morning "constitutional" across the Gardens, sometimes breakfasted at this lodge; or that after the Queen's death the Princesses, and perhaps even the petulant King, may have so used it? How long it existed I have not gathered, but if Cary's map of Paddington, 1787, be trusted, it had then vanished. Keeping in view, however, the prosaic question of date, our plan, showing the Bayswater Plot (51) vacant, may be assumed as prior to Rocque's plan of 1736, in which the same ground is occupied by "Bayswater House," which house in the later survey of Rhodes (1762) is called "The Breakfasting House."

The Canal (54)—*i.e.*, the Long Water or upper reach of the Serpentine—is fully made, the area almost ten acres, as it is to-day. Its completion is evident in the account which we have seen of work done in the last year of George I., the excavation, amounting to 40,000 cubic yards, being partly in the bottom and partly on the east or Buck Barn Hill side; Queen Anne may have widened the western verge, as there is mention of the Canal during her reign. We should like to have seen a bit of the course in

<sup>1</sup> Rhodes' valuable survey of "The Royal Palace and Gardens at Kensington, Hyde Park, etc." forms a great plan eight feet eight inches long by three feet wide, and is drawn to the large scale of two chains (or forty-four yards) to the inch, = forty inches to the mile. (Rocque's plan, made about thirty years earlier, is twenty-six inches, and our plan, unreduced, thirty-two inches to the mile). At the British Museum it can be seen in eight sheets, or on one roll. The large scale, and the "bird's eye view" of many buildings, and even of walls, render it very intelligible. The divisions of the Gardens are copiously numbered and indexed, generally named as in our plan, but sometimes varying.

## THE MAKING OF KENSINGTON GARDENS.

Hyde Park as evidence, perhaps, of its condition before the making of the Serpentine proper in 1730, but our draughtsman is particular throughout his plan to show nothing whatever beyond the boundary of the Gardens.

Buck Barn Hill (55) is enclosed, but scanning the eastern boundary as drawn on the plan it does not seem to represent the ha-ha low wall and fosse, or Buck Hill Walk bordered by the trees, as seen in Rocque's plan. It may be thought, therefore, that, although the ground had been taken, the encompassing fence had not yet been given its ultimate form. And yet one more indication of date appears in the name of a small gate by which the Gardens are entered from Hyde Park. It is called Grosvenor Gate; the Plantation (50) along the Uxbridge Road is described as "from Grand Walk to Grosvenor Gate." Now Faulkner tells us that Grosvenor Gate in Park Lane was opened in 1724. Prior to that time it would seem that the small gate of our plan bore the name afterwards given to the great gate, and though it is not suggested that the plan was made as early as 1724, it may be that the Park gate was not definitely known as Grosvenor Gate until a few years after its opening. The little gate still maintains its position between Park and Gardens, and is now known as Buck Hill Gate; Westbourne Gate close by gives to the pedestrian entrance into Hyde Park from the Uxbridge Road, and 140 yards east is Victoria Gate, one of the main entrances.

Having completed the inspection of the Gardens, which, it is hoped, has not been uninteresting, the evidences to the date of our plan may be collected. The remaining open gravel pit in Queen Anne's north garden, as also the Bayswater plot unoccupied where in 1736 Rocque found a house, point to an earlier year; but the completion of the Canal, which was effected in 1726-7, as we have seen in the account of work done at that time, will not allow us to go further back. Again, the apparently unfinished enclosure of Buck Barn Hill, the ha-ha fence and the walk alongside as yet unmade or at least unnamed ("Buck Barn Walk" denoting an avenue in the main part of the Gardens), as also the name "Grosvenor Gate" bestowed on the small gate between the Park and the Gardens, and not yet transmitted to the great gate in Park Lane: these are evidences to the first years of George II. I think, therefore, that the survey we have used was made in 1727 or 1728.

\* \* \* \* \*

In this appendix to my paper on the making of Kensington Gardens I would use the opportunity of corroborating my view in regard to the original western boundary of Hyde Park, where it

## THE MAKING OF KENSINGTON GARDENS.

touched the Finch property, by reference to the terms of Charles II.'s grant to Hamilton and Birch of land in the Park for an orchard. There were two grants, the first being cancelled, and it is the first of these—dated 23rd April, 1664—which chiefly affords the information desired. The grantees were James Hamilton Esq., Ranger of Hyde Park, and John Birch Esq., Auditor of Excise. They were to have fifty acres of the Park in which to plant choice and fit apples—golden pippins and redstreaks. No rent was to be paid (five shillings annually in the second grant), but the King was to have half the produce in apples or cider; the term was forty-one years. The ground in the first grant is described as being “in the further end of Hyde Park,” extending in length from Kensington Highway to Uxbridge Way, the width being forty-six poles (or 253 yards). The grantees were at their own cost to enclose the ground, where not already enclosed by the wall lately made by Sir Heneage Finch, with a brick wall eight feet high above the ground, that is to say on the three outer sides, and towards the Park by some other sufficient fence. Now taking the length as it is between the roads north and south, and the width as stated, I find the area contained to be fifty acres, a little more or less, as granted. This, I think, supports my conclusion as to the situation of the western boundary of Hyde Park, and consequently of the terminous limit of the Finch property. We further learn that Sir Heneage Finch had replaced the old ditch by a wall, its height not stated, but it was to join the eight feet wall of the intended orchard, and the period was long anterior to the invention of the “ha-ha.” Not improbably it is Sir Heneage's wall which is seen in Kip's views of Queen Anne's garden.

The second grant, 12th April, 1666, varies only in the figure of the granted ground. It does not stretch as before from one road to the other, but is a parcel of fifty-five acres in the north-west corner of the Park, bounded on the north by the Uxbridge Way, on the west with the land of Sir Heneage Finch (thus apparently indicating the contact of that land with the Uxbridge Road), and on the south and east by the Park. Liberty of way, or right of road, thirty-three feet wide, was also granted from the south side of the ground to the Kensington Road. The grants are enrolled (Pat. 16 and 18, Car. II.), but we hear no more of the orchard speculation—James Hamilton (he was of the noble family, and his name was given to Hamilton Place, where he had a lease) became a Gentleman of the Bedchamber, and as a courtier was probably more given to the cultivation of fair dames than of apple trees. He was made colonel of a foot regiment when war broke out with the Dutch, and unfortunately was killed in an engagement in 1673.

## THE CANDELERS OF LONDON.

BY JOHN CHANDLER.

**R**ICHARD CANDLER, citizen and mercer of London, was son of Simon Candler of Little Walsingham, Norfolk, by his first wife, and nephew to Richard Candler of Tottenham (*vide* "Home Counties Magazine," Vol. II., p. 301).

In his will proved in the P. C. C. 10th March, 1614-15, he divides his property into three parts, (1) to his wife; (2) to his son Ferdinando; (3) "being one unto myself." This division was in accordance with an old custom of the City of London, the third part being called the "Testator's share" and is so referred to in the will of a John Chandler, citizen and draper, 1686.

Richard Candler leaves £50 to his loving aunt Elizabeth Candler, the widow of Richard Candler of Tottenham, and £200 to their daughter his kinswoman the Lady Ann Heybourne, whose husband Sir Ferdinando Heybourne he appoints executor, and leaves him £100 "for his paynes and fatherlye kindness to me." It is evident that he named his son Ferdinando after him.

The will also refers to his wife's mother Mrs. Anne Smythe, to his mother-in-law, "which was my father's wife," and to his half sisters Margaret Candler and Sara Candler, and states that he dwelt at the time of his death in the parish of St. Bartholomew, and that he was born at Little Walsingham in Norfolk. He leaves £2 to the poor of St. Bartholomew and Tottenham, and £20 to the parish of Little Walsingham: to Christ's Hospital £10, the compters in the Poultry and Wood Street £2 each, and the same to the prison of Ludgate, "for release of poore prisoners." The ministers and churchwardens who distribute the dole at his burial are to have ten shillings each for their pains, and forty gowns are to be provided for the same number of poor men to bring him to his grave, but the place of his burial he leaves to the discretion of his executor.

His son Ferdinando does not receive his share until he attains the age of twenty-one, and in the event of him dying before then, the residue of his property is to be divided into four shares, (1) to his executor and his heirs; (2) to Lady Heybourne and her heirs; (3) to his brother-in-law Richard Kydgedale and Susan his wife; and (4) to his brother-in-law Richard Pulford and Ann his wife. He was the donor of the silver cup to the Company of Mercers, which Sir John Watney refers to in his account of "The Hospital

## THE CANDELERS OF LONDON.

of S. Thomas of Acon and the Mercers Company's Plate," p. 203. The will says: "to the Company of Mercers London, one gilt cuppe of silver with my name and arms engraved thereon, value £20."

Sir John Watney states that there were two mercers of this name, one apprenticed to Sir Thomas Gresham and admitted in 1565, and the other apprenticed to one of the same name and admitted in 1600, but I think there must have been three, viz., Richard Candler, who succeeded John Elliot a few years after 1552 as London Factor to Sir Thomas [Burgon's "Life of Sir Thos. Gresham"], Richard Candler of Tottenham, born 1541, and Richard Candler of St. Bartholomews.

Elizabeth, widow of Richard Candler of Tottenham, died in 1622, and her will was proved in the P. C. C. that year. In it she refers to the tomb in Tottenham Parish Church, "which I did erect at my charges." Three score of poor women are to attend her funeral and have dresses for so doing, and if her servants choose also to attend they are to be similarly clothed. She leaves legacies to Ann Baker, wife of an apothecary and to her cousin Baker, brother of said Ann. To children of Robert Baker deceased, and to Robert Baker, probably son of the latter, her bed and hangings, the pictures over her chimney, and a silver warming pan of above fifty ounces.

Maud Kewby, wife of a "glassman" in the Poultry, her kinswoman Ann Locke, Mr. Rodwell, "preecher of the Word at Tottenham," and Robert Barefoot, are all remembered. Her cousin, Thomas Locke of Merton Abbey receives the handsome legacy of £400 and five pieces of tapestry, together with two pieces of bordering under a window and five curtains of purple and yellow taffita. There are gifts to the poor of Tottenham and Hackney.

Aubrey, in his "History of Surrey," mentions a brass plate in a black marble in the church of St. Mary, Merton, with the following inscription, "Pray for the Soule of Kateryn Lok sumtyme the Wyfe of William Lok Mercer of London, who deceased the xiii of October Ano xv<sup>c</sup>xxxvii. On whose Soule Jhesu have mercy. Amen."

It was lost in 1804 when Manning and Bray wrote their "Surrey." They give among the list of ministers at Merton from 1559, Thomas Locke, esq., minister of Merton. The next is John Harrison 1623.

In 7 Edw. vi., 1552-3, the King, by letters patent dated 14th March, in consideration of the sum of £359 granted unto Thomas Lock and Mary his wife, and to the heirs and assigns of the said Thomas for ever, the rectory of the church of Merton, late of the

## THE CANDELERS OF LONDON.

priory Merton, to be holden of the King his heirs and successors, as of his manor of East Greenwich in free socage and not in chief.

The following references to Richard Candler appear in the State Papers Domestic: June 1560, "an account of munitions already in the Tower and of quantities ready to be shipped, with request of Richard Candler for a warrant."

20th December, 1563 "Account of silver and gold bullion delivered by John Bull Comptroller of the Mint to Richard Candler, factor to Sir Thomas Gresham."

Sir Thomas writing to Sir William Cecil, on April 18th, 1560,<sup>1</sup> quoted by Burgon, says: "I have commanded my factor Candeller to give his attendance upon you every morning, to know your pleasure whether you will have anything [said] unto me . . . . Sir, as I have commanded him to be with you by vi. of the clocke in the morning, every morning, so I shall most humbly desyre you that he may know your present answer; for that I have no man ells to do my business and to kepe Lombard Streat."

Again, on June 22nd, 1560, in a letter to Sir T. Parry: "My factor Richard Candeller writes me that my lorde of Hundsdone said unto hym that "a dyd moche marvill that the Queene's majestie's harnes came none other ways home, wherein I had moche disappointed her highness and that he thought I hade sold her harneys to the marchaunts in London, for leuccar and gayen."

I cannot discover the date of the death of Sir Thomas Gresham's factor, but I think it was about 1570. The name occurs later in the State Papers, 1576: "Answer of Richard Candler to a bill of fees set down by certain Aldermen and citizens appointed by Sir Ambrose Nicholas, Lord Mayor of London, respecting his office of making and registering assurances and in August, 1604, grant is made to Christopher Heyburn and Richard Candler in reversion after Ferdinando Richardson of the office of making and registering assurances on ships and merchantdize in London." But I think this office was held first by the Richard Candler of Tottenham, and passed to his son-in-law, Sir Ferdinando Heyborne, who assumed the additional surname of Richardson, and that a grant of it was made in 1604 to Christopher Heyborne and to Richard, nephew of Richard Candler of Tottenham, of this office in reversion after Sir Ferdinando.

The number of gowns provided for poor men and women in the wills of Richard Candler, 1614, and Elizabeth Candler, 1622, suggests to me the ages of the testators at the dates when they made their wills.

<sup>1</sup> Flanders Correspondence, Public Record Office.

## CÆSAR'S CAMP, EASTHAMPSTEAD, BERKS.

BY G. A. KEMPTHORNE.

**I**N the parish of Easthampstead, Berks, about two miles from Bracknell Station is an ancient entrenchment in very perfect preservation, known in the neighbourhood as Cæsar's Camp. Owing to its isolated position off the main road, and its being entirely concealed among the fir trees, it escapes the notice of the ordinary tourist, and yet it will well repay a visit. The camp crowns the summit of an arm projecting from the north side of an extensive plateau called Easthampstead Plain, so that on all sides except the south there is an abrupt descent to the marshy ground about fifty feet below, making the position a good one for defensive purposes. The outline of the hill gives the camp an irregular form which has been compared with that of an oak leaf. It measures from north to south about 570 yards, and its greatest breadth is about 300. On all sides it is surrounded by a deep fosse which has been dug out of the side of the hill, the earth removed from it having been thrown up on the outside to make a parapet. Along the crest is a low rampart, now imperfect in places, probably originally surmounted by a palisade. On the south, or plateau side, this is much higher, rising to a height of about seven feet above the interior, and there are traces of a second ditch.

At the present day the camp is traversed by a road running north and south. Where this enters on the south side the *vallum* has been cut away, and the ditch filled up to the breadth of the road; but on the north it descends the hill by a deep cutting, which commences well inside the camp and winds round before reaching the bottom, so that an advancing enemy would be fully exposed to the fire of the defenders from above. At this end the earthworks are imperfect. Which of these was the original entrance, or whether there may have been gates in both these situations it is now impossible to say. The track crossing the ramparts from east to west is a comparatively modern one. Near the centre is a shallow well described by Dr. Stukeley in 1724.<sup>1</sup> This was used up till recently by the keeper who lives in the cottage at the north end, but in endeavouring to deepen it the clay stratum was cut through, and it has since been dry.

<sup>1</sup> Stukeley "Itinerarium Curiosum," 1724.

## CÆSAR'S CAMP, EASTHAMPSTEAD, BERKS.

The camp appears to be one of those large irregular entrenchments constructed by the inhabitants of the district before Roman times as a place of refuge for their wives, families, and cattle, in case of invasion by a hostile tribe. About half a mile to the south runs The Devil's Highway, the Roman road from London to Bath, and between the two, on Lord Downshire's estate, are the remains of a village of the date of the Roman occupation.

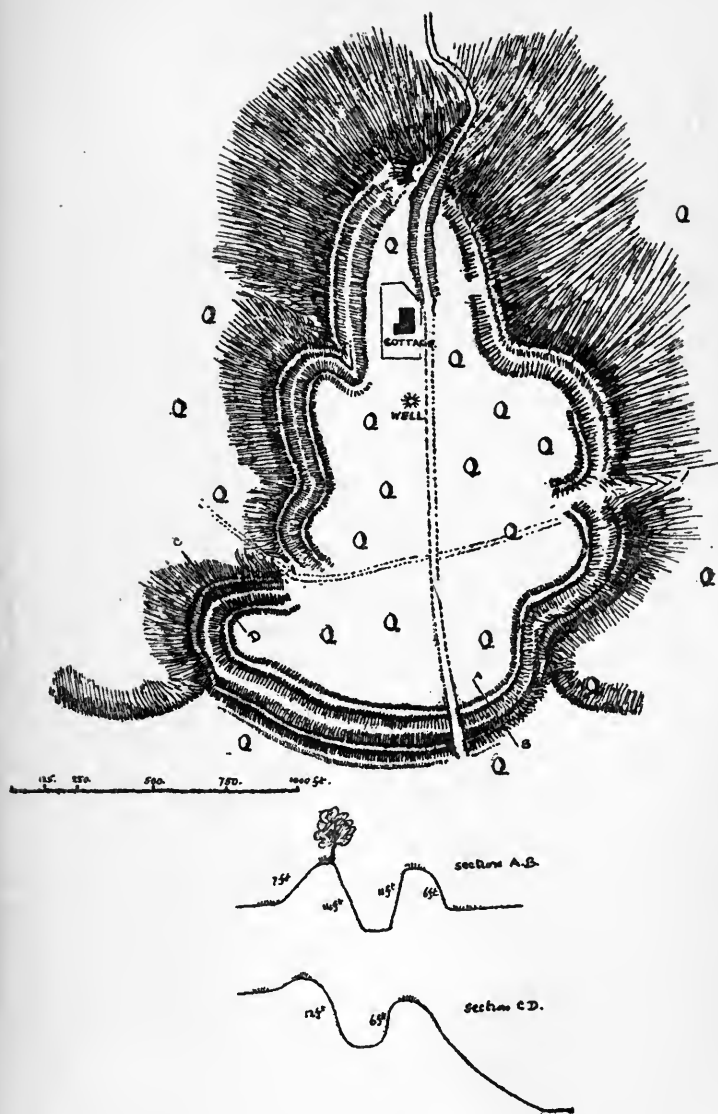
Though of older date, it has been suggested that the camp may have been sometimes occupied by the Roman troops during the summer months. This may have been so; but casual excavation inside the camp throws no light on the matter. Stukeley states that both Roman and British coins have been found there, but of late years a few small fragments of common black pottery are all that have been discovered.

The coins referred to were probably found on the site of the village which is close by. Its position is marked by a clearing in the forest on which grow a few very ancient thorn trees, called Wickham Bushes. The pottery, tiles, and iron implements found here are similar to the commoner ones unearthed yearly by the Society of Antiquaries at Calleva, the capital of the district, which lies fourteen miles further west along the Roman road. The coins found in the village range in date from A.D. 117-383. There was a tradition still current among the poor inhabitants of the neighbourhood at the end of the eighteenth century that there had been a town here which was destroyed by a giant called Julius Cæsar.<sup>1</sup>

The existence of this camp is casually mentioned in an edition of Camden dated 1722. In Norden's "Survey of the Forest of Windsor" in 1607, it is marked as Windmill Hill Fort. The name Windmill Stem is now given to a barrow which is a short distance to the south. A full description of Cæsar's Camp, with a plan, was contributed to "Archæologia" in 1818 by Mr. John Narrien, one of the Sandhurst professors.

The place is of interest in more recent times as the site of about the first attempt at regularly organised military manœuvres. In 1792 seven thousand troops were encamped close by under the Duke of Richmond, and the Camp was frequently the scene of a sham fight. At this time the plateau was further defended by a line of five small redoubts, four of which can still be seen. The ride through the woods up to the Camp has been immortalised by Charles Kingsley in "My Winter Garden."

<sup>1</sup> "Archæologia," 1783, article by. T. B. Handasyd.



Caesar's Camp, Easthampstead, Berks, 1904.

## BLISS'S HOUSE, MAIDSTONE.

BY EVACUSTES A. PHIPSON.

**T**HIS unique structure, till lately standing in High Street, was built by Thomas Bliss, who was mayor of Maidstone in 1682, and M.P. for the borough from 1698 to 1708. I am indebted to Mr. R. Hovenden, F.S.A., for the following information. A search at Barber's Hall discloses the fact that, on 6th June, 1665, Thomas Bliss, son of Thomas Bliss of Maidstone, "thread twister," was apprenticed for seven years to William Yate, "surgeon."

There can be, Mr. Hovenden continues, little doubt that the apprentice was the builder of the interesting house which forms the subject of this article, for he is referred to in a deed of 1681 as "surgeon."<sup>1</sup>

The lower windows were originally casements, but were altered towards the end of the eighteenth century, when the old porch also was replaced by a classic portico. In the roof were formerly six large windows. In the centre is a shield with the arms of the Barber Surgeons Company, and the motto "De Praescientia Dei."

The plaster mouldings on the front, which, next to those of Sparrow's house at Ipswich, were the most elaborate in England, and executed with remarkable skill and vigour, were in perfect condition until the senseless and wanton destruction of the house about 1885 to make way for the present vulgar and pretentious post office, for which purpose the old building could have been easily adopted. The panels were then removed to the museum, but instead of being preserved with the care their merit demanded, were placed against a damp wall in the grounds, where of course in a very short time they fell entirely to pieces. This is, however, but an extreme instance of the slight regard paid by some museum authorities to what should be the chief feature in the collections under their charge, viz., local and, especially, artistic relics, which are naturally of greater interest than the stuffed animals, flint implements, casts of the regulation Greek statuary, and weapons from the south-sea islands, which are a commonplace in all such institutions.

<sup>1</sup> Russell's "History of Maidstone."



Bliss's House, Maidstone.



## NOTES AND QUERIES.

**A** LETTER OF MRS. RYVES.—“3 Maitland Park Terrace, Havestock Hill, N.W., June 27, 1862. My dear friend, I have not written to you as I was aware how much hurried you have been with your pupils, but thinking that you are now at liberty, the vacations having all commenced, I take up my pen to make inquiries after you trusting to hear soon from you and that all are well belonging to you. Are you likely to come up to town with any of your friends to see the exhibition? if so, how glad we shall all be to see you again in town which is very full of visitors, and you will surely not be absent from the sight-seeing group. My family at the Terrace are much as usual, and constantly talking of you. I am very anxious to get on my business, and Mr. Shephard, the solicitor of 9 Sise Lane, Bucklersbury City, has laid all the papers before counsel in the Temple and they have been returned with the proper course of proceedings and citations on Saturday last. I was with Mr. Shephard yesterday and I asked him what would be the expense of carrying the will into Court of George III., under which I am entitled to £15,000 and the interest from 1820 when that monarch died. My Shephard says that £1<sup>r</sup> will carry me well on, and if I got anything to this amount he would account for its disbursement, and that it would be a great help as there are stamps, office copies of wills, and my administration to my late mother's will to be got, as well as other fees as we go into court, all paid at the time of going in. It is however drawn up for going on, I was also with Sir Fitzroy Velly on Saturday last at his residence in Dover Street, who was most kind and said he would do all in his power to assist me and be glad to see any legal persons on my account to put them right and overlook the papers drawn up by the council that all may be correct, he has always evinced a kind interest in myself and claims—thus far well—I have also received an invitation to go to Manchester and Liverpool to preside at some public meetings, and I copy the letters of a niece of mine resident there which I think you will like. She is much looked up to and has spent £4,000 odd in establishing an institution called the Manchester Juvenile Female Refuge for Children without Parents or Homes.

Copy, 60 Moreton Street, Strangways, Manchester, June 16, 1862. Dear Aunt, I arrived safe, thank God, my house seems very lonesome after the death of the little girl that died; let me know when you intend coming to Manchester it may be of some service to you, perhaps more so than what anyone would expect—be sure and bring all your papers with you, and before you come I would advise you to have it inserted in the “Examiner” newspaper, for that is a stirring paper here. I need not say to you that my house is offered to you during your stay in Manchester and you may be sure it is. I hope all my cousins are well, please to give my love to them. After I get some more reports printed I in-

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

tend to send a few of them to you in order that you may be so kind to give them to Mr. Stubbs perhaps he may be in the way of getting some persons to subscribe to my Institution. There are seven little girls waiting to be admitted, but I cannot take them for want of funds, let me hear soon from you, I remain, dear aunt, your affectionate niece E. J. R. Ryves.

No. 2 copy, 60 Moreton Street, June 18th, 1862. Dear Aunt, This moment the medical gentleman that attends my house called. I mentioned to him about your friends here. He told me he knew the Claggs and Norris's, and if you will let me know all the names of the persons here that you were acquainted with in Manchester he will find all their addresses for you, and he says he will be happy to attend all your meetings, and he says he thinks the people of Manchester and Liverpool will be very kind to you so write to me immediately and let me have the names of those persons that you know in this town and we shall find them out for you, give my love to all my cousins, I am, dear aunt, your affectionate niece E. J. R. Ryves.

This is very satisfactory, and it is thought a run down to Manchester will be of great use to me in all *senses*, I must, however, get means to do so and learn what it will cost to go down before I enclose a card of Mr. Stubbs most comfortable boarding house whom I have known for years and he is the head of the Monthly Religious Tract Society, 17 Red Lion Square, and occupied in doing all the good he can to his fellow creatures, he travels all over the United Kingdom for such purpose, if you should ever require such accommodation or any of your friends pray go there and make use of my name. Mrs. Stubbs is as nice and kind a person as her husband and always out to help the distressed, such people are invaluable—as relates to my son, Wm. Henry Ryves, he is going to open a chemist's and perfumery business in a very respectable part of Pimlico, it has been established but the proprietor died, Wm. has got the place fitted up and also drugs without premium and will do well as he will be the head and a medical friend has been assistant and used to dispense medicines. My youngest son is not well and is under medical advice. I am still at 3 Castle Terrace, Kentish Town, but I know not how long I may remain as I have paid the landlady all but the last fortnight which six and twenty shillings and another week will be due on Tuesday. She has asked me to pay it but if not I must go. I need some means while proceedings are progressing, but if I went to Manchester I think something will be done for me. It is, however, the mean time to combat with—I am pretty well considering all perplexities the which I trust to overcome if I am spared a little longer. Pray with me on receipt of this scrawl. With kind regards believe me to remain, my dear friend, yours faithfully and sincerely Lavinia Jannetta Horton Ryves.”—H. GERVIS, Hillingdon.

“HAMMERPOND” AS A LOCAL NAME.—In Mr. Fancourt's article on Albury and Shere (Vol, VI., p. 4), Mr. Fancourt quotes “a recent

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

writer" as his authority for saying that the "hammerponds" found on the site of the ancient ironworks in Surrey and Sussex "were used as coolers by the iron-smelters." May I point out that no such process is known in the manufacture of iron, and that the use of these ponds was to furnish water for actuating the wheel which worked the tilt-hammers, and probably also gave motion to the machinery for blowing the bellows for the furnace. I may refer as my authority to a chapter on early ironworks in the south-east of England in M. A. Lower's "Contributions to Literature," 1854, p. 134. In "The Engineer" for January 3rd, 1902, there is an illustration of a hammerhead and anvil near Ebchingham, Sussex, the place being still known as "The Forge," and a part of the river bearing the name of the "Hammerdyke."—R. B. P.

COLD HARBOUR.—What is the origin of this name? There are four places so called in Surrey and several in Bucks and Herts.—HENRY A. HOWARD.

A SCHEDULE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE FINCHLEY CHARITY ESTATES FROM A.D. 1485 to 1885, Extracted from the original Deeds, in the custody of the Warden.

*Deed Poll No. 1.* The original deed of this trust, dated 20th March, 1485, 1st of King Henry VII., is preserved in admirable condition. It is an indenture between Robert Waven Esquire and the following trustees, Robert Sanny, John Pratte, Thomas Sanny ye elder, Thomas Sanny ye younger, W. Shepherd, Richard Hayne, Robt. Osbourne, I. Goldstone, and W. Sanny, all described as yeomen. It will be noticed that this deed marks the date of the fight of Bosworth Field and the end of the Wars of the Roses by the marriage of Henry of Lancaster with Elizabeth of York.

*Deed Poll, 18th August, 1506, 21st Henry VII.* Thomas Sanny, R. Shepherd, Richard Haynes, W. Shepherd, and John Shepherd, feoffees.

*Deed Poll, 12th February, 1525, 16th King Henry VIII.,* from R. Shepherd, survivor, to John Broke, clerk and sixteen other persons, feoffees. Litigation then took place, with respect to the Poyntals estate; the case coming on for trial in London it is supposed the deeds were used for the purposes of that action and not returned by the attorney, at any rate the next deed consists of *A Decree of the Court of Chancery, Easter Term 3rd Elizabeth 1561*, whereby the Poyntals estate was recovered, and a decree issued for the feoffees quiet enjoyment of the premises.

*Deed Poll, 1st March, 1561, 3rd Queen Elizabeth* by which the estates are brought together and conveyed to twelve trustees, it contains a covenant that the feoffees should before the death of seven, convey to "twelve other discrete and honest men inhabitants of Finchley" to dispose of the income in the manner and form described in my former articles. Further disputes having arisen between the feoffees and others as to Pointals the Consistory Court was appealed to to settle the differences; the court appointed the parson of the parish to take evidence and arbitrate, the result of which is shown in the following.

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*Award of 22nd April, 1563, 5th of Queen Elizabeth*, by Sir John Spendlove, who finally awarded that "the said parties should be friends and lovers, and so continue from thenceforth to the end of the world." Then follows a regular series of feoffments without further hiatus, affording a chronicle of the feoffees down to 1885.

*Deed Poll 27th May, 1612, 9th King James 1st.*, from surviving trustees to Wm. Peacock, W. Pratt, Edwd. Rolfe, Robt. Rolfe Alex. Osbourne, John Rolfe, Abraham Rolfe, and others.

*Deed Poll 11th July, 1636, 12th King Charles I.* new trustees Thomas Allen, Richard Peacocke, Edward Baxter, John Page, Ralph Smith, Wm. Allen, Wm. Rolfe, Edwd. Rolfe, Timy. Taylor, John Sutton, Timy. Taylor junr. and Thos. Sanny.

*Deed Poll 30th April, 1641, 16 Charles I.*, from survivors to Sir Thomas Allen, R. Peacocke, Ralph Smyth, Robt. Snellew, W. Alde, W. Welsh, W. Rolfe, J. Nicholls, junr., Sam. Rolfe, Edward Rolfe, Christopher Sutton, and Thomas Sanny.

*Deed Poll 22nd September, 1671, 11th Charles II.* from survivors to W. Peacocke, I. Searle, Ralph Smyth, R. Snellen, I. Milner, I. Pratt, R. Burbige, I. Nicholls junr., Robt. Apps, J. Sutton, E. Cook, and I. Marsh, new trustees.

*Deed Poll 15th December, 1682, 22nd Charles II.* conveyance from survivors to Edward Allen, Thos. Peacock, John Hall, W. Snelling, I. Franklin, I. Sutton, junr., R. Sutton, R. Nicholls, I. W. Cooke, R. Apps, R. Sanny, and Timy. Taylor, new trustees.

*Deed Poll 27th September, 1697, 8th William and Mary.* Conveyance from survivors to Sir Henry Hedges, H. Whichcot, N. Brandon, S. Proctor, D. Allman, W. Burser, T. Pengally, E. Cook, I. Marsh, R. Odal, R. Wingfield, I. Franklin, new trustees.

*Deed Poll 10th December, 1714, 1st King George I.*, conveyance from survivors to N. Marshall, Rector, Sir T. Allen, H. Hankey, I. Hedges, E. Webber, W. Hill, T. Brandon, John New, Thomas Bell, John Nicholl (of Grass Farm) Thomas Sanny and I. Roberts.

*Deed Poll, 17th October, 1739, 12th George II.*, conveyance from the survivors to Dr. Crowe, rector, Sir Charles Hedges, Edward Allen, Wm. Browning, G. Fothergill, Paul Whichcote, F. Apsley, T. Allen junr., W. Dillingham, L. Singleton, R. Bridgman, and Thos. Ouzen.

*Deed Poll 9th March, 1756, 29th George II.*, conveyance from survivors to Thomas Archer, rector, Thomas Allen, the younger, T. Allen Greenhalph, Chas. Hedges, junr., Christopher Hill, Christopher Horsnail, W. Singleton, R. Roberts, I. Odel, John Jones, I. Edwards, I. Brown and Thos. Sanny. Note Sanny's name now appears for the last time; it will be found regularly inserted from 1485 down to this deed.

*Deed Poll, 3rd November, 1767, 7th George III.* Conveyance from survivors to Dr. Waller, Edwd. Allen, Sir Thos. Harris, Thos. Eld, Thos. Singleton, C. Matthews, Geo. Peters, Thos. Brown, John Jones, Geo. Wilson, Lomax Ryder, and Thomas Gildart.

*Deed Poll 1787. 27th George III.* Conveyance from survivors to Dr.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

Carr, rector, Rev. R. Neate, I. Bindley, T. Bosworth, T. Gildart, C. Baxter, T. Collins, I. Haslewood, C. Munro, R. Sidebottom, and T. Wardle, new trustees.

*Deed Poll, 1802, 42nd George III.* Conveyance from survivors to Rev. R. Worsley, T. Gildart, I. Prinsep, I. Anderson, I. P. Hankey, T. Harvey, I. Campbell, I. H. Andrews, A. Murrey, R. Johnson, W. Nurse, and I. Reid, new trustees.

*Deed Poll, 1826, 6th George IV.* Conveyance from survivors to Rev. R. Worsley, A. Murray, H. Darlot, W. Fanning, F. Matthews, W. Moore, H. Osbaldiston, E. Rouse, R. Rouse, W. N. Savory, and S. Wimbush, new trustees.

*Deed Poll, 1836, 6th William IV.* Appointment of eight new trustees to be joined to Rev. R. Worsley, W. Fanning, S. Wimbush, and E. Rouse, the other eight trustees having taken no part for some time in the administration of the charity. The new trustees were I. Corrie, W. Chaplin, R. Hughes, I. W. Goring, I. Sermitte, M. Matthews, A. Salvin, and B. Soady.

*Deed Poll 1851, 14th Victoria.* Conveyance from survivors to new trustees, I. Baxendale, Lloyd Baxendale, I. Corrie, Rev. F. S. Green, W. H. Lowe, I. Oakley, W. Pegg, A. Salvin, F. G. Smith, Rev. H. L. Ventris, Rev. T. R. White, and S. Wimbush.

*Deed Poll 1862. 25th Victoria.* Conveyance from survivors to new trustees, Rev. F. Green, Rev. T. R. White, Rev. H. L. Ventris, F. Smith, G. C. Rew, I. H. Lermitto, T. B. Williams, G. Plucknett, I. A. Hadden, E. Sayer, S. Wimbush, C. W. Dixie, P. J. Robinson and I. H. Heal.

*Order 1881. 44th Victoria.* Order of Charity Commissioners appointing new trustees, being the first occasion in the history of the trust of a deed of enfeoffment being dispensed with, Rev. S. Bardsley, Rev. H. N. Collier, H. Cooper, Edwin Fox, John Heal, J. T. Laurence, W. B. Passmore, G. Plucknett, junr., A. Saunders, H. C. Stephens, and H. T. Tubbs.

W. B. PASSMORE.

**BILLIARD TABLES IN 1660** (Vol. VI., p. 122).—Mention is made at this reference that a "Billyard Table" is included in an inventory of the goods of Richard Hill made in the year 1660. It is worth pointing out that the earliest illustrative quotation under this head in Dr. Murray's "Dictionary" is dated 1667.—R. B. P.

**TWO FAMOUS HOUSES.**—Is it known in which house in Bayham Street Charles Dickens resided, and can Dibden's residence be identified? He was buried in Pratt Street, Camden Town, and probably resided near by.—HENRY A. HOWARD.

**BACON'S MONUMENT AT ST. MICHAELS, ST. ALBANS.**—The other day I cycled to St. Albans to gaze upon Bacon's monument for the first time, when I was much astonished to find the lettering sadly in need of restora-

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tion. I consider it a disgrace to the country that such should be a fact, and I am wondering whether in your Magazine you would care to ask for subscriptions for the purpose of renovating the epitaph.—E. F. ROBSON.

[The monument is in the chancel of St. Michael's Church and the question of repair therefore rests with the rector, the Earl of Verulam.—Ed.]

## REPLIES.

**BARTLETT'S BUILDINGS.**—Referring to Mr. Phillips's article in the last number of the Home Counties Magazine on Ancient Street-Name Indicators, the following facts may be of interest to him and to your readers. The Bartlett's Buildings stone is not now in its original position. It was formerly on No. 1 Bartlett's Buildings, which was situate on the N.W. side of the street in question, at its junction with Holborn. When that house was pulled down in 1866, a resident bought the stone from the housebreaker and afterwards gave it to the then owner of No. 28 Bartlett's Buildings, who placed it in its present position.—LOUIS R. LETTS.

**LITTLE HADHAM BRASSES** (p. 100).—The christian name of Braybrook, Bishop of London, was Robert, not Richard, and the heraldry of his shield was Arg. seven *mascles*, 3, 2, and 1, gules. I am unable to say whether within a border. A *mascle* is really a lozenge pierced.—J. G. WALLER.

**BULL'S WARNING** (p. 162).—In answer to Mr. Wilton-Hall's query, I used frequently to play it thirty years ago at the Proprietary School, Greenwich. We had no opening rhyme. There was this addition: the free boys would try to break the line of those clasping hands: the latter boys, on the line being broken, had to rush for "home," the others, when possible, jumping on their backs and claiming a ride, at the risk, however, of being carried "home," (if not smart enough to dismount in good time) and crowned, by being patted on the head to the words "one two three four, I crown thee King Cæsar," whereupon he had to form one of the line. I regret I cannot give any information as to the antiquity of the game.—L. M. BIDEN.

**HEADSTONE FARM, PINNER** (p. 163).—A history and description of this building will be found on pp. 185 to 190 of vol. iii. of the "Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society." It is from the pen of Mr. Albert Hartshorne.—J. P. EMSLIE.

"CANTAB" asks for historical records relating to Headstone Farm—a "Moated Grange" on the borders of Middlesex. Its original name

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appears to have been Heggston, or Heggeton, and from an early date it was an outlying possession of the Archbishops of Canterbury. It was visited by Thomas à Becket in 1170. Archbishop Boniface came there in 1250; Winchelsea in 1300; and Arundel dated some documents from his house at Heggston in 1407.—W. H. PEERS.

MAY SONGS.—I gathered the following somewhat inconsequent May Day song from the children who sang it in the village of Cogenhoe, near Northampton, on May Day, 1902. Some of the lines seem closely allied to the verses quoted in the "Home Counties Magazine" for April 1904, and I therefore send the song for comparison.

Awake, awake, good people all,  
Awake, and you shall hear,  
The Lord and Saviour died f'our sins,  
Because he loved us so dear.

Now I've been wandering all this night,  
And now I am wandering astray,  
And so I have come to sing my song,  
And I've brought you a branch of may.

A branch of may I've brought you here,  
And at your door it stands,  
It's well set out and it's well spread about,  
The work of Our Lord's hands.

A man's but a man, his life's but a span,  
He flourishes like a flower,  
He's here to-day, and he's gone tomorrow,  
Cut down in half an hour.

To take the Bible in your hand,  
And read a chapter through,  
And when the day of judgment comes  
The Lord will think of you.

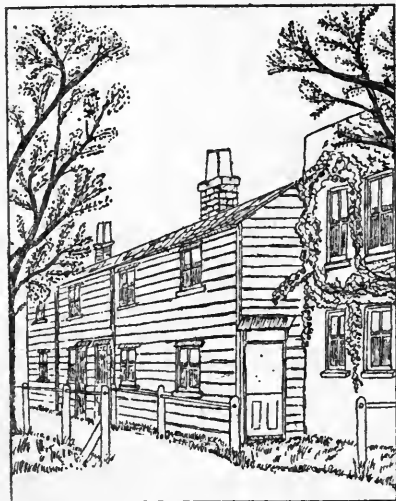
Now give me a bowl of your good cream,  
And a jug of your brown beer,  
And if we live and all tarry well,  
We will come another year.

The clock strikes one, we must be gone,  
We can no longer stay,  
God bless you all both great and small,  
And we wish you a merry month of May.

The branch of may carried by each party of happy children contained within its recesses a doll, sometimes more than one, gaily decked about with coloured ribbons, etc., and the whole carefully covered with white

## REPLIES.

muslin or other semi-transparent veil which, while the song was in progress, was tenderly raised to reveal the glories beneath to the ruder spirits of maturer age, the whole performance being carried out with the most charming and artless simplicity. It differed in no respects from what I remember more than fifty years ago in the same old-world village.—A. HARTSHORNE, 10 Queen's Road, Worthing.



lines of clothes hanging out around them. However, the house in the foreground of my sketch was until lately occupied by a working engineer. Am I correct in taking them to be about 200 years old?—E. W. FRASER, 77 Heath Road, Clapham, S.W.

ST. ALBANS AND ODENSE (p. 79.)—With reference to the communication from Herr Storm the accompanying extract from Dugdale "Monasticon"<sup>1</sup> may be of interest as tending to show that plunder taken to Denmark in 1069-70 was taken from Peterborough, not St. Albans. It will be observed that there were taken from Peterborough some reliques of St. Oswald. May not this account for the fact that St. Oswald was revered at Odense as stated by Herr Storm? "It happened about this time (1069) that a chief or earl of the name of Osbern, with other followers of Sweyn King of Denmark had taken possession of the Isle of Ely. These were joined by Hereward le Wales, who incited them to make an attack upon the monastery of Peterborough because the king had bestowed it on a Norman. Taroldus (the Norman abbot) was fortunately absent from the monastery, having retired to Stamford with his retinue. Hereward and the Danes upon their first onset meeting with a stronger resistance

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i., p. 349.

## REVIEWS.

than they expected at the gate called Bulehithe, set fire to the neighbouring houses and then forced an entrance to the monastery. The offices of the Abbey, and the Town; all except the church and one house were destroyed. Hugh Candidus enters at length upon the riches and reliques which were carried off. Adelwold the Prior, with some of the elder monks, were taken to Ely with these. Adelwold, however, watching an opportunity when the Danes were carousing, secured a considerable quantity of gold and silver, and some of the principal reliques, with the arms of St. Oswald, to himself; secreting the latter in the straw of his bed. A treaty being entered into between the Conqueror and Sweyn, the Danes departed from Ely, carrying with them the greater part of the reliques: some of which were lost at sea; though the remainder were afterwards recovered by Ywarns or Ynnarns, the secretary of the monastery, who made a voyage to Denmark for the purpose, and were brought back to Peterborough."—W. R.-L. LOWE.

SIR ROBERT CLAYTON AND DR. DODD (pp. 87-8).—The Sir Robert Clayton whose bookplate you describe in the current "Home Counties Magazine" was—among other distinctions—treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital to which he gave in his lifetime, and left by will considerable sums of money. His first benefaction was in 1693. In 1701 a statue was erected in his honour, by the governors of the hospital, in the centre of one of the quadrangles built at his expense. In 1707 a portrait of him was placed in the Governors' Hall, and "his arms finely emblazoned—argent a cross sable between four pellets." The inscription on the pedestal of the statue begins thus: "Roberto Claytonio Equiti in Agro Northamptoniensi riato Civi Londoniensi et arbis Prætori, Hugiis Nosocomii Præsidi.

The Rev. W. Dodd could perhaps scarcely be said to have held a living in the county of Bucks—at least I can find no record of it. He was chaplain to the Magdalen from 1758-1777, the year of his execution, and he was buried in Cowley Churchyard of which church his brother was rector and which is very close to Bucks, and of which church I was churchwarden for some years, when I had a week-end cottage at Cowley.—H. GERVIS.

## REVIEWS.

LITTLE BOOKS ON ART BOOKPLATES. By Edward Almack, F.S.A. Methuen & Co. 2s. 6d.

There hardly seems to be "a long felt want" for many of the army of small volumes, which are now appearing upon every variety of subject. These Little Books on Art are not, however, behind the others in popularity of price and charm of turn out. Bookplates, in this series, contains several references to bookplates of interest in the Home Counties, and we may especially mention

## REVIEWS.

that of William Wilberforce whose association with Clapham, the Local Government Record and Museum Committee of the L. C. C. are now trying to commemorate in some way. The book is of interest to others besides lovers of *ex libris*, for it contains short descriptions of various modes of engraving and is full of anecdotes about the owners and authors of bookplates. We think that heraldic descriptions might be a little more accurate than that of the dexter side on the Bunsen bookplate, but these books are written for the general public and not for critics.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY: ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY, Part xv.  
(London—Vol. I.). Edited by George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A.  
London: Elliot Stock. 7s. 6d.

The present volume will be of especial interest to the readers of the "Home Counties Magazine," forming as it does the first of the three volumes of this series to be devoted to London topography. The area comprised in this expression is that of the recently created county of London which embraces the City and many parishes formerly in Middlesex, ranging from Bow in the east to Hammersmith in the west, and northwards to Hampstead also Battersea, Penge, Wandsworth, and other parishes south of the Thames together with Charlton, Deptford, Eltham, Greenwich, Lewisham, Woolwich, amongst others transferred from Kent. The general description and notes deal with many matters of popular interest, such as the theatres, clubs, and early London railways, but the "Eternal City" claims the bulk of the volume; the material in this section being arranged alphabetically under the titles of the places or building treated of. The history of the Royal Exchange forms the concluding article. Many of the descriptions being contemporary have an enhanced interest now; but the historical articles must of course be read in the light of the lesser facilities for research then existing.

CRICKLEWOOD—HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE. W. F. Fowler & Co.  
Chaddesden Parade, Cricklewood, 1904. 2s.

This is a revised and enlarged edition of the little account of the Cricklewood district which appeared in our pages last year. Additional illustrations appear and the area covered is larger. The new matter seems as carefully compiled as was the old and the guide is one of the best and cheapest we have met with.

THE PARISH RECORDS OF HARROW-ON-THE-HILL. Wilbee, Harrow. 3s.

The importance of parish records has often been urged in the "Home Counties Magazine," and the idea of publishing an account of them, adopted by the vicar and churchwardens of Harrow is quite excellent. We commend it to every parish in the country, for no surer means of permanently preserving such documents could be found. All parishes are not, however, fortunate enough to have a churchwarden possessed of the knowledge of ancient records, and their bearing, which is (as many of our readers know) the peculiar gift of Mr. W. O. Hewlett to whose initiation we probably owe the volume under notice. At Harrow the first volume of the parish register, which commences in 1558, has been already printed and we note that the vestry minutes begun in 1704; apprenticeship indentures begun a year later; the overseers' accounts in 1737; the rate books in 1745; the road-surveyors' accounts in 1768; and the churchwardens accounts in 1782. The future historian of the parish will, with this concise little book before him, have no excuse if he does not dive somewhat into local records for material for his history.

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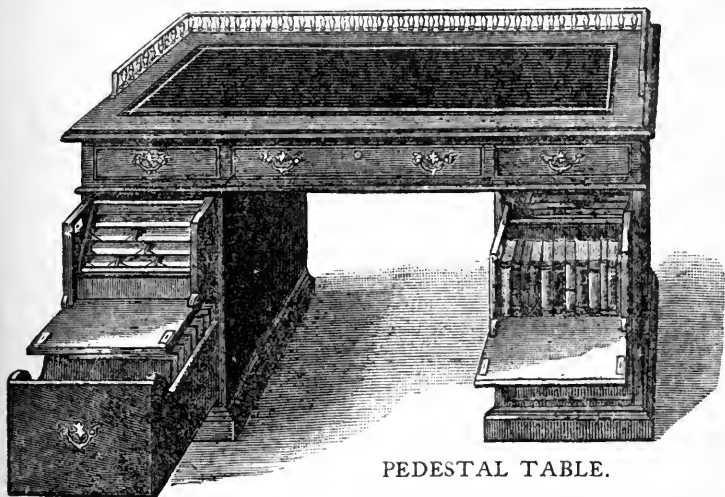
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Within the Bishop's Gate, Windsor Park.



Shelley's Cottage at Bishop's Gate, Windsor Park.

## SHELLEY AT BISHOPSGATE.

BY M. KIRKBY HILL.

THE house at Bishopsgate, Windsor Great Park, seems to have been taken by Shelley with his usual precipitancy. At the end of July, 1815, he was still in Devonshire and Mary, weary of solitude at Clifton, urged him to return to her that the hitherto fruitless house-quest might at least be pursued together. She wrote on July 27th:

"We have now been a long time separated, and a house is not yet in sight; and even if you should find one in less than a week, then the settling, etc. . . . My dear, dear love, I must earnestly and with tearful eyes beg that I may come to you, if you do not like to leave the searches after a house."

Yet by the beginning of August, probably as early as the third, the Bishopsgate house had been found and secured, furnished, apparently for a year.

Some half mile by road from the entrance to the Great Park, it still stands, recalling by the name Shelley's Cottage, the poet's nine months' tenancy. A small square house of red brick roofed with slate, the walls covered with climbing plants—ivy, Virginia creeper, jessamine, roses—set in a pretty garden, it may well have seemed to Shelley in full summer one of the many places where he would fain dwell "for ever." Windsor Great Park was his playground, and within the Bishop's Gate he might enjoy one of the finest views of southern England.

A little to the right of the carriage track a grassy drive leads down into a valley. Bracken, in summer softly green, in autumn golden, grows thickly. Groups of giant trees, oak, elm, and beech, are dotted here and there. The ground falls sharply towards deeper forest glades, opening out a vista of blue distance, and a church spire gleams, right-centre, in the sunlight. Fifty paces to the left Windsor Castle stands, blue against blue hills, in the further middle distance, like a veritable castle of enchantment. Such was the view on a perfect September morning, and so many a time must Shelley have seen it. Outside the gate, much building has made the country almost suburban, but even there spots of real beauty still remain, and Egham hill, down which he walked with Hogg or Peacock on the way to London, means a weary climb for the twentieth century bicyclist.

It is not surprising that scenery such as this should have left its

## SHELLEY AT BISHOPSGATE.

mark on Shelley's poetry. Place and circumstance worked together in the autumn of 1815 to produce in him a state of quietude. The worst of the money difficulties had ended with the death of his grandfather, Sir Bysshe Shelley, in the preceding January, and his health had improved.

"Alastor," composed chiefly amid the solitudes of the Great Park, is, in its descriptions of nature, an epitome of the experiences of the past year, and in its gentle melancholy an expression of the poet's mood for the time being. Fourteen months before, Mary and he had fled from Dover in an open boat on their stolen honeymoon :

Along the dark and ruffled waters fled  
The straining boat. A whirlwind swept it on,  
With fierce gusts and precipitating force,  
Through the white ridges of the chaféd sea  
The waves arose. Higher and higher still  
Their fierce necks writhed beneath the tempest's scourge  
Like serpents struggling in a vulture's grasp.

Switzerland was their destination, and there :

On every side now rose  
Rocks which in unimaginable forms,  
Lifted their black and barren pinnacles  
In the light of evening, and its precipice  
Obscuring the ravine, disclosed above,  
Mid toppling stones, black gulphs, and yawning caves,  
Whose windings gave ten thousand various tongues  
To the loud stream. Lo! where the pass expands  
Its stony jaws, the abrupt mountain breaks,  
And seems with its accumulated crags  
To overhang the world.

A year later, after settling in at Bishopsgate, Shelley and Mary, with Peacock and Charles Clairmont, started from Old Windsor on a ten days' boating expedition up the Thames. Shelley was fired by a scheme, as usual wildly impossible, of penetrating *viâ* the Severn canal and river into Wales, and thence by various water ways as far north as the firth of Clyde. He was brought down to earth by the charge of £20 for the passage of the canal, and the expedition endeavoured instead to trace the Thames to its source. Three miles above Lechlade the river became so weed-choked and shallow that this project also had to be abandoned. The fruits of the campaign were renewed health for Shelley, and for posterity the lines of "Alastor" :

SHELLEY AT BISHOPSGATE.

A wandering stream of wind,  
Breathed from the west, has caught the expanded sail,  
And lo! with gentle motion between banks  
Of mossy slope, and on a placid stream,  
Beneath a woven grove it sails . . . .  
Where the embowering trees recede and leave  
A little space of green expanse, the cove  
Is closed by meeting banks, whose yellow flowers  
For ever gaze on their own drooping eyes,  
Reflected in the crystal calm.

And the poem "A Summer Evening Churchyard," written at Lechlade, and beginning:

The wind has swept from the wide atmosphere  
Each vapour that obscured the sunset's ray ;  
And pallid evening twines its beaming hair  
In duskier braids around the languid eyes of day.

Directly attributable to the scenery of Bishopsgate or its neighbourhood are the lines of "Alastor":

He would linger long  
In lonesome vales, making the wild his home,  
Until the does and squirrels would partake  
From his innocuous hand his bloodless food.

And:

The meeting boughs and implicated leaves  
Wove twilight o'er the poet's path . . . .  
. . . . The oak,  
Expanding its immense and knotty arms,  
Embraces the light beech. The pyramids  
Of the tall cedar over-arching, frame  
Most solemn domes within.

Other, and lesser, Bishopsgate poems, in which the influence of local scenery appears, are "Lines" ("The cold earth slept below") dated November, 1815, and "The Sunset" ("There late was one within whose subtle being") of the spring of 1816. Probably of the same time are the sonnet to Wordsworth, interesting parallel to Browning's "Lost Leader," and that on the fall of Napoleon.

As usual, the friends who visited Shelley and Mary at Bishopsgate were few and select. Peacock, poet, novelist, and in this stage of his varied career, idler, walked over from Marlow, Hogg came down from London, once at least we know that Charles Clairmont, the son of Mary's stepmother, was with them. Besides these we hear only of the Quaker, Dr. Pope, of Staines, with whom

## QUARTERLY NOTES.

Shelley discussed things of heaven and earth, and who would say in the quaint speech of the Friends: "I like to hear thee talk, Friend Shelley; I see thee art very deep."

Hogg has recorded how, on the way from London to Egham, Shelley would point at Brentford to the large red-brick building, Syon House Academy, now Syon Park House, where at the age of ten he had been sent to school under Dr. Greenlaw. The white wych-elm, known to the boys as the Bell Tree, from the school bell hung among its branches, still stood within the gate. Indeed, it is only in the time of the present occupant that the tree was judged unsafe and taken down, and, round the site, suckers with green and white foliage have sprung up, which are now almost themselves worthy of the name of trees.

Life at Bishopsgate passed quietly with the Shelleys. Their worst anxieties were over for the time, though troublesome money negotiations with the poet's father were still in progress, and knotty legal points arose out of the complicated will of Sir Bysshe. On January twenty-fourth, 1816, a boy was born to them, Mary's second child—the first had lived but a few days—and named William after her father, Godwin, the philosopher.

The residence at Bishopsgate came to a somewhat abrupt end. Whether Shelley was driven thence by fears of real or imaginary danger to his personal liberty, or by necessity for economy is not clear. But it is certain that by May 3rd he and Mary, together with her stepmother's daughter Claire Clairmont, were at Dover *en route* for their second visit to the continent.

## QUARTERLY NOTES.

WE are very glad that the Hampstead Heath Extension Council has thought fit to issue, at the nominal charge of threepence, Mrs. Arthur Wilson's historical account (which appeared in the "Hampstead Annual") of "Wyldes." The value of these pages of topography has been already mentioned in this Magazine and we sincerely hope that those who read them in their new form will, by monetary help, enable the Extension Council to secure eighty acres of this estate for the public enjoyment. As Sir Robert Hunter observes, in an introductory note to the reprint, there is a reasonable hope that this may be done, and that Wyldes, now the property of Eton College, will play an important part in the history of North London; for if the

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eighty acres in question are added to the Heath, the remainder, some 240 acres, will become a suburb which—by the manner in which it is to be laid out—will afford to persons of all classes a dwelling-place near town and yet with the soothing surroundings of the country.

CENTURIES ago Wyldes formed part of the property from which a lepers' hospital for Londoners was supported; and it will be, as Sir Robert reminds us, an interesting thought, should lands, originally given to succour distress, be again put to the benefit of mankind in a manner best fitted to the needs of London's workers of the twentieth century.

THERE is little to complain of in the way of lack of activity on the part of various antiquarian societies in the Home Counties. Excursions to places of interest have been frequent and, we learn, in most instances, productive of an increase in membership. As usual the East Herts Archæological Society has been to the fore in this method of popularising archæology, and Mr. W. B. Gerish is to be congratulated on the way he has planned and carried out the society's expeditions during the past season.

WE notice that the newly-formed London Shakespeare League made a prominent point of the "excursion" in the programme of the recent commemoration of "Shakespeare Day." Under the auspices of the league an excellent opportunity—we hope to see it repeated—was afforded of "doing" (if we may use the phrase) Shakespeare's London very thoroughly. In the single day were visited the church of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, where Burbage, Tarlton, Green, and Wilkinson lie buried; the site of one of the early homes of the Elizabethan drama, the Curtain Theatre; Bankside, Southwark; and Gray's Inn, where, in 1594, Shakespeare and his players appeared in the "Comedy of Errors."

CERTAINLY an excursion like this should do more than anything else to pave the way for the erection of a memorial to the immortal bard in London—the place which (as Dr. Furnival remarked) "made him." The League means in the future to do more to bring home to Londoners the connection of Shakespeare with their City, and so we may mention for the benefit of those who sympathize with its object, that the secretary is Miss Elspet Keith, 49 Southwold Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W.

THE Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society will celebrate

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its jubilee next year and it proposes to commemorate the event by organizing a Loan Exhibition at Aylesbury during the summer. The exhibits especially asked for, are, of course, those connected with the county, though objects of interest from other localities will also be welcomed; they will be classified as follows: prehistoric and mediæval antiquities; pictorial representations of interest, especially photographs and prints; old silver and metal work; the flora, fauna, and geology of Bucks; also minor industries of the county, such as lace-making, straw-plaiting, and chair-making, with old and present day examples.

It is earnestly requested that any who can help will do so, either by way of suggestion, information, offers of loans, or of personal assistance, as it is only by such co-operation that success can be ensured for the undertaking by giving adequate scope and interest to the exhibition. The honorary secretaries, Messrs. J. C. Baker, and C. G. Watkins, should be addressed at the Archæological Museum, Aylesbury.

ONE of the most valuable contributions to the early history of Middlesex which has lately appeared is Mr. Montagu Sharpe's pamphlet on the passage of Cæsar's army across the Thames at Brentford, with remarks on various other events connected with the neighbouring parts of the county in ancient times. The pamphlet is copiously illustrated by photographic pictures of the localities dealt with, of ancient objects discovered in the neighbourhood and by some particularly lucid plans; it may be obtained from the Brentford Printing and Publishing Company for the moderate charge of one shilling and the proceeds of the sale go towards the funds of the cottage hospitals at Brentford and Hanwell.

MR. SHARPE whose interest in the present day affairs of the township of Brentford and parish of Hanwell is well known, seems to have been led to undertake his useful enquiries by a laudable desire to arrive at the facts which induced King Offa, in the year 780, to describe Brentford as a famous place.

"BRENTFORD," says Mr. Sharpe, "was then remembered as the historic place where Julius Cæsar with his army forced the passage across the Thames on his way to capture the stronghold of Cassivellaunus, and where, a century later, the Roman army under Claudius crossed on its march to Camulodunum." Besides these two facts Mr. Sharpe thinks the Mercian monarch was justified in applying to Brentford the adjective "celebri," because—previous

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to the existence of London, or its bridge—the place was important on account of its position at the head of the principal fords over the lower Thames, through which would pass the valuable merchandize which certainly was constantly on its way to the south-east maritime states and the midlands.

It is probable that during the past summer many of our readers have experienced the inconveniences of the bathing machine as found at most sea-side resorts. It may be some consolation to those who have done so to know that in form and accommodation the modern bathing machine is really a relic of the past, for it has undergone but slight alteration and improvement since the day when Benjamin Beal, the modest Margate quaker, invented it, and made possible a sea-bath in obscurity from public gaze—for the younger generation will need to be reminded that the bather took his dip beneath a crinoline-like excrescence from the back of the machine!

AN excellent account of the archæology of the bathing machine recently formed a “turnover” in the “Globe,” and we venture to recall to the minds of our readers (who perused what was there said) of the illustrations of these maritime monstrosities in the fourth and fifth volumes of “The Home Counties Magazine.” As so often happens, virtue was, in the case of Benjamin Beal, its own but its only reward. The Margate bathers ceased to offend the modesty of the quaker, but he ruined himself in obtaining the result he sought, and his widow died in an almshouse. It is a pleasing testimony to the former cleanliness of the Thames that early in the last century a bathing machine stood near Westminster Bridge and was largely patronized by aristocratic bathers.

THE interest shown by a great many of our regular subscribers in the “Rambles” which have appeared in these pages, has induced the resolve to increase during the coming year, the number of these descriptions of excursions within easy reach of London; we wish to acquaint our readers with as many of these walks as possible within the area dealt with by this Magazine. It occurs to us that many of our readers have some favourite and interesting walks with which they are familiar, and we invite such as have to describe them in our “Ramble” form. For such descriptions which should preferably be accompanied by sketches, we shall be pleased to offer a small honorarium.

## TANNIS.

THE INVENTORY INDENTED OF HOUSEHOLD STUFF TAKEN THERE  
THE XXVI DAY OF JUNE IN THE ELEVENTH YERE OF THE  
REIGNE OF QUENE ELIZABETH ANNO DNI. 1569.

By W. MINET, F.S.A.

**A**CCOUNTS and statistics of all kinds are notoriously dull and uninteresting documents to those who have no personal concern in them, and an agent's list of the contents of a house may well be placed in the same category, yet let any one of these lie hidden for a sufficient time, it will be found to have gained a secondary interest far eclipsing its original value, an interest which increases in proportion to the time it has lain hidden. For reasons into which this is not the place to enquire, the daily life of our ancestors has for the most of us an abiding charm, and any document which enables us to reconstitute this has to-day a value out of all proportion to that which it may have possessed when first drawn up. I therefore make no excuse for printing what at the time was a mere formal list of the contents of Tannis House in 1569.

Tannis stood in the parish of Aspenden, not far from Buntingford, in Hertfordshire. A farm called Tannis Court still exists, but the house of 1569 is more probably that represented in the illustration, about a quarter of a mile away and surrounded, as were so many Hertfordshire houses, by a still existing moat.

The inventory is signed by Edward Halfehide, and sealed with his seal, having in base, two chevrons conjoined, and in chief three seeded roses; the chevrons we know to have been the then recently acquired blazon of the family, but the origin of the roses is still to seek.<sup>1</sup> We may fairly assume that the furniture was the property of Halfehide, and the house may have been his also, though this point is far from clear. Chauncy (p. 119), speaking of the manor of Barksdon in which Tannis would seem to be situated, says that Andrew Judd sold a portion of the manor to Edward Halfehide, then possessor of Tannis, who settled it on his wife for her jointure. He goes on to say that Halfehide afterwards sold it to Andrew Grey, who owned it in 1590. A little more detail appears from another entry in the same work, where (p. 53) speaking of

<sup>1</sup> Burke, Gen. Arm. notes the grant in 1560 to Halfehide of arg. two chevrons conjoined in fesse, sa.: Crest, a greyhound sejant, or, collared, sa.; but makes no mention of the roses.



Tannis Court.

S. W. N. C.



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the manor of Moor Hall adjoining Barksdon he says that Edward Halfehide purchased it about 1564, and in 1569 joined in a recovery to settle the same on his marriage with the daughter of Sir Edward Capell, of Aspenden, and conveyed the manor to Sir E. Capell and Gyles Capell, his son, as a jointure for his wife; but that about two years after he sold it to one William Gurney.

Not being concerned for Mistress Anne Halfehide's interests we need not stop to enquire into the questions raised by these statements. For our present purpose it is enough to note that Tannis is said to belong to Halfehide, that Sir E. Capell is said to be of Aspenden, and that the marriage took place in the year 1569.

Of one of these facts we have confirmation in Sir E. Capell's will which is dated 21st January, 1571.<sup>1</sup> In it he describes himself as of Aspenden, where he desires to be buried, and goes on to bequeath to his eldest son Henry "the hangings in my chamber at Tannes commonly called my Lady Katherine's chamber with the bed and furniture in the same chamber whole as it standeth and the bed and furniture whole as it standeth in the chamber over the Hall there at Tannes aforesaid." From this it appears that two years after the date both of the marriage and of the making of the inventory, Sir E. Capell was himself living at Tannis, and owned some of the furniture. One of the rooms named in the will, "the chamber over the Hall," occurs in the inventory, but there is no mention of the other; nor have I any suggestion to make as to who Lady Katherine may have been. A son, Gyles Capell, was perhaps also living at Tannis, if the room in the inventory named "Mr. Gyles' chamber" was so called from him; the only Katherine I know of was wife to Henry, legatee of the furniture, but she seems to have resided at Rayne, where she died the year after, 1572. There remains, of course, the possibility of a Katherine Halfehide, but as to this I have no information.

I do not propose to deal here with the story of the Capells, but this much may be mentioned as suggesting a second connecting link with Tannis, in addition to that formed by the marriage of Sir E. Capell's daughter to Edward Halfehide. Owner of two estates not far distant, Rayne in Essex, and Hadham Hall in Herts, in one or other of which the family is found living between 1500 and 1678, William Capell, the founder of this branch of the family, had purchased in 1506 the manor of Walkern which lies close to Tannis; while nearer still is Cottered, where Sir Edward owned a "lease and term of years," which is by his will bequeathed to

<sup>1</sup> The will will be found at 34 Daughtry: P.C.C. He died in 1577, but in the registers of Aspenden there is no trace of his burial there, nor am I able to say where he was buried.

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his son Gyles. These facts, combined with the marriage of his daughter, probably afford the explanation of our finding Sir Edward at Tannis rather than at either of his other seats. Added to this is the undoubted fact that Sir Edward was at this date very old. When he was born does not appear, but in 1491 there are accounts of moneys paid for his schooling, and given to him for pocket-money: assume him to have been eight years old in 1491, in 1569 he would have been eighty-five, an age at which a daughter's care may have been more than ever needful to the old man. The family problem must be left unsolved, and we can only deal with the document as we find it.

It begins with the offices, and speaks first of the dairy or "mylke house," where are the usual appliances for butter and cheese making:

One cheese presse, vii bourds for shelves, ii thicke planks, x mylke bourds, vii kymnells, v erthen potts, ii chearnes, vi chees-moles, ii tubbs, i forme, ii stooles, one payer of scoles and ii weigte of leade.

These dairy utensils are all obvious except, perhaps, the kymnells, which seem to have been shallow tubs in which the butter was washed and salted when fresh from the churn (see New Eng. Dict. s. v. Kimnel). Next follows the "sellar," in which were:

One cofer, one cubberd, a rounde table, ii joyned stooles, ii glasse bottells, i tynne bottell, ii pewtr. potele potts, ii wyne glasse bowles, ii bere glasses, i glasse yeower, ii dozen & viii plate tynne trenchers & frute dishes & vi lyttle sawcers.

In the "buttry" which comes next we find much the same class of article:

A bynne wth. a cover, ii cofers wth locke, ii basons & ii yeowers of tynne & five candell sticks of tynne, xii latten candlesticks, vii stone crewses wth. tynne covers, iii tynne saltes, a black leather jack, ii dozen rounde trenchers, ii dozen of greate trenchers, & one lyttle table withe a seate.

The larder contains the usual assortment of "bourds," shelves, and tubbs, with two "mysing," two chopping knives, and a cleaver. There is also here an "ambry," or cupboard, a word which now survives only in the form "aumbry," limited to ecclesiastical use; it is akin to the French "armoire."

The boulting-house and the bake-house both have to do with the making of bread; the former being where the flour was prepared and sifted through a bolting cloth, probably, I suggest,

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stretched over the "lynnen wheelles" which we find among the items. Though not dealing here with etymology I cannot help lingering for a moment over this word boulding, as it gives us a key to two words with which few would suspect it to be connected: it comes from the cloth which was used to sift the flour; and can be traced back through a Low Latin word "burra," to the Greek  $\pi\tilde{\upsilon\rho}$ , the cloth taking its name from its reddish, or fire colour. Far back this cloth was employed for various uses, from two of which we get the "biretta," worn by the priest, and the "béret" worn by the Pyrennean peasant to this day. The boulding-house contained:

A bulding bynne, one longe meale trough, one tonne for flower, a meale tubb, a longe settle for candles, one tallow tubb, one candle mowlde, one brewing tubb, ii skuttels, iiii payles, and iii lynnene wheelles.

while the bake-house added

One mowlding table wth. a frame, one side table, ii formes & ii benches, iiii brasse pannes, iii washing tubbs, ii tryvetts, and one yron peelee,

the last being the flat long-headed shovel used for taking the bread out of the oven. Though lost in English it survives in modern French as the usual name for a spade. The farming stock is given under the heading "The Bayly of husbondry, Wortham," (no doubt the bailiff's name) and includes

vii cart horses, vii payer of carte harnesse, ii paier of carte ropes, iii long carts, ii payer of wheelles, seven paier of plough harnesse, ii ploughes wth. cowlters & shares & plough chaynes wth. them, one ox yoke, ii paier of yron harrowes. One payer of wooden harrowes, vi quarter sacks, iii fannes, one busshell, iiii skepps, one draught rake, ii pytcheforks, iii shovells one of them typped wth. yron, ii spades, one mattock, iii wedges, i ax, ii bills, one payer of hedging gloves, vi meade rakes, i shoovel to turn corne, i bushebrake, i crow of yron & vii mullen halters.

Wright's "Dialect Dictionary" explains a mullen halter as the bridle of a cart horse, but offers no suggestion as to the origin of the word, nor can I find any explanation elsewhere. Of the other articles a skip is a word still in use for a wide open basket, while a bushbrake I take to have been a form of harrow.

Before passing on to the rooms themselves we may perhaps take the pewter, plate, and linen, all of which are set out separately. The latter appears under the heading "the napery wth. Mother Wigg," who must have had charge of it.

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In flaxon sheets xvii payer, in pyllow beres iiii paier & one odd, in towen sheetes xviii payer. Of diop. table clothes vi, of diop. cubberds clothes ii, of diop. longe towells ix, of diop. shorte towells vi. Of fyne diop. napkyns vi, of course dyop. napkyns ix. Of playne flaxon table clothes viii, & ii new of fyne canves, of towen table clothes vii. Of flaxon cubberd clothes x, of flaxon towells v, of towen towells v, of flaxon napkyns ii dozen, of towen napkyns ii dozen and ix odd.

The modern house-wife would find it difficult to recognize the contents of her linen-press in the foregoing: yet, with a little explanation they are the same. Pillow-bere is the old name for pillow case, while the finer and coarser qualities of sheets and towels are flaxon and towen respectively, tow being the refuse from the finer material flax. Diop is our modern diaper, a word in much commoner use, as the name of a material, in old days than now. Its derivation is very doubtful, but examples will be found in the "New English Dictionary" of various spellings, one of which (dyoper) comes very near to ours.

It is curious, considering that the baking of clay is one of the earliest arts of civilization, how little earthenware vessels were used for domestic purposes in early times, wood and pewter filling the place. Pewter, a compound of lead and zinc (the word itself a form of "spelter") was the common material in household use. Of this Tannis possessed:

Of ordinary platters ii dozen & ix odd, one dozen & viii sawcers, vi fyne sallet dyshes, iii plates, ix great chargers, xx platters, xii small dyshes, and vi new small dyshes, x new sawcers and six olde sawcers, ii new porryngers and one bason, one kettle, a frynge panne, iii bourds, ii shelves, a great bryne panne, a payer of small racks and a mustard quern.

The list of silver plate is much the same as would have been found in most houses of this style and date: in reproducing it one cannot help thinking what it would mean if it appeared in a sale catalogue of to-day.

i stone crewse gylte, ii playne sylver bowles & iii silver bowles pcell. gilte & i cover for ye same pcell. gilte, one other great sylver bowle double gylte & iii silver bowles more pyncked<sup>1</sup> wth. one covr. to the same pcell. gylte. One salteseller wth. a cover dubble gilte, one dozen of sylver spones wth. Apostles pcell. gylte, one Bason & Ewer of silver pcell. gylte & vi playne silver spones, one standing salte wth. a cover double gylte, and one other little salte pcell. gilte, and one crewse with a cover double gilte.

<sup>1</sup> "Her pink'd porringer fell off her head."—Shakespeare: Hen. VIII., v. 3.

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We now come to the house, and begin with the kitchen, where the utensils were as simple as were probably the results they produced, boiled or roast being the only alternatives.

iii great beefe potts & ii lyttle brasse potts, iii greate pannes & iiiii lyttle pannes, iii posnets, one great chaffer, a mortar of brasse wth. a pestle of yron, one latten ladle, one scomer, a grate, ii grudyrons, ii dryppyng pannes. One olde chafyng dyshe, ii plate candlesticks, one stone mortar, one payre of greate racks, viii spyttes, iii paier of pothooks and iii payer of pothangers.

All these are too obvious to need much explanation, except perhaps to say that a posnet is a small pot, a scomer a skimmer, while the racks were used to hang the spits on for roasting. Pot-hooks and pot-hangers have now an educational meaning, but were then used to suspend the pots from the "crémaillère," a thing common enough in England, for which I can, however, find no English equivalent. A distinction seems to be drawn between them, and perhaps the pot-hook was the "crémaillère" and the hanger the hook by which the pot was hung on it.

Only two sitting-rooms seem to have existed, the entry, and the parlour. The former I take to have been the hall, which at this date was ceasing to be used as the main living room of the house. Its furniture was simple, though we must remember that we are dealing with movable furniture only, and not with fixtures; it contained,

One longe table standing up agaynst the wall, a wycker skryne and a dexte.

the latter article seems an odd word, but Halliwell gives "dexe" as a form, and its meaning—desk, is obvious from a later entry under Mistress Anne's chamber. The parlour was evidently the main living and, teste the toasting fork, eating room of the house. Its furniture consisted in

The hanging of tapestary worke & olde hanging under the same of red & grene say, ix joyned fourmes, one joyned chayer, one longe table, one paier of tressells, one four folding table with carved leggs, one cubberd to set plate upon, one chayer of grene say embroydered, a benche of waynescot with turned leggs, v stooles, a paier of playing tables, a picture of the Quene in a table, one fayre long carpet of tapestary woorke, one carpet of the same for a cubberd, one longe carpet of grene playne cloth, one olde carpet more of frame woorke, vi new quoysshions of tapestary, vi other quoysshions of grene fustian apes and six other quoysshions of carpet woork, one courteyne of silke for the wyn-

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dow, i other longe courteyne for ye wyndow of grene buckram, a payer of cobyrons, a fyre panne, a paier of bellows & a tosting fork of yron.

First one notices the economy, not unknown of modern paper-hangers, of keeping the old hangings under the new: and next the loyalty which provided a framed picture of the Queen, for I think that "table" means frame, rather than that the picture was painted, as no doubt it was, on board; in support of this I may refer to the "pictures on bourds" which occur lower down. The materials employed for decoration were as various as to us they seem curious, so much have the words been either absolutely lost, or changed their meaning and use. Say, a kind of thin woollen, or serge, is of the former class, while buckram and fustian are no longer used for curtains. Fustian apes is a curious example of the degradation of a word: the material was a cotton velvet, taking its name, perhaps, from the fact that it was originally made at Fostat, a suburb of Cairo: in later days Naples was famous for it, whence it came to be known as fustian of Naples: this by an easy process of degradation became fustian anapes, and so down to our fustian apes. In both the "New English Dictionary" and the "Draper's Dictionary" will be found many examples of the gradual process of decay. Quoysshion, though an odd spelling, is a usual one, and carries one back a little nearer to the origin of the word, for a cushion was first used to support the hip (coxa) on the triclinium. A cobyron I take to have been a more artistic form of andiron, ornamented with a knop at its end.

There were fourteen bedrooms, called by the following names:

The little green chamber at the stayer hed. Downes his chamber, Mr. Gyles chamber. Briggs his chamber. The olde kitchen chamber. The Maidens chamber at the staier hed. The next chamber to the same. Mistress Anne's chamber. The chamber over the hall. The chamber over the parlor. The presse chamber. The chamber over the boulding house. The chamber over the mylke house. The cookes chamber.

they contained twenty-one beds, but only three had fireplaces. The best furnished was that of Mistress Anne, the lady of the house, which contained:

One trussing bedsted wth. a tester of say blew & yeolow, one trendle bedsted, ii fetherbeds, ii bolsters, ii pillowes, i matresse, ii olde coverletts, i paier of blankets, one square table wth a frame, a dexte to write upon wth. a lock, one lyttle square accompting bourde wth a foote, ii settells of joyners work to put

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wrytings in, vi stooles wth turned leggs, i standing cubberd. Hanging of olde grene say, ii cobyrons of yron, ii olde carpetts, one longe wyndow cushion, one cushion of crewell, ii black cofers bounde wth. yron, one new cubberd of joyned woorke wth. a lock, ii chayres of wycker, one newe bedsted of joyners worke, iii little chambers, one cubberd of joyners work over the stayers with a lock.

Another room, not so fully furnished, though with greater magnificence, was the chamber over the parlour; in it we find:

ii trussing bedsteds whereof one of the testers is of white & grene braunched silk myngled wth. gold, iii courteynes of grene sarcenet, and thother tester of turky sylke wth. iii curteynes of chaungeable sarcenet, ii fetherbeds, ii bolsters, ii coverlets, ii paier of blankets, iii pillowes, one chayer of red say, iii paynted pictures in bourds, one fyre panne, one chayer of olde velvet wth. starres of golde, ii wyndow quoysshions one of them embroydred wth. golden byrds, and thother of needle woork wth. caddys, one livery cubberd wth. a carpet of frame woorke. The hanging of the same chamber of yeolow and blew say, a longe courteyne to draw over the myddle of the chamber of yeolow & blewe say with a rod of yron to ronne upon, and one iii cornered stoole.

"Braunched" silk was probably embroidered with spriggs, and "chaungeable" is, perhaps, the equivalent of the modern "shot." Our notion of a carpet is that it lies on the floor, but here it is equally applied to something covering a cupboard. As these lines are written I notice an apt confirmation of this old use. In a case recently before some ecclesiastical court, relating to the proper covering for the Communion table, the canons of 1604 were quoted, ordinances yet in force. The eighty-second of these directs that "the Table be covered in Divine service with a carpet of silk or other decent stuff thought meet by the Ordinary, and at the time of the Ministration with a fair linen cloth as becometh that Table."

The number of cupboards in the house is surprising, many of them "livery cubberds": these were originally used for storing the rations of food issued for the day, but the word early came to mean a cupboard of any kind, more especially an ornamental cupboard or sideboard. A quotation of 1571, given in the "New English Dictionary" (s. v. "livery") is exactly in point, as it speaks of "a carpet for a livery cupboard." Caddys is a word now quite lost, but Halliwell knows it as worsted, or worsted ribbon, the former perfectly suiting its use here.

The beds were of two kinds, trussing and trendle: Halliwell

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defines the former as a travelling bed, an explanation which the word itself seems to support: but here it is obviously of a more permanent nature, as it is always fitted with a tester, and curtains: while the trendle bed seems to have been of a movable character, what would now be called a truckle bed.

The contents of the chamber over the hall, as being the room dealt with in Sir E. Capell's will, may also be given in full:

The hanging of grene say, olde hangings under the same of red and yeolow say, iii wyndow quoysshions of silke and velvet, one pallet, a fether bed, i bolster, i blanket and one coverlet, a blew mantyll, a chayer of grene say inbroydred, a rounde table, one forme, ii livery cubberds wth. clothes of say, i fyre panne and one cobyron.

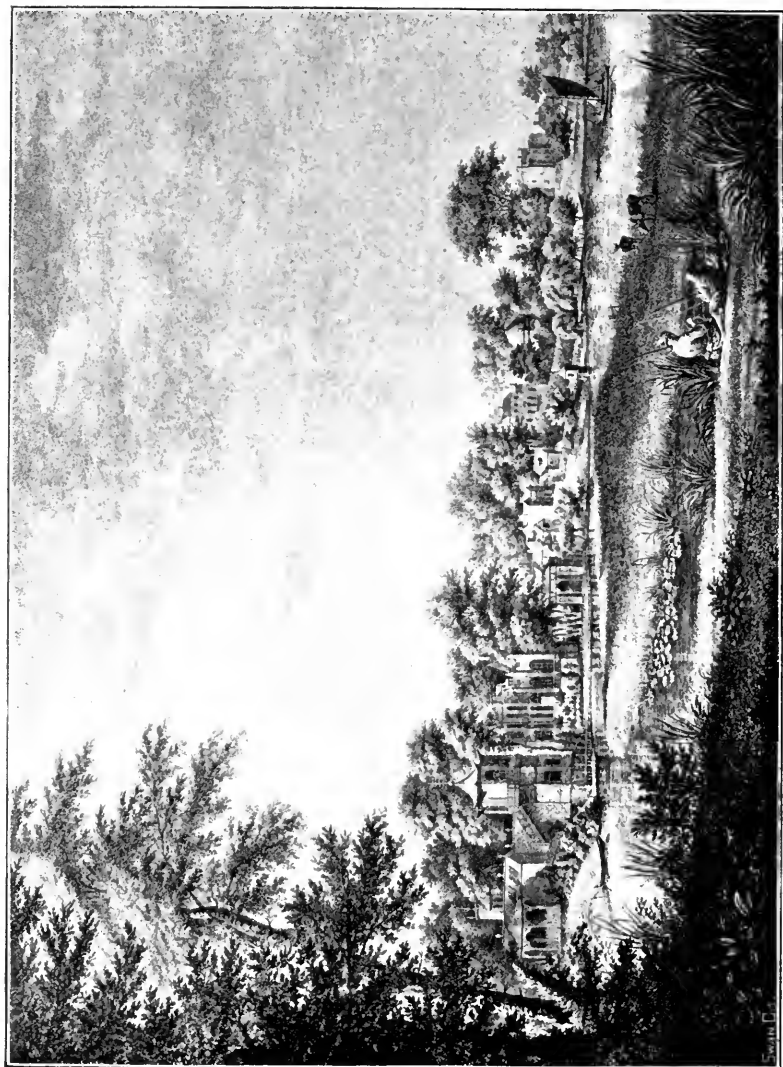
The meaning of the word mantel has, in modern times, been so much narrowed that we are puzzled to account for it as part of the furniture of a room. At this date it meant a covering, probably for a bed, for in a similar inventory of 1622 I find "a redd mantell to laye upon a bedd." The furniture of the remaining bedrooms was much the same, and need not therefore be given in detail; it offers however two materials which have not occurred before—dornix, a coarse sort of damask, taking its name from Tournai, which had a reputation for making it; and sowtage or sowltage, for the word comes under both spellings, of which Halliwell tells us that it was a coarse cloth or bagging, which suits its use here, for the hangings are described as being of "paynted sowtage."

Last in the list comes the armoury, proof that the days of self-defence were not yet passed, this contained:

One dymy launce harnes complete, ii corslets wth. full furniture to ye same, v cotes of plate & jacks, v sheafe of arrowes, iii skulls, iii Scottyshe red capps, ii hande gonnes, i arming swoorde, & also many peices of olde harnesse.

Skeat defines a jack as a coat of mail; the skulls were doubtless headpieces, and the "capps" worn under them to make them easier.





Radnor House, Twickenham.

From Münster's domain.

## RADNOR HOUSE, TWICKENHAM.

By F. C. HODGSON.

**R**ADNOR House on the Thames, in Twickenham Parish, which has lately been bought by the District Council of that place for a recreation ground and possibly a museum, has been very slightly mentioned in any of the local histories, viz., Ironsides, written in the last quarter of the eighteenth century and now a very scarce book, Lysons' "Environs of London" (1791 2nd edition 1811), Cobbett's more recent "Memorials of Twickenham," 1872, or the very full and interesting papers printed in Fraser's Magazine in 1860 under the title of "The Literary Suburb." But it is an interesting house in itself and its decorations, and the owner from whom its present name is derived, if not himself a man of note, was brought into contact with more than one famous and interesting person.

I have not been able to discover when or by whom the house was built. The Lord Radnor, from whom it derives its name, was John Robartes, fourth and last earl of that family, who succeeded his cousin Henry in February 1740-1 and died in 1757. He was living at Twickenham before he succeeded to the title, for the "Gentleman's Magazine," in announcing the third Earl's death at Paris, adds that he was succeeded by his cousin Mr. John Robartes of Twickenham. I think it is probable that his father, Francis Robartes, who was a person of some distinction, a privy councillor, and a commissioner of revenue in Ireland, a teller of the exchequer in England, and represented several Cornish boroughs in Parliament at different times between 1695 and 1709, lived in this house before him; for one of the painted windows in the gallery on the first floor has the Robartes arms and crest<sup>1</sup> with the date of 1691, but with no earl's coronet. Francis Robartes was son to the first earl, uncle to the second and third, and father to the fourth, but was never earl himself.

The painted glass in the gallery and several other rooms is interesting. One of the windows has the name William Price and the date 1735. There were two William Prices, painters of glass of repute, a father who died in 1722, and a son who died in 1765. The latter, who was the more famous of the two, must have been

<sup>1</sup> Arms: Azure 3 Estoiles and a Chief wavy Or. Crest: A Lion rampant Or, holding a flaming Sword Proper, the pommel Or. The same arms can be seen on the banner of our present distinguished Earl Roberts, K.G., over his stall in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

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the artist of our windows. Horace Walpole tells us that he painted glass in Queen's, New College, and Magdalen at Oxford, and adds: "His colours are fine, his drawing good, and his taste in ornament and mosaic is far superior to any of his predecessors, is equal to the antique and to the good Italian masters, and only surpassed by his own singular modesty."<sup>1</sup> The work of Price may perhaps not be admired at the present day, but mixed with his in the windows of Radnor House is a good deal of excellent older work, probably Flemish. We know from Walpole's letters how much artistic spoil he and his friends brought back, or had sent to them, from Florence or Rome. A similar traffic on a very extensive scale was carried on in Flemish stained glass. In a letter to Sir H. Mann of October 18th, 1750, (Toynbee iii., 21) Walpole says: "I have got an immense cargo of painted glass from Flanders: indeed several of the pieces are Flemish arms; but I call them the achievements of the old Counts of Strawberry." This consignment is no doubt that to which he refers in his "Anecdotes of Painting,"<sup>2</sup> where he says that he sent Ascioti, an Italian, to Flanders, who brought back 450 pieces, for which, including the expenses of his journey, Walpole paid him thirty-six guineas. In the same passage Walpole tells us that in 1761 Paterson, an auctioneer at Essex House in the Strand, held the first auctions of painted glass imported in like manner from Flanders. "All this manufacture consisted in rounds of scripture stories stained in black and yellow, or in small figures of black and white, birds and flowers in colour, and Flemish coats of arms." Probably some of Walpole's 450 pieces found their way to his neighbour Lord Radnor. The description answers aptly enough to some of the painted windows in the house. There are very good representations of the Raising of the Widow's Son at Nain in the octagon room, and of the Return of the Prodigal Son in one of the ground floor rooms.

But the painted windows are not the oldest decorations in the house. The ceiling of the gallery on the first floor is painted with grotesque figures of satyrs, nymphs, and musicians, and with owls and other birds, and an inscription over one of the doors, apparently neither contemporary nor earlier than the nineteenth century, tells us that these paintings are the work of François de Cleyne. The artist referred to, more commonly known as Franz Cleyne, was a Dane, educated in Italy, who came over to England in James I.'s reign and died in 1658. There is a full account of him in Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting in England,"<sup>3</sup> in which

<sup>1</sup> "Lord Orford's Works" (1798) iii., pp. 158-9.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* (1798) iii., p. 159 note †.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* (1798) iii., pp. 251-4.

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he is said to have painted the houses of half the nobility of England with decorative or grotesque work just of this kind. Walpole does not mention this house at his own door as one of those so decorated, which is perhaps strange, but though he knew Lord Radnor well, they were not, as I shall show, on very friendly terms. If what the inscription tells us is true, and if the paintings could not have been removed from another house, it follows that Radnor House must have been built before 1658. The grandfather of our Lord Radnor, who up to 1679 was known as Baron Roberts, or Robartes<sup>1</sup> of Truro, a distinguished commander on the Parliament side in the Civil War, who, perhaps from friendship with Monk, flourished greatly after the Restoration, was a Puritan, though a moderate one, and is described by Clarendon as "a man of a sour and surly nature," and in the "Grammont Memoirs" as "an old snarling troublesome peevish fellow." Such a person was not likely to have patronized an artist like Cleyn, and there is no evidence that he ever lived at Twickenham. The rate-books of the parish, which are preserved in good condition for the first sixty-nine years of the seventeenth century, have been lost for almost 100 years from 1669, or we might have been able to trace who was the original occupier of the house. Its architecture is, I think, quite consistent with its having been built in the first half of the seventeenth century, the age of Inigo Jones.

To return to John, fourth Earl of Radnor. His garden joined that of the famous villa where Pope lived from 1719 to his death in 1744, and in it, as we know from Warton,<sup>2</sup> who quotes Dodsley the publisher as his authority, Pope was first introduced to Warburton. Both gardens were separated from the houses to which they belonged by the road to Teddington and Hampton Court, under which Pope carried his famous grotto. A similar underground passage connected Radnor House with its garden: this is still in existence, but blocked up, while Pope's grotto is still perfect. Pope could not have been an agreeable neighbour, especially to any one of the classes, who, as he wrote in a famous passage, all "flew to Twitnam—a parson much bemused in beer, A maudlin poetess, a rhyming peer." If the maudlin poetess was Lady Mary, which is a doubtful point, the rhyming peer cannot be Lord Radnor, who was not a peer in 1734, when the Epistle to Arbuthnot was pub-

<sup>1</sup> Clarendon once spells his name Robarts. It is probable that Roberts was then pronounced Robarts on the analogy of Derby, Hertford, and Berkshire, and many other words where *er* is followed by another consonant. *e.g.*, the surnames Bertie and Bernard. Swift has: "Jealous Juno, ever snarling, Is drawn by peacocks in her berlin."

<sup>2</sup> Warton's "Pope" ix., p. 342.

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lished, even if he ever rhymed, in which line he cannot be convicted of any graver offence than of having written, when still at Cambridge, an *Epiccedium* on the death of Prince George of Denmark. But in the fourth book of the *Dunciad*, in the vigorous lines denouncing obscure persons who tried to obtain distinction by connecting their names with those of poets living or dead, where the Goddess of Dulness charges her sons:

“Leave not a foot of verse, a foot of stone,  
A page, a grave, that they can call their own,  
But spread, my sons, your glory, thin or thick,  
On passive paper, or on solid brick.  
So by each Bard an Alderman shall sit,  
A heavy Lord shall hang at every Wit,”

the “heavy Lord” hanging on to the Wit was meant to refer to Lord Radnor’s cultivation of Pope’s acquaintance, as the Alderman was Alderman Barber, who inscribed his own name on the monument he erected in Westminster Abbey to the author of *Hudibras*. In the edition of the *Dunciad*, which was brought out by Warburton in 1743, when Pope was still living, a note was added to the line about the heavy Lord “which every Wit cannot so well shake off as the author of the following epigram:

My Lord complains, that Pope, stark mad with gardens,  
Has lopt three trees, the value of three farthings:<sup>1</sup>  
‘But he’s my neighbour’ cries the peer polite,  
‘And if he’ll visit me, I’ll wave my right.’  
What! on Compulsion? and against my Will,  
A Lord’s acquaintance? Let him file his Bill.”<sup>2</sup>

This note of Warburton’s did not name the Lord, but Joseph Warton’s edition of 1797, when Lord Radnor had been long dead, explained “The Lord is said to be his next neighbour, the then Lord Radnor.” This famous epigram may be said to give Lord Radnor a place in the literary history of England.

The heavy Lord was destined for the rest of his life to be in close contact with wits. Only three years after Pope’s death, in 1747, Horace Walpole came to settle at Strawberry Hill, a few hundred yards to the south west of Lord Radnor’s villa, at about the same distance as Pope had been to the north. Walpole was not so malignant as Pope, but more full of sprightly mockery. The river front of the Gothic castle he built within a few years on the

<sup>1</sup> The old pronunciation of “fardens” should be noticed, and compared with a passage where Gay makes “three farthings” rhyme with “Churchwardsens.”

<sup>2</sup> Warton’s “Pope” v., p. 245. “Elwin and Courthope” iv., p. 197.

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little property he bought "out of Mrs. Chenevix' toy-shop," overlooked the gardens and poultry yards of Lord Radnor. He does not seem to have liked Lord Radnor himself; but two brothers of Sir Horace Mann, his relative and correspondent, were friends of Lord Radnor and often at his house; and Richard Bentley, the son of the great Master of Trinity, who was much at Strawberry Hill for some years and illustrated many books printed at the "Officina Arbuteana," seems to have been also a friend. Walpole and Bentley called Lord Radnor's villa "Mabland," as the home of fantastic decoration; the grounds were full of statues like the Marybone Gardens, then the fashionable resort for the north of London, as Vauxhall was for the south, and occupying a part of the ground that is now Regent's Park. On the 18th of May, 1754, Walpole writes to Bentley: "From Mabland I have little news to send you, but that the obelisk is danced from the middle of the rabbit-warren into his neighbour's garden, and he pays a ground rent for looking at it there. His shrubs are hitherto unmolested, *Et Maryboniacos gaudet revirescere lucos*!<sup>1</sup> Other references to the villa and gardens are to be found. Thus, on 12th June, 1753, in an amusing letter to Sir H. Mann, explaining a sketch made by Bentley of Strawberry Hill, which he calls "an enchanted little landscape," and encloses for Mann's inspection, Walpole says "The Chinese summer-house which you may distinguish in the distant landscape, belongs to my Lord Radnor. *We* pique ourselves upon nothing but simplicity, and have no carvings, gildings, paintings, inlayings, or tawdry businesses."<sup>2</sup> We may see, I think, in the last words a reflection on Lord Radnor's taste, and certainly the strange niches and brackets on the river face of his house, as shown in Bowles' and Boydell's prints (which are still commonly met with), and the gilding and bright colours of the Chinese summer-house may be not unfairly called "tawdry businesses." Again on the 5th of July, 1755,<sup>3</sup> writing to Bentley from Strawberry Hill, Walpole says of Müntz, a Swiss artist whom he, by Bentley's advice, had brought to England: "His drawings are very pretty; he has done two views of Strawberry that please me extremely; his landscape and trees are much better than I expected. His next work is to be a large picture from your Mabland for Mr. Chute, who is much content with him; he goes to the Vine in a fortnight or three weeks."

<sup>1</sup> "Walpole's Letters" iii., p. 233. I quote, wherever possible, from Mrs. Paget Toynbee's book (as yet incomplete) which promises to be the definitive edition of the Letters.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* iii., p. 168.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* iii., p. 316.

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The very pretty print of this picture with Müntz's name on it and the date 1756 is not uncommon. The Chinese summer-house is a conspicuous feature in this view. I have enquired if Müntz's drawing of it is still at the Vyne, and am told that nothing is known of it there, nor is it mentioned in the monograph on the Vyne by my late lamented friend Mr. Chaloner Chute, though two pictures by Müntz are there mentioned.

Many years after this in September, 1791,<sup>1</sup> Walpole, writing to Miss Berry on a fine autumn day, refers to the island belonging to Radnor House, then occupied by Sir Francis Basset: "hay-carts have been transporting hay-cocks, from a second crop, all the morning, from Sir Francis Basset's island opposite to my windows. The setting sun and the long autumnal shades enriched the landscape to a Claude Lorrain."

A still more authoritative witness than Walpole, on a question of taste, the author of the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," speaks with enthusiasm of the situation of Lord Radnor's villa, and with the same want of respect for its owner that we meet with in Walpole. In a letter of August 13th, 1754, to his college friend Thomas Wharton, who was a doctor at Durham coming on a visit to London, Gray discusses some of the show places near London, very much the same list as we have in the famous lines on Strawberry Hill begun by Lord Bath and finished by Walpole, and adds: "If you have seen Mr. Walpole's [Strawberry Hill], pray let me hear your opinion, which I will not anticipate by saying anything about it. To be sure its extreme littleness will be the first thing that strikes you"—Horace Walpole's Gothic castle, much smaller even when completed than the large house, as left by the late Lady Waldegrave, was in 1754 only half finished—"By all means" the letter goes on, "see Lord Radnor's again. He is a simple old *Phobus*,<sup>2</sup> but nothing can spoil so glorious a situation, which surpasses everything round it." A month afterwards Wharton had written his impressions, and Gray replied (September 18th, 1754) "I am glad you enter into the spirit of Strawberry Castle, it has a purity and propriety of Gothicism in it (with very few exceptions) that I have not seen elsewhere . . . My Lord Radnor's Vagaries (I see) did not keep you from doing justice to his situation, which far surpasses everything near it, and I do not know a more *laughing* scene, than that about Twickenham and Richmond."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ix., p. 346 ed. Cunningham.

<sup>2</sup> *Phobus*, (*φίβος*) as to which opinions differ whether it means "a bore" or "a fright," is used by Gray elsewhere, of the Duke of Newcastle, the much derided Prime Minister of that day. The passage quoted is in vol. i., pp. 248-9 of Mr. Tovey's edition of Gray's letters.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* i., pp. 250-1.

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It is pleasant to feel, in the garden at Radnor House, that Gray admired the view from its windows and had wandered about the garden then fantastically arranged with its forest of statues, and to imagine that his spirit may haunt the ground still, as it does the cloister at Strawberry Hill, where the china vase, in which the pensive Selina was drowned, so long stood.

Lord Radnor lived and died a bachelor, and at his death in 1757<sup>1</sup> all his titles became extinct, and the large estates in Cornwall went to a sister of his cousin, the third earl, whose descendants assumed and still keep up in that county the name of Robartes. But a considerable part of his fortune was at his own disposal, and this, as a writer in Nicholls' "Literary Illustrations" of the eighteenth century<sup>2</sup> tells us, including "his fine seat and furniture at Twickenham" he left to his steward John Atherton Hindley, who, according to the same writer, after some years ruined himself by unfortunate speculations, so that the seat at Twickenham with the pictures etc. were in June, 1780, when this notice was written, "upon sale." Mr. Hindley was a deputy-teller of the exchequer, and Lord Radnor's father and uncle had been both tellers of the exchequer, holders of a sinecure office, the duties of which were performed by a deputy. This may show that Mr. Hindley was in some way connected with the Robartes family.

While the villa was Mr. Hindley's property, it received a more enthusiastic encomium than Walpole's or Gray's from a lady who wrote a curious little book, of which the British Museum Library has more than one copy. It was privately printed in 1760 with the title: "A Short Account of the Principal Seats and Gardens in and about Twickenham." It was again printed in 1767, with the title changed to "A short view of the principal Seats and Gardens etc.," in the same volume as a few poems "by a Lady." In 1771 the poems were reprinted with a few variations, and in 1775 the poems and the "Seats and Gardens" were at last published by Bew, Almon, and Woodfall, and sold for 1s. 6d., but the title of the latter was again changed to "A peep into the principal Seats and Gardens etc.," and the authoress was described as "A Lady of Distinction in the Republic of Letters." Of this edition Walpole, writing to Cole the antiquary (whose MS. collections fill so many volumes at the British Museum) on April 25th, 1775, says "The Peep into the Gardens of Twickenham is a silly little book of which a few little copies were printed some years ago for presents, and which now sets up for itself as a vendible book. It

<sup>1</sup> "Burke's Extinct Peerage" says he died in 1764, but the "Burial Register of Twickenham" leaves no doubt that he died in July 1757.

<sup>2</sup> vol. vi., pp., 396-7.

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is a most inaccurate, superficial, blundering account of Twickenham and other places, drawn up by a Jewess, who has married twice and turned Christian, poetess, and authoress. She has printed her poems, too, and one complimentary copy of mine, which, in good breeding, I could not help sending her in return for violent compliments in verse to me. I do not remember that hers were good, mine I know were very bad, and certainly never intended for the press."<sup>1</sup>

The lady's "violent compliments" were contained in some "Lines to Strawberry Hill written in 1750," of which the following addressed to Walpole seem to me happy and true:

'Tis thine by various talents still to please,  
To plan with judgment, execute with ease;  
With equal skill to build, converse, or write,  
To charm the mind and gratify the sight.

Walpole is quite right in saying his were bad, and certainly his praise of "the sweet creation by thy pencil drawn" is a little wanting in sincerity in view of the candid opinion expressed in his letter to Cole. I have discovered by an investigation I need not repeat here that the authoress was a Mrs. Robert Hampden Pye, whose second husband was a younger brother of Henry James Pye, an excellent country gentleman and M.P., but a mediocre poet, who was Laureate immediately before Southey, of whom Byron wrote "Better to err with Pope, than shine with Pye." She was a Mrs. Joel (? Jael) Henrietta Campbell before she married Mr. Pye, but I have not been able to discover her maiden name. She was living in 1769 in Park Street, Grosvenor Square.

Her little book describes a round of visits, such as Gray recommends to Wharton, to show places near London, to the Duke of Newcastle's, at Claremont; to Oatlands; to Mr. Southcote's *ferme ornée*, near Weybridge; to the Duke of Argyle's, at Whitton. She takes a particular interest in Twickenham, the "little kingdom on the banks of the Thames," formerly ruled by a monarch "the Terror of Fools and Knaves," since his death by a successor "unrival'd in Wit and Learning by all but the Wise and accomplish'd Abbot of Teddington Abbey." We do not require the lady's foot-notes to tell us that the abbot is Walpole, but without them should hardly have recognised the witty and learned successor of Pope, in the excellent Richard Owen Cambridge, or treated the Scribleriad as lawful successor to the Dunciad. No doubt the authoress had visited Mr. Cambridge, as many more distinguished people did, at the Twickenham Meadows and with him bored

<sup>1</sup> Letters (Cunningham's ed.) vi., p. 207.

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Walpole with a visit at his abbey; and she professes to be “inspired with a rapturous Affection for this earthly Elesium.”

Her account of the Earl of Radnor's villa, to which in the last edition she adds “(now Mr. Hindley's)” is as follows: “The Earl of Radnor's villa is situated in an open romantic country, with as fine a View of the River, as any in those Parts: the Rooms are small, but elegantly fitted up, and there is an Excellent Collection of Pictures, a noble Gallery runs the whole Length of the House, adorned with Paintings of great Value: If there is any Fault, it is that of being too much ornamented; but this is greatly aton'd by the exquisite Taste, that is displayed through the whole; the Garden is not equal in situation to the House, for there is not one View, except that of the River, through the subterraneous Passage which his Lordship cut under the Road for a communication to his Garden from the fine Lawn at the back Front of his house by the River side.” The garden spoken of by Mrs. Pye was, we must remember, across the road; the present garden is “the Lawn at the back Front.” It is not easy for anyone standing now in the tunnel under the road to imagine how there could have ever been a view of the river through it. Mrs. Pye proceeds: “But that which surpasses every other Beauty, is the Cold Bath, a small building open to the River, with an Alcove at each end; one of which contains the Water; and is adorned with the finest Shell-work; from a piece of Rock, a perpetual Rill of Water drops with an agreeable murmur in many little Streams into the Bath; over the Alcove is this Inscription from the 6th Satyr of *Horace*, *Hoc erat in Votis: Hortus ubi, et tecto vicinus jugis Aquæ Fons*. The other contains a Sideboard, and the middle is a pretty Square Koom, adorned with Pictures: There is also a beautiful *Chinese* Tower, which stands near the Water.”

A subsequent owner of the house, for many years from 1813, was the Rev. Thomas Vialls, then curate in charge of Teddington. I am informed by one of his daughters who was born at Radnor House in 1814 and spent her childhood and youth in it, that the cold bath was then still in existence. It was situate near the north end of the house: the water flowed into a trough placed against the wall separating the garden from the road, and from the trough into the bath. It was much colder than the water of the Thames, and only bold people ventured to bathe in it, but the trough was useful as a wine-cooler. The “pretty square room” between the alcoves was used by Mr. Vialls as a summer dining-room, it and the alcoves were still just as Mrs. Pye described them, and on the river face of the bath-room was the inscription from Horace. This river face is, I understand, now formed into the summer-house at

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the south end of the lawn, but the inscription has vanished. The Chinese Tower, no doubt the ornate summer-house shown in the engraving from Müntz's picture, was no longer there in Mr. Vialls' time. I think the "Rill of Water" falling into the trough and the "finest Shell-work" celebrated by Mrs. Pye are commemorated in the upper half of the painted window over the staircase in connection with the Robartes arms and crest and the date 1691.

I have not been able to find out what became of Lord Radnor's collection of pictures. There are two books of authority on the subject of picture sales—Redford's "Art Sales," a magnificent 4to, and Roberts' "Memorials of Christie's" in two large and thick 8vo volumes. Christie's was first started, in Pall Mall, in 1767, and Lord Radnor's pictures were sold after 1780. Lord Radnor is not mentioned in either of these books, unless he is the nobleman whose "undoubted property," pictures "selected about 50 years ago with great taste and at a most liberal expense" were sold at Christie's in May 1791. The fifty years would just take us back to the year of Lord Radnor's succession to the peerage. This collection comprised an altar-piece by Rubens, and pictures by Rembrandt, Titian, Leonardo da Vinci, A. del Sarto, John de Bellini, Elsheimer, Claude, Murillo, and Correggio.<sup>1</sup>

After Mr. Hindley's failure the house was bought by Sir Francis Basset, who in 1796 was created Lord de Dunstanville. It was his haymaking on the island, as we have seen, that reminded Horace Walpole of a Claude Lorrain picture. Its next owner was Lady Margery Murray, a niece of the great Lord Mansfield, who himself, as a friend of Pope, had no doubt known this neighbourhood. At her death in 1799 it was sold to Mr. Charles Marsh, who left it to his niece, the wife of the Rev. T. Vialls, whom I have mentioned. Mr. Marsh was a clerk in the War Office, a scholar and antiquary and art connoisseur, who had a large library of books and MSS. with which he filled Lord Radnor's picture gallery. A catalogue, prepared for its sale after his death in 1816, is in the British Museum Library: and the Museum Catalogue treats the owner of the books sold in 1816 as identical with Charles Marsh, a bookseller near Charing Cross, a price list of whose books dated 1767 is in the same library, and also with Charles Marsh who describes himself in 1738 as selling "grub-street Authors and the Waters of Bath, Spa, Bristol, and Pyrmont" at "Cicero's Head in Round Court in the Strand, ten doors below Northumberland House," then belonging to the proud Duke of Somerset, and next door to the Duke's "spiral tower" that surveys Charles I.'s statue. This we learn from a little volume of poems, published in that

<sup>1</sup> "Redford," i., p. 47.

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year, containing a "Complaint" of several acts of ill-neighbourhood, addressed to the Duke, a tragedy "Amasis King of Egypt," and a dedication to the Princess of Wales, George III.'s mother. The "Amasis" and two adaptations of plays of Shakespeare had, he complains, been rejected by the manager of Covent Garden. This unfortunate author may, I think, have been the father or grandfather of the prosperous gentleman, who lived at Radnor House.

Mr. Charles Marsh of Lord Radnor's villa is certainly the author of a paper printed in "Archæologia," vol. viii., p. 316, which was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in 1784, in which are discussed in good Latin the cameos on the Barberini Vase, which was found in the tomb of the Emperor Alexander Severus at Rome, and had passed, at the date of Mr. Marsh's paper, from the Barberini Palace to the collection of the Dowager Duchess of Portland. The paper is interesting, though I do not think all its conclusions as to the scenes represented on the vase are correct. I am told that a fine portrait of Mr. Marsh by a scholar of Sir J. Reynolds, represented with the Barberini vase before him, is still preserved in the Vialls family, who succeeded to his Twickenham property.

That property has changed hands once or twice since Mr. Vialls' death, and has now passed into the hands of the Twickenham District Council. It is much to be desired that the beautiful gallery should be restored to its original length, and the partition removed that now cuts it off from a recess with a window looking over the river, if these alterations could be made without endangering the safety of a building no longer so stable as it once was. If this were done, it would make a satisfactory picture gallery for the museum that the council talk of placing in it. The grotesques of Franz Cleyne, still in good condition, as is also a painted ceiling by Sir James Thornhill in the dining-room downstairs, and the painted glass at the north and south ends, would make an *ensemble* suitable to its situation at the doors of Strawberry Hill, and one in which the shade of Horace Walpole might find delight.

## NOTES ON LONDON TREES.

BY H. FANCOURT.

ONE of our topographical writers on the aspect of London about the year 1850 incidentally remarks that there is scarcely a street in the City from which we do not get sight of a tree, and from some points a view of several, and this

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statement, although perhaps a trifle exaggerated, was in the main correct at the time it was penned. Since that period, however, what havoc has been made with the City and other trees, and how many of Wren's old churches have disappeared ! The old churchyards, little green patches with perhaps an old elm or plane tree and a few venerable tombs, have given place to vast piles of warehouses and stores, and the smallest site of building land is eagerly seized upon by an army of speculators and contractors.

The old plane tree in Stationers' Hall Court, and the large elm in Cheapside, where, until within the last few years, several crows' nests were visible, still flourish ; but there is little else of the kind worth record, and the disappearance of so many of our London trees for no particular reasons apparently, is certainly to many a subject of regret. There have been doubtless many pressing causes for their removal from the City proper : the great increase in the value of property, the want of space for the enlargement of premises etc., but in many other parts of London this is not the case, and for years the work of destruction has been going on, until at the present time, with the exception of those in the parks, scarcely an old tree remains to spread its grateful shade over our dull and dusty streets.

Not only were they delightful to the sight, but for the Londoner many were full of pleasant associations, and it may be interesting to recall a few that will be fresh in the memories of those who have for many years walked the weary streets through heat and cold. Beginning therefore with trees which recall interesting facts or associations, there existed until within the last ten or twelve years two splendid elm trees close to Canonbury House that were certainly not less than three to four centuries old, and were healthy and vigorous trees ; they are shown in the old views of the house, and overshadowed the remains of an ancient chapel, probably erected by the last of the priors of Bartholomew, Smithfield ; the larger one was known as Goldsmith's tree, and a legend exists that under its shade he was in the habit of sitting on summer evenings after a spell of work in the adjacent tower. Whether this be true or not there is little doubt that both he and his friends had often passed under these venerable trees on their way to White Conduit Gardens, and other celebrated places of amusement ; this alone should have pleaded for their preservation.

The next tree on our list, associated as it was with our early recollections, was a splendid ash tree that grew in the front garden of the Kennett Ale House on Pentonville Hill, one of those little retreats with boxes and benches where the jaded pedestrian might procure both rest and refreshment at a very small outlay, which

## NOTES ON LONDON TREES.

was extensively patronised as late as thirty years ago by the inhabitants of Islington and Clerkenwell on summer evenings.

The reader of Dickens will recollect that it was here that Miss Jemima Evans and her young man sojourned for a short time on their trip to the "Eagle" so graphically described in "Sketches by Boz," and there is little doubt that Charles Lamb and other notabilities of this part of London sought this shady retreat when there were fewer houses and more agreeable surroundings to recommend it to their notice.

Another fine old tree, an elm, was to be seen about ten years ago in a very dilapidated garden at the old Green Gate, City Road, and its thick foliage and wide spreading branches seemed to give quite a character to that anything but cheerful neighbourhood. Again, within the memory of not very elderly people, how many pretty trees were to be seen along the Islington High Street where scarcely one remains at the present time; some of our readers will doubtless remember one of Leech's humorous illustrations to "Ledbury," representing that gentleman taking up his quarters for the night (having lost his latch key) in a large japanned bath that used to be fixed as a business sign to one of the larger trees.

Other examples might be cited somewhat nearer the fast vanishing suburbs, and many an old inn possessed one or two old trees that were pleasant and picturesque objects and gave quite a character to the houses themselves, but they have nearly all been destroyed. It appears to have been almost an invariable custom of our ancestors to plant a row of elms or, in some cases, ash, or poplars, wherever large and important houses were erected. At Stoke Newington Green, for example, where till within the last few years some beautiful specimens of old dwelling-houses were to be seen, the trees were of splendid growth and great age, but they no longer exist, having been removed to make way for the inevitable row of London shops. At Queen Elizabeth's Walk, a short distance from the Green, there still exist the remains of a once splendid avenue, but utter neglect together with wanton mischief have nearly completed its extinction, and the few remaining old stumps seem to be only awaiting the fate of their fellows. But as late as 1840 these fine trees were in splendid condition and a little care might have easily preserved most of the specimens we have mentioned; yet they have been allowed to perish and we can only wonder at the apathy of those possessing such delightful ornaments to our streets and roads. It is true that the authorities appear now to consider the advantage of planting trees in the embankments and important streets, and large sums have been spent for this purpose, but many years must elapse before they can com-

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pare with the old trees, nor can they ever possess the same interest and associations for the middle-aged Londoner.

## HOLYWELL PRIORY, SHOREDITCH.

By GILBERT H. LOVEGROVE.

ACCORDING to Ellis,<sup>1</sup> the well from which the priory takes its name was celebrated from very early times, and gave its name to a prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral, known as the prebend of Haliwell *alias* Finsbury, which was created in 1104. This prebend was absorbed in the archdeaconry of London, which still holds the patronage of the living of St. Leonard's Church, Shoreditch.

The well is mentioned as one of the most esteemed in London by Fitz-Stephen<sup>2</sup> in 1170, but by that time it had acquired additional merit by its inclusion in the precincts of the priory. The portion of the fen wherein it arose was given, before 1127, by Robert Fitz Gelran, canon of St. Paul's, and a priory was erected to the honour of Christ, the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Baptist. It was popularly known as the priory of St. John Baptist, and was intended for nuns of the Benedictine order, who followed the same rules as the monks of that order, "omitting only what was not proper for their sex."

A charter of confirmation was issued to the priory by Richard I. on October 7th, 1189, wherein he confirmed the original gift together with the subsequent gifts of John de Hilewit, Walter (precentor of St. Paul's, 1197) and others of land at Dunton, Camberwell, and elsewhere. "*Locum ipsum in quo præfata ecclesia sita est, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; scilicet Moram in qua fons qui dicitur Haliwelle oritur.*"

In the reign of Edward II. a dispute arose between the prioress and convent of Haliwell and the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, concerning the ownership of lands in Alsewick; this was settled by arrangement in 1239.<sup>3</sup>

History is silent from this date until the time of Stow, who reports that Sir Thomas Lovel, K.G., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who contributed largely to the erection of the gate-house at Lincoln's Inn<sup>4</sup> in 1518, built a chapel here in which his wife

<sup>1</sup> Ellis's "History of Shoreditch, 1798."

<sup>2</sup> Newcourt, "Repertorium" vol. i., p. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Dugdale's "Monasticon."

<sup>4</sup> "Home Counties Magazine," Vol. II., p. 172.

## HOLYWELL PRIORY, SHOREDITCH.

was afterwards buried. Attached to this chapel, which was on the south side of the choir of the priory church, he founded a chantry. (*Vide Herald's College MSS. Funerals.*)

The chapel of Hallywell within Shorediche parochie	} Sir Thos. Lovell's chantry	{ The Grocers have the lands & find	Sr. James Hurst	£ s. d. vij iv o
			Penc'	cs
			Sr. Richard Maryff Penc'	vij iv o cs

Sir Thomas Lovel built largely in the neighbourhood and died in a house in Holywell Lane<sup>1</sup> which may have been the house noticed by Ellis "two doors from end of Holiwell Lane" on whose front "are the arms of Henry VI. which were probably set up by Sir Thomas." In his last will dated 10th December, 1523, he bequeathed his mansion place at Haliwell to his cousin Sir Thomas Lovel.

Stow speaks of the well as "much decayed and marred with filthinesse purposely layd there for the heightening of the ground for garden plots."

The prioresses whose names survive were: Clementia, 1189-1198; Agnes, 1239; Juliana, 1248; Benigna, (during reign of Henry III.); Magdalena c. 1300; Lucia (during reign of Edward III.); — Mountague, 1341; Isabella Norton, 1390; Clemencia, 1531; Elizabeth Prudde, 1474; Clemencia, 1521; Joan Lynde, 1515, and Sibilla Nudigate, January 14th, 1535, who surrendered the house to the king, 4th November, 1539, and received fifty pounds per annum as a pension, the other members of the priory receiving lesser sums.

The site of the priory was immediately desecrated, and as early as 18th April, 1541, a messuage and garden within the precinct was granted to George Harper.<sup>2</sup>

Henry Webbe by letters patent dated 5th August and 23rd September, 1544, was granted the freehold of the site owing to the personal influence of Queen Catharine Parr.<sup>3</sup> Extracts of the patent are printed in Halliwell-Phillips' "Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare," and mention "le Fratrie, le Cloyster, the Ladyes Gardens, le Prioressse Garden, le Covent Orchard, le Chappell Yard, le Washinghouse and le Oatebarne."

Webbe bequeathed the property to Susan Webbe, his sole heiress,

<sup>1</sup> Ellis states this, but Mr. Baildon, in the article referred to above, quotes from Heralds College MSS. that he died at Enfield and was buried in Holywell Priory.

<sup>2</sup> Dugdale.

<sup>3</sup> *Vide* original letter dated Hampton Court July 23rd, 36 Henry VIII., A.D. 1544, in the Cotton MSS., F. III., fol. 17.

## HOLYWELL PRIORY, SHOREDITCH.

afterwards the wife of Sir George Peckham.<sup>1</sup> A portion of the site belonged in 1576 to Giles Allen, who leased it to James Burbage a "joyner," and formed the site of The Theatre. The boundary was the open sewer over which Curtain Road now runs, and King John's Court is probably the site of the Theatre which stood among the ruins of the priory. (*vide infra*).

Halliwell-Phillips quotes a record of a lawsuit in connection with "a piece of void ground" on the eastern boundary of the property leased to Burbage, which mentions that Henry VIII. granted to Henry Webbe "a greate part of the scite of the said Pryorie, and namely amongst other things all those barnes, stables, bruehowses, gardens and all other buildings whatsoever, with their appurtenaunces, lyinge and beinge within the scite, walls and precincte of the said Pryorie, and all the ground and soyle by any wayes included within the walles and precincte of the said pryorie extendinge from the said lower gate, of which ground the said yarde or piece of void ground into which it is supposed that the said Cuthbert Burbage hath wrongfully entered is parcell."

The ruins were quickly cleared away so that by 1798 very little remained, the gateway mentioned by Camden having been destroyed in 1785, and now only a piece of stone wall about fifty feet long in a timber yard at 186 High Street, Shoreditch, is left. This wall, with the fragment of St. Mary Spital at the corner of White Lion Street and Norton Folgate, is probably all that is left of the monastic buildings in the neighbourhood.<sup>2</sup>

Maitland<sup>3</sup> states that the ruins were long known as King John's Palace, whence the square on the western side of the railway known as King John's Court, which was the site of the last fragments standing above ground, may have taken its name.

Stow, in 1598, wrote that "the Church being pulled downe, many houses have been their builded for the lodgings of noblemen, of straungers borne and other; and neare thereunto are builded two publique houses for the actinge and shewe of comedies, tragedies and histories, for recreation, whereof the one is called the Curtein, the other the Theatre, both standing on the south-west towards the Field."

An impression of the Priory seal is attached to a deed preserved in the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey, dated 1228.

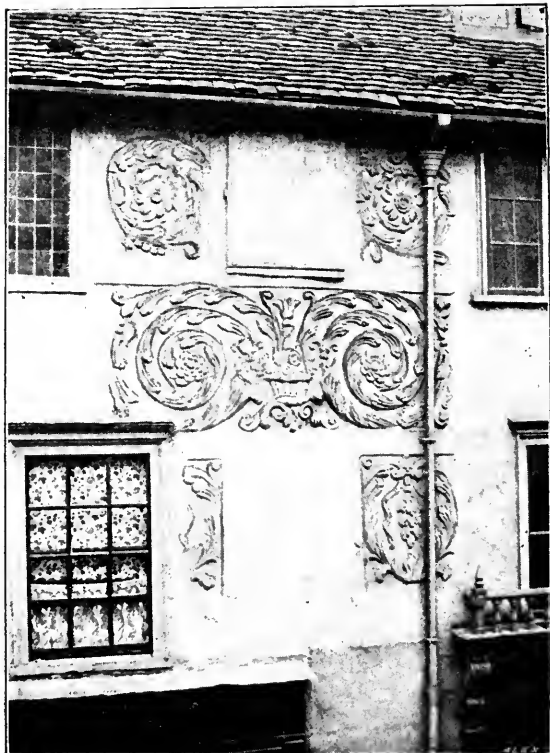
The position of the Priory is recalled by Holywell Mount (now

<sup>1</sup> Sir George Peckham's title to the site is in MSS. Lands. vol. iii., p. 51.

<sup>2</sup> Dugdale mentions some more remains in a public house "The Old King John" which was pulled down during the formation of the North London Railway.

<sup>3</sup> "History of London," edition 1739, p. 771.





Renaissance Stucco-Work at Hertford.

## RENAISSANCE STUCCO-WORK AT HERTFORD.

Wood's Buildings) which is by tradition the site of a plague pit, though recent excavations have not discovered any bones. Lysons<sup>1</sup> maintains, however, that the mound was raised in 1642 as a fortress for the defence of the Hertfordshire or High Road when the City was surrounded by a trench.

Holywell Lane and Holywell Row ran from High Street, Shoreditch (which was formerly known as Holywell Street<sup>2</sup>) past the gateway of the priory, now covered by the railway bridge, towards Moorgate, and as the continuation of the Bethnal Green Road would be an excellent position for the two theatres, Holywell Place parallel with Holywell Lane is probably modern. The well itself is to be found in a marble-mason's yard in Bateman's Row, but is covered over.

## RENAISSANCE STUCCO-WORK AT HERTFORD.

BY H. C. ANDREWS.

**P**ASSING through the main street of the town of Hertford, the observer cannot fail to notice, above a range of shops, which face upon Fore Street and the Old Market Place, and close by the Town Hall, a rich series of ornamental panels in stucco. His interest will, perhaps, be sufficiently aroused to make inquiry from some passer-by respecting it, but he will be unsuccessful in eliciting any information further than the writer of this article obtained, that the building was supposed to have had some connection with a Duke of Buckingham, a piece of news which will only serve to stimulate his curiosity. Tradition has ever been founded on fact, and contains many elements of truth: so, in the present instance, we may bear this bit of local legend in mind, and trust in time to stumble upon the truth hidden within it.

The building is of considerably earlier date than the ornamentation it bears: but up to the present no information relative to the age of this exquisite example of the plasterer's art has been forthcoming. The structure dates probably from about the middle of the fifteenth century, when it was erected as a single residence, hostel, or palace, in connection, possibly, with Hertford Castle and the Crown, and was in appearance similar to other houses of that period with timber and plaster fronts. In 1444, Henry VI. conferred the Castle and Manor on his wife Margaret, the daughter of

<sup>1</sup> Lysons' "Environs," vol. iii., p. 475.

<sup>2</sup> Vide "Chassereau's Survey 1745."

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Reyner of Anjou, and, during the seventeen years which passed before Edward IV. wrested the throne from the House of Lancaster, she held manorial courts there in her own name from time to time. This season of municipal and private prosperity, which the frequent presence of royalty, with its large retinue of courtiers and attendants, would bring to the town, would also see the erection of many buildings suitable for their accommodation, such as the one under consideration.

The earliest record of the existence of the present building, or of any house on the same site, is Speed's map of 1616,<sup>1</sup> which shows apparently a row of five cottages, four facing on Fore Street, and one on the Old Market Place, roofed with a series of gables and without dormer windows. As an examination of the premises reveals no proof that any other form of roof than the present one, with its continuous ridge and dormers, ever existed, it must be concluded that Speed's map, although correct for the general positions of buildings and streets, is not reliable for such details as roofs, windows, etc., and that the five cottages are the engraver's conception of the present building as it was in his day.

The first documentary record to mention the premises is the Survey of the Borough in 1621, made by John Norden, under Sir Richard Smith, the surveyor general to Prince Charles. The previous year King James I. had granted the castle and borough to Sir Henry Hobart for the use of the Prince. The portion bearing on the subject reads:

An Kightley, widdowe holdeth in ffee one ancient  
message for terme off life beinge a Corner house openinge  
into the market-place, devided into twoe with one yeard } vj<sup>d</sup> 2  
thereto adioininge in Socage tenure as is Saide and yearly  
rent . . . .

<sup>1</sup> See Speed's Prospect of the most famous Parts of the World, part ii. The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine. Map of Hertfordshire.

<sup>2</sup> The document is contained in vol. v. of the "Hertford Corporation Records" and is entitled, "The Survey off the Burrough off Hartford in the Countie off Hertford parcell off the lands and possessions off Charles Prince off Wales Duke of Cornwall and yorke and Earle off Chester, Sometime off the Duke-dome off Lancaster, taken in the yeare of ye raigne off our Soueraine Lord James of the grace off God off England Scotland France and Ireland kinge deffender off the Faith, &c./ that is to say off England France and Ireland the nineteenth and off Scotland the five and fiftieth in the yeare One thousand Six hundred twenty one by John Norden deputy to Sr. Richard Smith Knight Surveyor gennerall to Prince Charles by the Oath off

John Finch gnt.  
Robert Dawson gnt.  
Christopher Browne  
Thomas Smith

Thomas Grenell  
Henry Smith  
George Hoppie  
John Stone

## RENAISSANCE STUCCO-WORK AT HERTFORD.

From this we gather that the premises had already become two separate dwellings—at the present time they are in the occupation of five tenants—and also that the entrance, and therefore the front of the house, was on the Market Place. Thus it had an uninterrupted view over the open space or ‘waste’ on which the market was held (where the predecessor of the present Town Hall was erected later) and up the greater part of Fore Street: this position would render it one of the most important buildings of Hertford, and its fine facade would be one of the first things to meet the eye of a traveller entering the town from the east. Under these circumstances one would have expected some mention of it by the county historians, but they all pass it over unnoticed. Perhaps Turnor, the town historian had it in mind when he wrote: “Among the old houses there are few whose date apparently extends beyond the early part of the sixteenth century; and even these are fast hastening to decay. A house at the corner of Honey Lane, two or three in Fore Street, near the Market Place, the Lombard house, and perhaps half a dozen more, are the only objects to which antiquity can lay any claim.”

In the Corporation Records, at several dates subsequent to 1621, the premises and persons connected with them are mentioned, but the information is of no value in determining the date of the building.

The date of the stucco work is equally conjectural. It was not until early in the fifteenth century that the art of decorating in plaster was revived in Italy, the cradle of the renaissance.<sup>1</sup> As the century passed we find Donatello, Bramante, Sansovino, Lombardi, Verrochio and many other well known artists employing plaster ornamentation. From Italy the practice spread to France: in 1536, at the request of Francis I., the duke Federigo Gonzaga sent Francesco Primaticcio to assist him in building and decorating the palace he had projected at Fontainebleau. In England, King Henry VIII., the rival of Francis I. in art and general magnificence, obtained the assistance of Bartolommeo Penni, Nicola da Modena, and

Thomas Pegrem

John Pettele

Edmund Browne

John Dainell

Henry Smith junr.

William Burges

To whome theis Articles followinge were giuen by the Surveyor to Answer upon these oathes vizt.” . . . A list of twenty-six articles or inquiries follows and replies to the same. The above extract is a portion of the reply to the second article “To sett downe the names off all Freeholders off the Mannor and their lands rents and tenures.”

<sup>1</sup> This revival was due to the partial excavation of the Baths of Titus and other important buildings of ancient Rome. Raphael and Giovanni da Udine admired the delicately moulded ornament with which the buildings were enriched, and the latter artist successfully reproduced it in the Loggia of the Vatican.

## RENAISSANCE STUCCO-WORK AT HERTFORD.

Antonio del Nunziata, to assist in his architectural schemes. The last-named artist worked for him at Nonsuch Palace,<sup>1</sup> which formerly stood between Sutton and Epsom. English workmen quickly learned the art from their Italian confrères, one Charles Williams being the first English plasterer on record: it is probable that he was employed on the building of Nonsuch Palace and there acquired the knowledge and necessary skill. It is greatly to be deplored that no vestige remains of that building: it would probably have enabled us to date with more precision the plaster work under consideration, which, as far as can be ascertained, is quite unique, both in pattern and general arrangement.

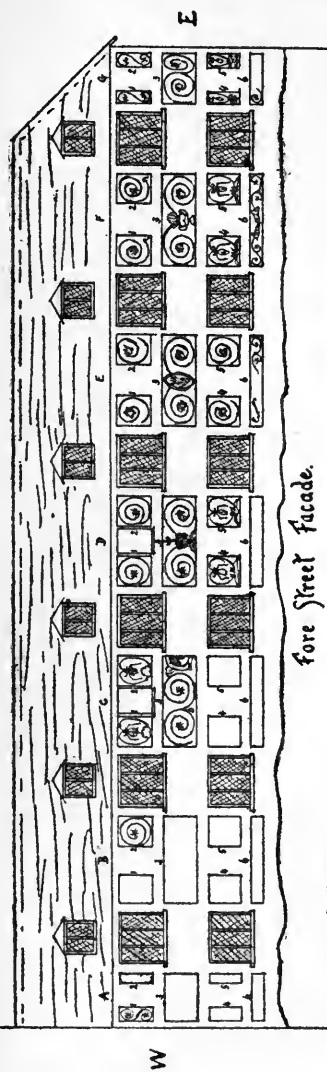
At the time of Henry VIII.'s accession, Hertford Castle had fallen into a very ruinous condition. With a view to making it a royal residence he caused a survey to be taken. Sums of money were appropriated for repairs, which were carried out at various times between the years 1509 and 1542.

Elizabeth, like her father, was attracted by the peaceful beauty of the neighbourhood. During Mary's reign she made many excursions from Hatfield to Hertford, and on those occasions lodged at the Castle. After her accession, it underwent extensive repairs, as she, too, contemplated making it a royal residence.

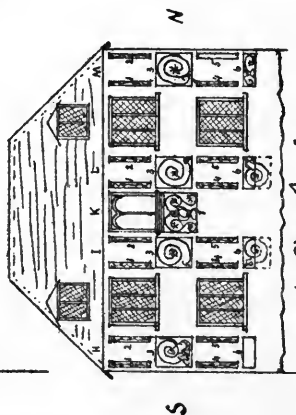
It was probably one of these two seasons of restoration at the Castle which saw also the repair and beautifying of its outbuildings, including the premises in question. The exposed timbers, after withstanding the variations of weather for a century or more, would by then be showing some need of protection from the atmosphere. This necessary protection was afforded by overlaying them with plaster<sup>2</sup> and at the same time was added the series of exquisite stucco panels.

<sup>1</sup> Nonsuch Palace was commenced in 1538. It remained unfinished after Henry VIII.'s death throughout the two following reigns. Completed by the Earl of Arundel, with the addition of the fourth quadrangle by his son-in-law Lord Lumley, it reverted to the Crown in 1591 in exchange for other property. Some authorities have attributed the whole of the building and ornamentation to Antonio del Nunziata. Queen Elizabeth frequently visited the place. In 1582, Braun wrote in his "*Civitates*" that Henry VIII. "procured many excellent artificers, architects, sculptors, and statuaries, as well Italians, French, and Dutch as natives, who all applied to the ornament of this mansion the finest and most curious skill they possessed in their several arts." Evelyn in his *Diary*, 1665, speaks of the plaster "bass relievos inserted 'twixt the timbers and punchions of the outside walles of the Court, which must needs have ben the work of some celebrated Italian."

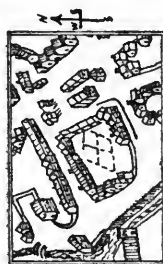
<sup>2</sup> This method of preservation by pargeting was employed on other houses in the Eastern and Home Counties. In Surrey weather tiles were used for the same purpose. Pepys states of Nonsuch Palace that "most of the house is covered, I mean the posts, and quarters in the walls, with lead," which served the same object.



Fore Street facade.



Market Place facade.



From Speed's Map of Hertford, 1616

*Herbert. C. Andrews. del. 18/4/04.*

Renaissance Stucco-work at Hertford.

## RENAISSANCE STUCCO-WORK AT HERTFORD.

No idea can be formed of the facades of the building as far as the ground floor is concerned, as the windows and doors have long since given place to shop fronts: the only fact we know is that the entrance was in the centre of the one which fronted on the Market Place. On the Fore Street side the upper floors were lighted by two ranges of six three-light windows with dormers above them. At either end and between each pair of windows were vertical blocks of stucco ornament, each consisting of six panels disposed in four stages, in all forty-two panels. Of these, twenty-eight still remain either entire or in part; the twelve at the west end with two exceptions, and four others having been entirely destroyed; others have been damaged by the insertion of modern windows. The lowest stage has also suffered more than the upper owing to the shop fronts.

The Market Place front had two three-light windows on each upper floor with dormers above; on the second floor there was also a two-light window in the centre. Blocks of ornament of six panels each were disposed in the same manner as on the Fore Street facade, with the addition of a centre panel beneath the window just mentioned, in all twenty-five panels. Twenty-three of these are left, either whole or in part. The centre panel is placed rather lower than the others of the same stage in order to make room for the elaborately moulded sill of the window above it. The entrance would be beneath this.

Not only is the excellent condition of the ornamentation highly satisfactory, but also the large number of panels, fifty-one, which still remain out of the total of sixty-seven, amply suffices for a theoretical reproduction of the complete series. The plastering between the panels, on the timbers and elsewhere, is composed of clay and chopped straw, upon wide oak laths tied to the timbers with grass, rushes, or small branches of *Clematis Vitalba* (Bubine or Old Man's Beard). The panels are stucco, that is, a coarse plaster body mixed with straw or some other binder, covered with a fine worked surface of plaster of Paris.

The whole series of panels is hand-worked and shows marvellous skill on the part of the artist; they are bold in conception and have a large amount of artistic excellence, and most careful attention has been paid to every detail. The chief form of ornament employed is the scroll, richly foliated with acanthus leaves and adorned with nodes and tendrils. It originates in a cornucopia or a conventional scroll head, and terminates at the centre in an open flower. In some panels it appears alone, in others it is disposed in pairs emerging from a basket, a bunch of flowers, or an urn. Other panels are filled with an S-shaped ornament formed of two scrolls

## RENAISSANCE STUCCO-WORK AT HERTFORD.

in combination. Another type of ornament is formed of a pair of branches, curving upwards from a scallop shell or a conventional acanthus bell, and meeting above to enclose and bear a pendant of fruit or leaves. The smallest panels have yet another pattern, composed of strings of leaves and open flowers.

The endless variety of detail in every flower and leaf, as well as in the disposition of the leaves and tendrils on the scrolls is most striking. The artist was a close student of nature in her variations of every leaf and flower; although restricted by conventionality, he yet succeeded in imparting a natural and original character to each panel. He has introduced adders twining along the stems in and out amongst the leaves; ties, which apparently bind the scrolls in position on the walls, and, in one place, a portion of a conventional laurel wreath with a festoon of drapery.

Both the date and the author's name are entirely unknown. The work shows throughout a marked Italian influence, but there is no indication to prove whether the honour of its creation should be assigned to an Italian or an Englishman.<sup>1</sup> A study of the flowers in connection with the English flora is useless, most of them being too conventional for identification. The rose is easy of recognition; in some panels may be seen, perhaps, the buttercup, cornflower, daisy, strawberry flower, and so on.

So we must perforce be content with a vague ascription to some travelling Italian plaster worker, or an Englishman who had learnt his art from Italian artists, most probably at Nonsuch Palace. That he was a perfect master of modelling and a loving student of nature is undeniable. It is well that occasionally the good as well as "the evil that men do lives after them." Long may this masterpiece of an unknown artist, who has long since passed to his nameless grave, be preserved to us.

[The author would be glad to receive any communications with reference to the above subject.—ED.]

<sup>1</sup> Around Chard in Somersetshire are several ceilings which were done about the same time as Nonsuch Palace, it is said, by Italians. There is also extant the will of the head of a travelling company of plaster workers, also said to have been Italians.

## THE OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ESSENDON.

BY H. R. WILTON HALL.

CONSIDERABLE attention has been called of late years to the many picturesque spots which abound in Hertfordshire. Amongst them all Essendon, "the hill of the ash-trees," though comparatively little known, will, from the pleasantness of its situation, well repay a visit from anyone in search of the beautiful. Looking westwards from its little churchyard, or from the top of the church tower, or from the upper windows of the neighbouring Salisbury Crest, a charming view of quiet, home-like English scenery is obtained. Over pasture ground, arable land, woodland, and park land, across the Lea valley the eye can travel to where the sky-line is broken by Burnham Beeches, and the Dunstable Downs. Or, from a lane not far off, leading "over the hills" to Little Berkhamstead, a fine view north-westwards and northwards shows the Welwyn Viaduct, the Panshanger Woods, and the high grounds beyond; while, towards the east, you have a glimpse of Hertford and Hertford Heath. Truly a fair prospect, well worth the stiff climb which the position of the village on the hill-top necessitates, from whichever side you approach it.

But while this pleasant prospect, so far as one may judge, happily seems likely for many a generation yet to retain its beauty, the remembrance of Essendon old church is fast vanishing out of mind. Pretty as the present building is, it is entirely modern, except the tower, which was almost wholly rebuilt early in the seventeenth century. The old church disappeared twenty years ago. It was condemned under the formula which has been the death-warrant of so many of our old buildings—"having no feature of interest, architectural, ecclesiological, or antiquarian."

Twenty-five years ago the building was neat and ugly. In many places, in the eighteenth century, churches had their ancient beauties obscured and marred, but here at Essendon the evidence of everything ancient was very successfully obliterated. The work of demolition revealed some of its history. Unfortunately within the last ten years the evidences of the past then found seem to have been effectually lost.

Long before there was any idea of re-building the church, the present writer was told of the tradition, met with in other parts of England, but not common in Hertfordshire, viz., that the church

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was built by the "monks." The original church, it is said, was begun at West End, but the stones placed in the daytime were removed by the "monks," *i.e.*, the "good people" or "fairies," to the present site on the hill-top. In 1883 when the old building was pulled down, the rumour spread that the "monks" had left the foundations of the church where their home was, and had been seen in the glebe wood, and many curious villagers went out to look for the "monks," who were reported as having been seen there.

There is no mention of the church and manor in Domesday, and, as is frequently the case, the documentary history of the former is very scanty. From the building, as it stood between the years 1778 and 1883, we must glean whatever there is to know.

The ground plan shows a nave, chancel, south aisle, and western tower. It will be noticed at once that nave and chancel are of the same length, and are not in a right line, the chancel being deflected about two feet to the south. The bent chancel was almost, if not quite unique in Hertfordshire. Chancel and nave were each 37 ft. 7 ins. long, the former being 16 ft. 3 ins. wide, and the latter 23 ft. wide. The south aisle, which was built in 1778, was 39 ft. 9 ins. long and 13 ft. 4 ins. wide. It was separated from the nave by a kind of arcade of three semi-circular arches supported by two plain round wooden pillars.

The chancel was lighted by two big windows of the "churchwarden" type in the east wall, and by one in the south wall. The Prestley monument on the north wall blocked a three-light decorated window, but no trace of this could be seen inside or outside the building till the monument was taken down. A wooden and plaster elliptical arch separated the chancel from the nave, casing the ruined chancel arch, which seems to have been a plain chamfered semi-circular arch, probably of early date. The nave was lighted by three windows in the north wall of the same character as the chancel windows. The pulpit stood against the north wall between the first and second windows west of the chancel. It had a sounding-board. The reading-desk was in front of the pulpit; and the clerk's desk, a little narrow pew, was in front of the reading-desk, the ledge of which indeed formed a canopy over the clerk's head. The south aisle was lighted by three windows in the south wall. A gallery ran across the west end of the church, and projecting from the middle of this was a ledge bearing a barrel organ, which innovation had been introduced in the year 1850. Across the east end of the aisle was another gallery, and also one along the whole length of the south aisle, facing the pulpit. This gallery had been added to, and it reached within two feet of the

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wooden pillars. The walls were painted stone colour, and the pews were all painted white. There was a mahogany rail along the top of the pews. The original position of the font was in the chancel on the north side in a semi-circular railed space between the pews and the altar step. The bowl, wooden pedestal, and Wedgewood pedestal for the christening bowl, stand in the present church near the south door. In 1883 the font stood in the nave opposite the first pillar from the west. That font is now at Gorleston. The entrance was by the west door. A portion of the space under the tower formed a tiny vestry, partly in the thickness of the wall under the south window. The tower stairs gave access to the ringing chamber, which was on a level with the west gallery, to which access was obtained by means of a small door behind the organ. Nothing could be seen of the tower arch from the nave.

The whole of the exterior of the church, except the tower, was covered with rough-cast, which concealed alike the whole flints in the north wall, and the brick-work of the south aisle.

Such, generally speaking, was the arrangement of the church as it emerged from the "restorer's" hand in 1778.

Before 1778 there seems to have been a building on the south side of the nave near the chancel arch, for when the east wall of the aisle was pulled down, three steps, part of a winding stair were found in the wall apparently leading from the rood-loft into this chapel or aisle. Close, too, were found dressed stones still retaining traces of wall decoration in colour. But the aisle of 1778 had encroached upon the burial ground, for along the wall a row of slabs, all of the same size and character, had been inserted bearing dates earlier than 1778, evidently put there in place of headstones which had been disturbed. From an old inhabitant the writer learned that the entrance to the church was on the south side, but no recognisable traces of a doorway were found in 1883 on that side. Heads, jambs, and mullions of windows were found in fragments built into the brickwork of the south aisle. There were three almost perfect specimens of square-headed two-light windows, apparently of late fifteenth-century work, but earlier than the west door of the tower.

The north wall of the nave contained the oldest fragments. These consisted of corbels, and parts of mouldings of an arch or doorway, seemingly belonging to the middle of the twelfth century. Unfortunately a pile of these particular fragments was smashed up by the workmen and used for the concrete bed of the new walls.

The chancel arch, mentioned above, was in so ruinous a condition that when the wood-and-plaster casing was removed it came

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down with a run. The internal walls had been painted, and scraps of plaster, which came down with the chancel arch, showed a pattern in scrolls of red, pale green, and a dark chocolate colour. It is difficult to determine the date of the arch between the nave and the tower. It looks like fourteenth-century work, but seems of earlier date than the windows found on the south side.

An inscription on a small stone on the outside of the tower, on the south side, reads "1628. D. Dolben. parson," and the thin buttresses and general characteristics of the tower show that the structure belongs mainly to that period. There is a tradition that



"one time the spire and tower fell," and the rebuilding in 1628 was no doubt undertaken in consequence of that catastrophe. The west door, however, which, though it has been much restored, bears evidence of work earlier than the Stuart period, and the arms of Say and Courtenay in the spandrels of the door, help to determine the date. Gertrude, the daughter of Lord and Lady Mountjoy, and granddaughter of Sir William Say of Bedwell, married Henry Courtenay, Marquess of Exeter. The Courtenay family fell into disgrace in the year 1539, so that the latest date of the doorway would seem to be the early years of the sixteenth century. The lower part of the tower and the east side of it are much older, but still practically the tower is seventeenth-century work.

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The vestry orders give very little information as to church repairs, in fact nothing beyond such trifling things as mending the belfry door, and whitewashing the body of the church in 1712, until we come to the year 1765. In that year Samuel Whitbread bought Bedwell from the Wynnes, and he made his influence felt on the parish church at once. The very year in which he bought Bedwell he gave the clock—which is still doing excellent service—and a clock-bell, which mysteriously disappeared a few years ago. This bell was hung in a wooden hutch on the eastern battlements of the tower. When Chauncy wrote, about the year 1700, there was a short spire or shaft on the tower. In 1766 considerable repairs were carried out in the belfry by Richard Kemp, “an honest carpenter” as his epitaph describes him, and about the same time Mr. Whitbread put up an “extinguisher” spire in place of the “Hertfordshire spike” of Chauncy’s day. It sank considerably out of the perpendicular, and many years ago it was declared to be unsafe, but it weathered all storms, and was taken down about eight years ago. On the summit of the spire, just below the vane were inscribed the words “Presented by Samuel Whitbread 176.” The last figure could not be read, but the date was probably 1766.

The chancel was considerably altered by the rector, William Neale, in 1777. The walls were pulled about a great deal: the east wall seems to have been entirely rebuilt, and the chancel may have been slightly lengthened. The old chancel door was just eastward of the south window.

In 1778 the rest of the church was altered, and Samuel Whitbread seems to have been the moving spirit, if indeed, he did not bear the greater part of the cost. A vestry minute reads: “October 27, 1777. At a vestry held this day it was ordered that the workmen go on with ripping the body of . . .” The entry breaks off, but it probably refers to the church. On October 26th, 1778, the vestry solemnly appropriated the pews.

Charles Barnes Esqr. shall be seated in the Pew behind the Bury Pew, he relinquishing all right and Title to the Pew lately occupied by him, and that the Pew now granted to him shall be appropriated to his house. Agreed at the same time that the Pew behind that which was this day granted to Charles Barnes Esq. shall be appropriated to the cottage at Bedwell Park Gate, and that the two Pews behind the Farmers be appropriated to the use of the Land Holders and their wives, and that the occupier of the Mill in this Parish and his wife be seated in the Bury Pew, with Mr. Smith, the present occupier thereof. Agreed at the same time that the three Pews behind the Landholders and the Pews behind the Pew of the Cottage at Bedwell Park Farm be

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for the Use of the Poor, and the First Pew Westward from Bedwell Park Pew be for the Future occasionally the Churching Pew. Agreed at the same time that the large Pew in the South Aisle be the Christening Pew, the next to that northward for Mr. Browne's Servants, of Camfield Place, and Mr. Barnes of the Meadow, and their successors. The Pew next that northward, and the four adjoining Pews, and the two opposite Pews on the North Side of the Church be for the Parish at Large, that the remaining three Eastward of the above two be disposed in this manner: the first next Bedwell Pew to be occasionally the Churching Pew, and together with the two adjoining to be for the Farmers' wives, Agreed that the Large Gallery be continued for the Servants of Bedwell Park, and the smaller gallery for the poor children of the Parish Solely.

A plan showing this allotment of seats was ordered to be made. This plan still hangs in the vestry, but it differs in some respects from that set out above. The vestry made no assignment of pews in the chancel, as that belonged to the rector.

The names of the pews remained almost unaltered to the last; though the Farmers' Pew was a great institution, never a farmer sat in it in its latter days. Tradesmen, and lads who wished to be classed as such, used it; but no woman was allowed to enter it on any pretence except at funerals, when the chief mourners sat round its table. Bedwell Park Pew and the Rectory Pew had fireplaces, with fenders, pokers, tongs, and shovels all complete, and an antiquated stove opposite the pulpit was supposed to warm the rest of the church.

Much might be written about this somewhat out-of-the-way parish, though it seems to have had very slender connection with anything in the stirring life of the nation; yet if there is little which tends to make it famous, there is happily still less in its quiet uneventful story to make it infamous.

## SOME NOTES ON THE BUILDING OF THE SECOND ROYAL EXCHANGE.

BY E. A. DE M. RUDOLF.

**W**HEN nearly all the City of London was destroyed by fire in September, 1666, the first public building erected on the site of the present Royal Exchange was totally demolished. The sixteenth-century building, which was opened by

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Queen Elizabeth in 1570, had stood for almost a century—or to be exact ninety-seven years—from the year of its completion to that of its destruction. This erection was of timber and bricks, stuccoed in places to represent stone, and was hedged in by numerous small houses, so that it did not present to the passer-by the noble front which the succeeding building possessed.

Immediately after the Fire had been overcome a committee was formed for rebuilding the Exchange, and the records of this committee have been largely drawn upon in the compilation of the present article.<sup>1</sup>

On the 6th September, 1666, at a special Court of Aldermen held at Gresham College, it was ordered that the business previously transacted at the Exchange should be transferred to the “gardens or walkes of Gresham House,” which were to be prepared for that purpose as quickly as possible, and twelve days later a sub-committee was formed for the purpose of inspecting the buildings and of reporting in what condition they then were. The sub-committee evidently took longer over this than was considered advisable, as on the 19th October it is mentioned that they were to view “the gallaries in Gresham College whether they are sufficient without further supporte to beare the weight of the Exchange Shops and concours of people like to frequent it.”<sup>2</sup> This order was carried out in less than a week, and on the 23rd October the sub-committee reported that the galleries were sufficiently strong to bear the extra weight without any additional support.

The condition of the Exchange after the Fire was most deplorable. The whole building lay in ruins and was, as Pepys in his diary says, “a sad sight, nothing standing there of all the statues or pillars, but Sir Thomas Gresham’s picture [or statue] in the corner.”<sup>3</sup> It is curious to notice that the statues of both the founder and the rebuilder of the two first Exchanges were left entire while their buildings were destroyed, this statue of Gresham in the first, and that of Charles II. in the second building. The arches of the cellars were so severely burnt that the north-west and south-east corners had fallen in, and that on the north-east was ready to fall. Two foremen, John Bassett and George Widomerpoole, were appointed to overlook the work of separating the materials suitable for use in the new building from the rubbish, for which work they were to have “xviii*d*. a day for their paines.” After some delibera-

<sup>1</sup> “Extracts from the records of the City of London, and the books of the Joint Committee of the City of London and Mercers Company upon Gresham matters.” Guildhall Library, London, 1839.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>3</sup> Under the date of 5th September, 1666.

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tion it was decided to rebuild with the same materials as had been used in the former building, but the pillars were to be of Purbeck Marble instead of "the Normandy stone of which they were made before."

The committee lost no time in advertising for men to commence the building, as in the "London Gazette" for March 7-11, 1667, we read "All artificers of the several Trades that must be used in the Rebuilding of the Royal Exchange, May take Notice, That the Committee appointed for management of that work do sit at the end of the Long Gallary in Gresham College every Monday in the Forenoon, then, and there, to treat with such as are fit to undertake the same."

The designs for the building were ready by the end of September, 1667, and were presented to the King (Charles II.) who expressed particular approbation of them, especially approving of the extension of the portico into Cornhill; that is, doing away with the houses in front of the building. Some of the committee thought that the Exchange, if built from these designs, would be too expensive, but the greater number thought that the rents received from the tenants of the shops would cover the extra cost;<sup>1</sup> as we shall see later this was not the case. Doubt has been expressed as to the architect employed for the work, some writers affirming that Sir Christopher Wren was responsible for it; but no mention of him is found in the committee's records. In fact, Mr. Jerman, the City surveyor at the time, is expressly mentioned under the date of 9th December, 1667, as receiving £50 "for his paines about drawing drafts and directing the building."

Had Sir Christopher Wren's plan of rebuilding London after the Fire been adopted, he would no doubt have been the architect employed; his idea being to build the Exchange in the manner of a Roman forum with double porticoes, and to make it the centre of the City with the streets radiating from it. The Exchange, if built from his design, would naturally have been more imposing than it subsequently was, but the haste on the part of the citizens to erect their houses on the sites they had occupied before the Fire cannot, from a topographical standpoint, be entirely deplored, as the names and sites of many of the old streets would have been obliterated.

The foundation stone was laid by Charles II. on the 23rd November, 1667. He proceeded on horseback with his kettle-drums and trumpets, attended by several of the nobility of the court. After the ceremony he was entertained at a banquet of "a chine of beef, grand dish of fowls, gammons of bacon, anchovies,

<sup>1</sup> Styrpe's Edition of "Stow's Survey of London," 1720.

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caviare, etc., and plenty of severall sorts of wine,"<sup>1</sup> served in a pavilion specially erected on the Scottish Walk. This was subsequently used for the banquets given to the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) and to Prince Rupert when they fixed the pillars on the east side of the north and of the south entrances respectively, later in the same year.

As there was not sufficient material for the work among the ruins, it was decided to order bricks from Walham Green at a cost of 24s. per thousand including cost of carriage. Although these are mentioned as the best obtainable at the time, yet in 1819, in the surveyor's report as to the state of the tower, they are described as made of an inferior quality of earth as there was great difficulty in getting bricks immediately after the Fire.

Naturally the notice of the public was attracted to the work of re-erecting such a building as the Royal Exchange, and we find that a poem was printed in 1668<sup>2</sup> attempting to persuade the committee to charge low rents for the shops and so induce a large number of shopkeepers to apply for them. In the dedication "To the Right Honourable and Right Worshipful Committee, Appointed for the Re-building of the Royal Exchange, Sitting in Gresham Colledge" the author writes "And if by your prudent management of affairs for the future, in letting the Shops therein, but at moderate Rents and Fines (whereby to encourage Tradesmen to take large Shops therein) and by placing the several Trades hereafter mentioned (when such or others shall present themselves unto your Honours to contract for the same) . . . I am then very confident you will not want Tenants, nor your Tenants want a Trade . . . for the said Shops." Among the trades mentioned are looking-glass makers, scriveners, mourning shops, bauble shops, feather shops and Popeshead Alley men.<sup>3</sup> Perhaps the committee did not relish this advice as they often lacked tenants for "the said Shops."

By this time the building was practically finished, and on the 28th September, 1669, it was opened by the Lord Mayor in the

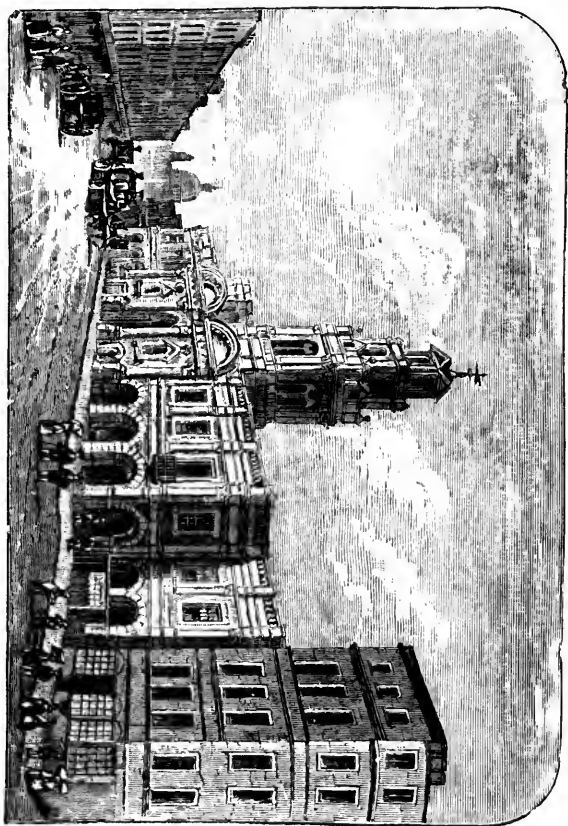
<sup>1</sup> Committee's Records, 4th November, 1667.

<sup>2</sup> "London's Nonsuch, or the Glory of the Royal Exchange . . . Printed by S. S. and are to be sold at several Book-seller's Shops near Gresham Colledge, and in Westminster Hall and in Little Britain, 1668."

<sup>3</sup> The reference to the Popeshead Alley men runs

"Look here's a very pritty Cane  
It is a handsome Stick."

It would be interesting to know if this was the usual title in the seventeenth century for a walking-stick seller. Perhaps some reader of this article may be able to enlighten me on the subject and say whether the sale of walking-sticks was confined to Popes Head Alley.



The Second Royal Exchange.

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place of the King, who was prevented from coming. The general appearance of the Exchange from Cornhill was magnificent and was somewhat after the style of the former building. From the centre of the south front rose the three-storied tower, topped by a gilded grasshopper, the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham, which was conspicuous at several other places in the building. The main entrance was under this tower flanked on either side by pillars enclosing statues of Charles I. and Charles II. and above the entrance were the royal arms. On the south front only was there a portico, but this, as a contemporary writer puts it, projected to such an extent that it made Cornhill narrower at that place than at any other, it being at the Exchange about 33 feet wide. The Exchange was about 154 feet in length by about 121 feet in depth, the quadrangle in the centre having an area of some 7,000 square feet.

There were about 200 shops in both pawns, upper and lower, and the rents from these were expected to produce sufficient revenue to cover any extra cost that might be incurred over and above the estimate; but it was not long before the tenants began to drop off, and one by one the shops were shut up. As early as 1701 the Lord Mayor stated that "a great many of the Shops in the Royall Exchange stand empty, the trade thereby decreasing though great abatements have been made to encourage the Tenants," and frequent mention is found of this in succeeding years.

The interior of the Exchange was open to the sky, but under the upper pawn of shops was a covered promenade which afforded shelter to the merchants in inclement weather. Above were statues of all the kings of England from Edward I., with the exceptions of Edward II. and Richard II. In a book published in 1754, giving short accounts of the kings whose statues were in the Exchange,<sup>1</sup> there is an interesting note affixed to the account of Edward V. which reads: "Although he was proclaimed, yet he was never crowned King, for which reason the Crown hangs at some distance over the Head of his Statue in the Exchange." These statues were executed by Caius Gabriel Cibber who, in December 1667, had been recommended to the committee by the Earl of Manchester.

In the centre of the quadrangle was a statue of Charles II. set up in honour of the King by the merchants in 1684. He was represented as wearing the dress of a Roman Emperor holding a truncheon in his hand and crowned with a laurel wreath. This statue is supposed to have been executed by Grinling Gibbons, and

<sup>1</sup> "A brief account of the Kings and Queens, whose statues (newly repaired and decorated in a most splendid manner) are placed in the Royal Exchange of London," etc. by "J. Halliday, M.A., Teacher of the Languages and Mathematicks in Ayliffe-Street, Goodman's Fields," 1754.

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in the "London Gazette" for May 1685 we find mention that a patent was granted to him "for selling any engraving from it, to be first seen at his house in the Piazza, Covent Garden."

The merchants trading with the various countries had each their own particular part of the quadrangle, and from a plan, made in the latter part of the eighteenth century, they are given as follows: Along the north side of the covered promenade beginning at the east were those trading with the East Country, Irish, Scots, and the Jewellers, on the east were the Armenians, on the south the Jews, Spanish, and those trading with New England and Norway. In the centre of the quadrangle were the Silkmen and Silk-Throwsters, the Druggists, and Grocers, the Ship Brokers, the Clothiers, the Dyers and Bays Factors, the Dutch, the French, and those trading with Hamburg, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Oporto, and Portugal.

The cost of the building itself was £58,962, excluding the price of the extra land (viz., about £7000) required for the extension of the Cornhill front and for the enlargement of the building site, but the cost of the repairs which were frequently necessary during the existence of the second Royal Exchange increased this sum by several thousands of pounds.

## RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES, NO. XIII.

*Westbourne Park to Uxbridge. Motor carriage to Southall. Electric tram, or walk, to Uxbridge. Train to Baker Street. Map: Ordnance Survey (one-inch scale), sheets 255 and 256.*

**A**S the motor railway-carriage is yet something of a novelty, we suggest that the Rambler should travel to Southall by that conveyance. He will not need direction to Westbourne Park; so we will suppose him there and on board the motor carriage, an excellent vantage ground for viewing the country. On starting the carriage goes a little way along the main Great Western line, and then turns off to the north, along the metals of the Oxford direct line. You are in semi-rurality almost at once, and in genuine country when once Park Royal—the new home of the Royal Agricultural Society—has been passed, and Twyford and Perivale are reached. But soon a line branches southwards from the new Oxford line and on this the motor travels, quickly getting into suburbanity, the northern outskirts of Ealing, and on to the

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old main line again at Hanwell; by it the carriage reaches Southall station.

On leaving the station, turn to the right, and after passing some modern villa residences and a nice old house or two on your left, you will reach the Uxbridge Road, along which electric cars are now running with almost alarming frequency. But why the Uxbridge Road, and not the Oxford Road, as it was formerly called? We still speak of its eastern extremity as Oxford Street; but, for some mysterious reason, westward of the Marble Arch, we know it as the Uxbridge Road and ignore its original destination. Perhaps some of our antiquarian friends can tell us when and why it ceased to be called the Oxford Road.

At Southall—which has a few picturesque houses on the road towards London—we take car for Uxbridge. The first mile or so is uninteresting, but after passing over the canal the country becomes more rural, and looking northwards towards Harrow it is exceedingly pretty. We pass the outskirts of Hayes, and some pretty roadside inns with red-tiled roofs, and—quite a remarkable sight in Middlesex—some thatched cottages; these occur on our right-hand, going towards Uxbridge, immediately after Hayes End. A small remaining portion of what was once an extensive common, known as Hillingdon Heath, is to be seen a little way further on on the left-hand side of the road. A notice board describes it as “Private.”

Hillingdon is reached in due course, and certainly its beauty invites you to dismount. Just before arriving at the church, note on your left Cedar House, once the home of a famous horticulturist, Samuel Reynardson, and now the fitting abode of a well-known antiquary, Mr. A. E. Radford. Reynardson bought it in 1678, and cedars were introduced into this county in 1683. No doubt, therefore, remembering Reynardson’s tastes, that which gave the house its name was one of the earliest planted in England. It was cut down in 1789, and ten years before could boast of a girth of fifty-three feet at its base.

Hillingdon Church has been a good deal “restored,” but there are many interesting features in it; it has recently been lighted by electricity. Fine monuments abound and bear silent testimony to the fact that the place was popular as a residence in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the chancel are extremely handsome tombs, one of Sir Edward Carr on the right of the altar, and the other of the Earl of Uxbridge on the left. Some fine brasses have been collected together at the west end of the church near the vestry. In the churchyard, a little to the south of the chancel, is the grave of John Rich, the famous theatre-patentee.

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In 1715 he opened the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, then just finished, and spoke a prologue on the occasion. He afterwards removed his patent to Covent Garden and essayed various parts without success. Neither did fortune attend his productions till he turned his attention to pantomime, for which he had a very special gift, and like others of his successors, assured their fortune and his own by the lavish way in which he represented them. He was practically the inventor of the harlequin as we know him on the English stage—a perfectly different individual from his Italian namesake. He himself filled the character under the name of Lun, and called from Garrick the lines:

When Lun appeared with matchless art and whim  
He gave the power of speech to every limb;  
Though mask'd and mute convey'd his quick intent,  
And told in frolic gestures all he meant.

He died aged seventy having managed a theatre forty years.

In the vestry of Hillingdon Church is one of the now generally forgotten parochial libraries which were founded under an act of the reign of Queen Anne. When we come across them, they remind us of the efforts of our ancestors to civilize their neighbours by the use of books. Most of the volumes one finds in these libraries hardly seem congenial reading to the modern man, and we do not fancy there would be a vast concourse of readers even were the books more accessible. But now and then we come across an interesting work, and a valuable one too, for that matter; some of both kinds exist at Hillingdon. The founder of this library was Samuel Reynardson of the Cedar House.

The historical associations of Hillingdon lie mostly with the Civil War time, and these furnish an excuse for visiting the "Red Lion," a picturesque hostelry opposite the church. Here it was that King Charles rested in 1646 on his way to join the Scots at Southwell after his escape from Oxford. Writes one of the party, we "alighted and staid to refresh ourselves between ten and eleven of the clock, and there staid two or three hours, where the King was much perplexed what course to resolve upon, London or northward; about two of the clock we took a guide towards Barnet."

But we have not yet reached the end of our ramble, and we will leave Hillingdon and follow the road over which the fugitive King had passed when he halted at the "Red Lion." We descend a steep hill over which the trees almost meet, and for a few hundred yards our way is singularly pretty. The road then becomes level, and passing Hillingdon House (Col. Cox) on the right we reach the once famous market town of Uxbridge. Leland calls





Denham Village.



The Swan and Bottle, Uxbridge.

## RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

it "one long street, but that for timber well builded." There are not many timber houses left now, and those that are were not standing in Leland's day, but it still retains many picturesque features. Some substantial residences of the eighteenth century testify to its importance at that period. As late as the opening years of the nineteenth century it was one of the greatest corn markets in the county. The town was lighted and greatly improved under an act of parliament passed in 1785; the market house, still standing, was erected a few years later.

Like Hillingdon, Uxbridge is closely connected with the days of the great Civil War, and it was here that the commissioners of the King and the parliament met and drew up the Treaty of Uxbridge. While the commissioners were deliberating, Christopher Love, a celebrated puritan divine, preached at the chapel on a market day and said that the King's commissioners had come with hearts of blood, and there was as great a distance between the treaty and peace as between heaven and hell. A nasty thing to say but true enough as it turned out.

The commissioners sat at a house lately owned by Sir John Bennet, and then by Mr. Carr—"a very fair house at the farthest end of the town in which house was appointed them a very spacious room well hanged and fitted with seats for the commissioners . . . the chief inn for the King's commissioners was the Crown, and for those of the Parliament the George, both near the Market." The statement is of interest because the "Crown" inn itself is now shown as the Treaty House. Lysons, writing in 1800, describes the Treaty House as "an ancient brick building now let out in tenements." Dr. Thorold, was, he continues, the last sole owner, and after his day it became a lodging-house.

But the "Crown" inn is not by any means the only building of interest in Uxbridge. The church, curiously hidden away at the back of the market, contains many curious features, and the Rambler must not fail to notice some ancient and somewhat delapidated cottages on his right hand as he leaves the tramway terminus, nor the "Audrey Arms" further along, on the left, close to the "Crown." The "Audrey Arms" is perhaps the oldest building in the town, and with its overhanging front forms a very picturesque object. Some ten years ago Miss Ellen Terry often took up her residence there.

The newly opened branch of the Metropolitan Railway to Uxbridge will afford the Rambler an opportunity of getting back to London through some of the most rural parts of Middlesex: about Ruislip (where there is a station) the country is very picturesque. If he feels inclined—before returning—to prolong his walk into

## ANCIENT STREET-NAME INDICATORS.

Buckinghamshire, he cannot do better than visit the charming village of Denham.

## ANCIENT STREET-NAME INDICATORS. Part III.

By C. M. PHILLIPS.

SINCE the commencement of these notes, one of the stones I had on my list of existing street tablets has vanished. It was affixed to a building at the corner of Union Street on the west side of Borough High Street, Southwark, and the inscription on it, being of a somewhat uncommon character, is, I think, worth recording. It ran thus: "UNION STREET The Ground to make this Street was purchased by the Parish of St. Saviour 1780."

Several of the tablets of which sketches have been given, have also disappeared, notably the Denzell Street tablet (fig. 4). The house to which it was affixed has been pulled down for the purposes of the Holborn to Strand Improvement. As the tablet was carefully taken out before the demolition of the building it is likely that it will be preserved, and, let us hope, be replaced somewhere in the neighbourhood.

The same improvement likewise accounts for the disappearance of the "Stone's Buildings 1747" tablet (fig. 21).

The "May's Building 1739" tablet (fig. 20) has also, no doubt, gone, as the house on which it was placed is, at the time of writing this, more than half pulled down.

In continuation of the list of Street-name Indicators:

Fig. 39. This ornamentally carved stone, enclosed in a cut-brick frame, is on a house at the corner of Sclater Street and Brick Lane, Spitalfields. The date on the stone looks like 1778, but it has, I think, been tampered with and altered from 1718. Not only does the character of the tablet indicate an earlier date than 1778, but it is certain that the street was in existence long before that time. The names of this and the neighbouring Bacon Street are included in the list of streets etc. in "New Remarks on London," collected by the Parish Clerks, and published in 1732.

Fig. 40. Bacon Street is only a few yards from Sclater Street, with which it runs parallel into Brick Lane. This stone appears to have had a date, now almost obliterated, which, after examining through a glass, I think might have been 1726. I suspect that

FIG. 39.

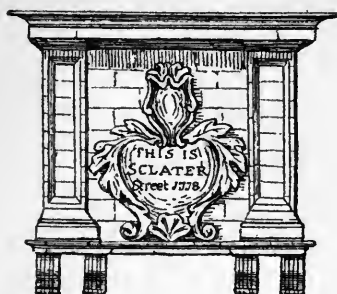


FIG. 40.



FIG. 41.

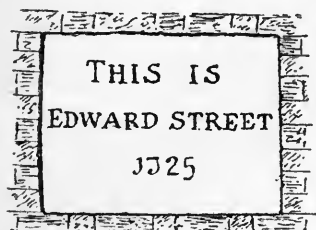


FIG. 42.

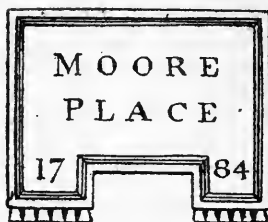


FIG. 43.



FIG. 44.

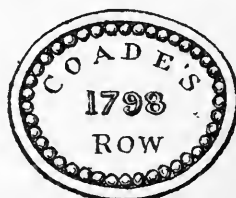


FIG. 45.

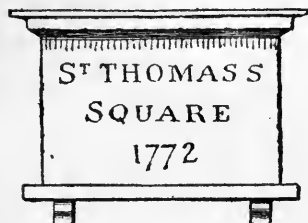
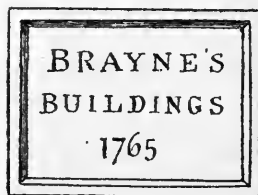


FIG. 46.



Some Street-name Indicators.

## ANCIENT STREET-NAME INDICATORS.

for some reason it was wished to conceal the real age of the houses on which this and the preceding tablet are affixed. It would be quite easy to convert 1 into 7 on the Sclater Street tablet, but there would be difficulty in altering the 2 on that in Bacon Street, and so the whole date seems to have been effaced.

Fig. 41. Edward Street, now named Kerbela Street is also close to Brick Lane. The stone is at the corner of Kerbela Street and Hare Street.

Two other stones in this neighbourhood may be mentioned. One at the entrance to Punderson Place, Bethnal Green Road, inscribed "PUNDERSON Place 1782" (the date is indistinct and rather doubtful); and the other in the Bethnal Green Road, nearly opposite the last-mentioned stone, inscribed "Camden Row. 1766. D. W."

Fig. 42. Moore Place, Lambeth, was probably named after Archbishop Moore, whose accession took place in 1783. The tablet is on No. 85, the centre house of a row, with gardens in front, on the east side of Kennington Road, Lambeth.

On a somewhat similar row of houses in Lambeth Road, a short distance from Moore Place, there are two stones, one on No. 47 bearing the words "Canterbury Place" and the other, on No. 49, "Built 1784."

On the west side of Kennington Road, between Nos. 490 and 492, there is a tablet inscribed "EAST PLACE 1786"; and a little lower down the road, on a house at the corner of a street now named Lollard Street there is a stone with the words "EAST STREET 1786."

Fig. 43. This tablet is on a house at the corner of Pratt Street, Lambeth Road.

Fig. 44 represents a tablet affixed to a house on the north-east side of Westminster Bridge Road at the corner of Belvedere Road. The Row derived its name from Mr. Coade, who established a manufactory of artificial stone here in 1769. The factory was in Narrow Wall, now called Belvedere Road, and must therefore have been close by.

Fig. 45. This tablet is on the side wall of the Presbyterian Church at the corner of St. Thomas's Square, Mare Street, Hackney. A similar tablet is on the side of No. 186 Mare Street.

Fig. 46. Braynes Buildings now forms part of Exmouth Street, Clerkenwell, and the tablet is between Nos. 32 and 34.

Fig. 47. This tablet was on an old house No. 41 Mount Pleasant, Clerkenwell, which with the adjoining house was pulled down in 1898. The London County Council have since erected on the site their weights and measures offices, and the stone has

FIG. 47.



FIG. 48.



FIG. 49

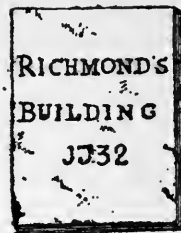


FIG. 50.

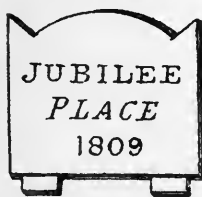


FIG. 51.



FIG. 52



FIG. 53



FIG. 54

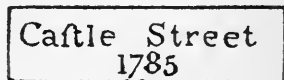


FIG. 55.

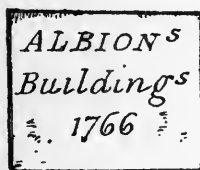


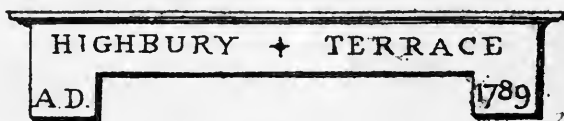
FIG. 56.



FIG. 57.



FIG. 58.



Some Street-name Indicators.

## ANCIENT STREET-NAME INDICATORS.

been placed high up on the new building. When on the old house it was enclosed in a brick frame, similar to the Dorrington Street tablet close by, a sketch of which was given by Mr. Eglinton Bailey in Vol. V., p. 239.

Another and more ornamental tablet in cut brick was placed above the street-name tablet on the old house. This, fortunately, has been replaced, low down on the new building. It bears, besides the crest and motto of the Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company, certain devices and the letters I. P., probably the initials of the builder's name, and the date 1737, all cut in relief. A full description of this tablet appeared in "The Builder" of 27th August, 1898. The street derived its name from Mr. Walter Baynes who discovered the "Cold Bath" spring near this spot in 1697, and was the owner of the property. He died in 1745.

Fig. 48. East Passage is situate at the east end of Cloth Fair, Smithfield, and the tablet is at the west end of the passage.

Fig. 49. On each side of Richmond Buildings, Dean Street, Soho, there is a stone as shown in the sketch.

Fig. 50. Jubilee Place, King's Road, Chelsea, no doubt commemorates the fiftieth year of the reign of King George III. This stone is of rather later date than I intended to go, but it is, I think, of sufficient interest to be inserted. The stone has been replaced recently on a new building at the entrance to Jubilee Place.

Fig. 51. This tablet is on a house at the corner of Smith Street, King's Road, Chelsea. It was in this street that Thomas Faulkner, the author of the "History of Chelsea" etc. died in 1855.

Fig. 52. This is on No. 190 Essex Road, Islington.

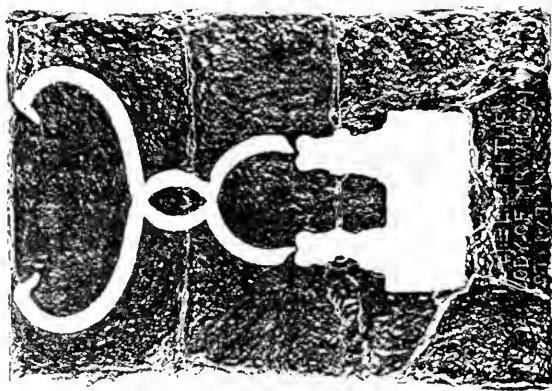
Fig. 53. King Street, Drury Lane, is now called Shelton Street. The stone recording the old name is at the north-west corner of the street.

Fig. 54. Castle Street was built on part of Castle Yard, Holborn, and took its name from the Castle Inn which formerly stood there. The stone is at the north-east corner of the street (now named Furnival Street) but is almost hidden by some ornamental ironwork over the shop front of the house to which it is affixed.

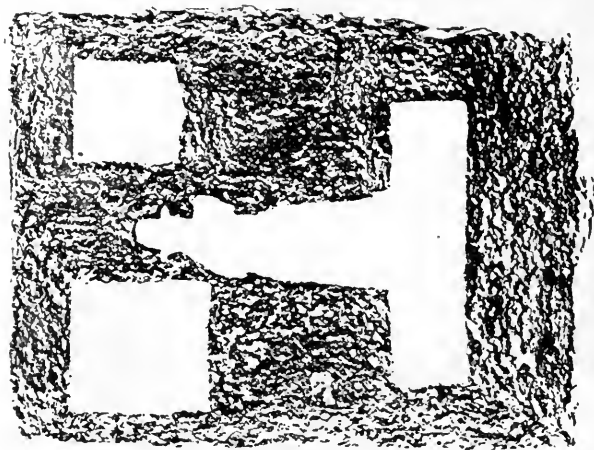
Fig. 55. On the "Goldsmiths' Arms" public house at the corner of Albion Buildings, Bartholomew Close, there is a small stone with the inscription "Albion's Buildings 1766." It lies almost at the rear of the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street.

Fig. 56. This, the only instance of a circular street-name indicator that I have met with, is on a small house No. 485 on the west side of Cambridge Road, Cambridge Heath. Almost opposite on No. 288 there is a tablet inscribed "MOSMON PLACE 1803."

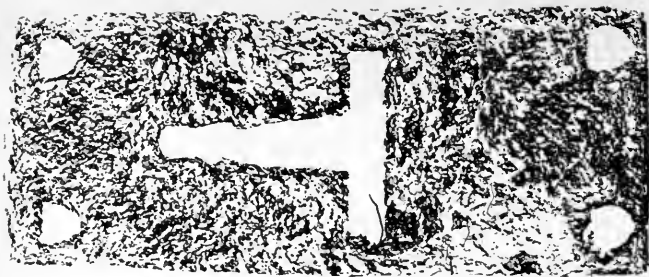




VI. Two pairs of hands with hearts.



VII. Female figure, c. 1635.  
Indents of Brasses in Rochester Cathedral.



XIV. Female figure, c. 1460.

## BRASSES IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

Fig. 57. This is at the entrance to Bell's Buildings, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street.

Fig. 58. This is on the centre house of Highbury Terrace, Highbury.

With this I conclude my list of ancient street-name indicators. There are, doubtless, many that have escaped my notice, and I hope that others will supply further examples. By reason of vast improvements being carried out in the Metropolis, and the pulling down of old neighbourhoods, it is evident that the number of these old land marks is rapidly diminishing. I was glad to see Mr. Louis Letts' interesting note on the Bartlett's Buildings' tablet in the July number of this Magazine.

## INDENTS OF THE DESPOILED BRASSES IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—No. III.

BY TOM E. SEDGWICK.

[Concluded from Vol. V., p. 300.]

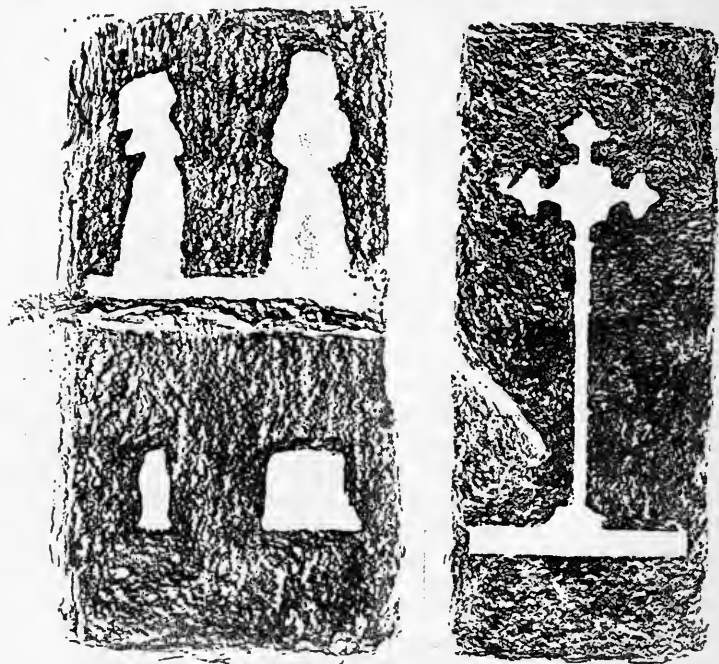
THE north choir aisle contains in addition to Nos. IV. and V., described in the last paper, the following nine indents which have also been removed from different parts of the church. From the original drawings made by J. Carter, for R. Gough, esq., at the end of the eighteenth century (Brit. Mus. MSS. 29925-255), it would seem that the whole of this part of the church was then paved with small red bricks and that no brasses were originally laid here. This, considering the number of pilgrims and others passing over this part of the floor to St. William's shrine, would, in fact, be about the last part of the church that would be chosen as a place of sepulture.

VI. This slab shows a somewhat unusual form of monument. The original brass consisted of two pairs of hands, each holding a heart, the wrists probably being terminated in cloud. Similar examples in which the brass still remains, may yet be seen at a few places in Norfolk. Beneath the hands was a quadrate inscription plate and from the depressions of both hearts were two long ejaculatory prayer-scrolls which crossed and recrossed one another at the centre. The outlines of the four hands are somewhat difficult to distinguish owing to the casement having become broken into several fragments and then reunited with an all-too-liberal application of cement. The left hand on the dexter side is by far the

## BRASSES IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

best, and the companion hand I have slightly indicated by a white line drawn through the cement. Beneath the inscription has been cut in the stone in large capital letters of the period  
HERE LIETH THE / BODY OF MR. WILLIAM / STRETON GENT.

William Streton is commemorated by an alabaster cenotaph on the north wall of this part of the church. The inscription on



VIII. MAN AND WIFE *c.* 1480. IX. CROSS FLEURY *c.* 1320.

which formerly in gold capitals on a black ground, read as follows:

WILLIAM STRETON, 9 TIMES MAIOR OF THIS CITTIE, AND AN /  
ESPECIAL BENEFACITOR THEREOF, COMMENDABLE FOR HIS ZEALE /  
HAVING LIVED 50 YERES WITH ALICE HIS BELOVED WIFE : / AT  
THE AGE OF 72 YERES DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN BLESSED / MEMORYE  
THE 14 OF JUN. AN. DOM. 1609, FOR WHOM HIS SAID WIFE /  
CAUSED THIS MONUMENT AS A PLEDGE OF HER LOVE TO BE ERECTED.

William Streton was doubtless buried in some part of the cathedral and the mural cenotaph above referred to was the only

## BRASSES IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

monument not defaced in the cathedral during the Civil War which followed soon after his decease. It is therefore possible that the brass was originally laid down to his memory and after its destruction some well-disposed individual caused a note to be incised on the indentation, so that the place of his burial should not be forgotten.<sup>1</sup>

VII. A female figure of about 1635, her feet resting on an inscription, dressed in a high shouldered bodice and full skirt, and stiff felt hat of the period. She is slightly turned to the right and had a quadrate plate by the right side of her head and a shield to her left.

VIII. A man and wife of about 1480. The man was dressed in the full fur-trimmed civilian cloak of the period, with his hair long, and his wife wore the butterfly head dress and the short waisted open dress of the period. Beneath are the outlines of the indents of about half a dozen sons and two daughters. The slab had been broken across the indent of the inscription which it will now be seen is mostly filled up with cement. Further the sinister top corner of the stone has been cut away in its removal so as to make it fit in with the pediment of one of the return piers of the vaulting.

IX. A cross fleury rising from a small animal couched on an inscription, c. 1320. Spence describes this as being in the north transept "a very elegant cross fleury, carved in relief (*sic*) on a gravestone of precious marble; which, in all probability, covers the remains of some ecclesiastic."

X. An ecclesiastic of the middle of the sixteenth century under an arcaded canopy which is supported by two handsome shafts resting on moulded bases and each banded in the centre. This canopy is strikingly similar in design to that executed in stone, which was placed by Nicholas Brigham in 1550 over the tomb of Chaucer in Westminster Abbey. The inscription plate would appear from its shape and size to have been added after the original design was made, but it must be remembered that at this period the inborn artistic feeling was becoming less pronounced in the national character. The effect would certainly have been more beautiful if the inscription had been omitted altogether, or the balance of the composition would have been better preserved if this plate had been made longer and narrower so as to extend across the whole of the design. Above the head of the figure, under the canopy, is the indent of a long prayer-scroll and over this the Saviour was represented, seated on a rainbow, nimbed, his feet resting on a sphere (the earth) and both hands held up in the attitude of blessing. The

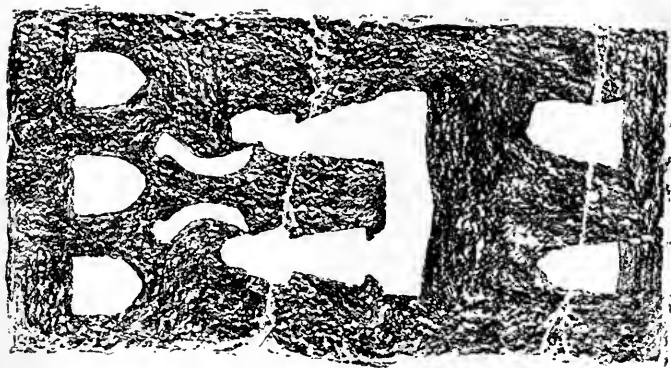
<sup>1</sup> cf. "History and Antiquity of the Cathedral Church of Rochester," 1717, p. 12.



One face

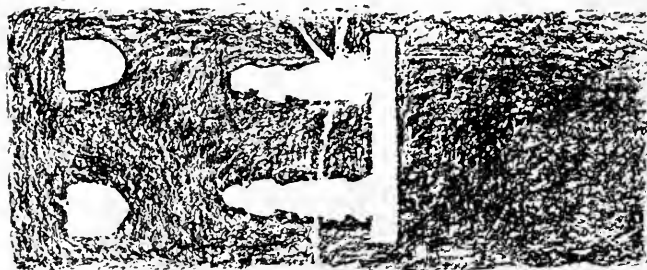
X. Indent of an Ecclesiastic c. 1550.



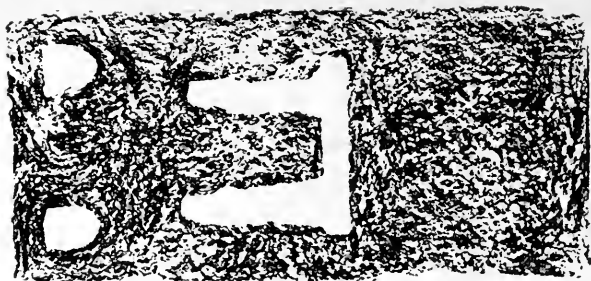


No. XI.

U. 100. 100.



No. XII.



No. XIII.

Indents of Brasses in Rochester Cathedral, c. 1500.

## BRASSES IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

two extremities of the rainbow are terminated in clouds as was usual in heraldry and other forms of art. A similar brass with the Saviour likewise seated on a rainbow formerly existed on the reverse of a palimpsest inscription at Shorne, four miles from Rochester. This was originally engraved about 1525, but the brass is now lost. In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1801, part i., p. 497 is an engraving of it which has recently been reproduced in the current volume (iv.) of the "Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society," p. 155.

The brass which formerly lay in this casement was probably to the memory of one of the last priors of Rochester. Laurence of Mereworth was prior in 1533-4, when he with eighteen monks, subscribed to the King's supremacy. Walter Boxley who succeeded him as the last prior, again assumed his family name of Phillips after the surrender of the priory on April 8th, 1540, and in 1542 he was appointed first dean of the newly constituted cathedral.<sup>1</sup> This may have been to the memory of either of these two ecclesiastics. The slab measures 75 by 36 inches.

XI.-XIII. All these three monuments of about the same period (c. 1500). Each originally bore the figures of a man and wife in a butterfly head dress and were all somewhat similar in general design as to the figures, the inscription plates and the shields. In all three examples, as also in the case of No. VIII. the figure of the wife was shown as of shorter stature than that of her husband.

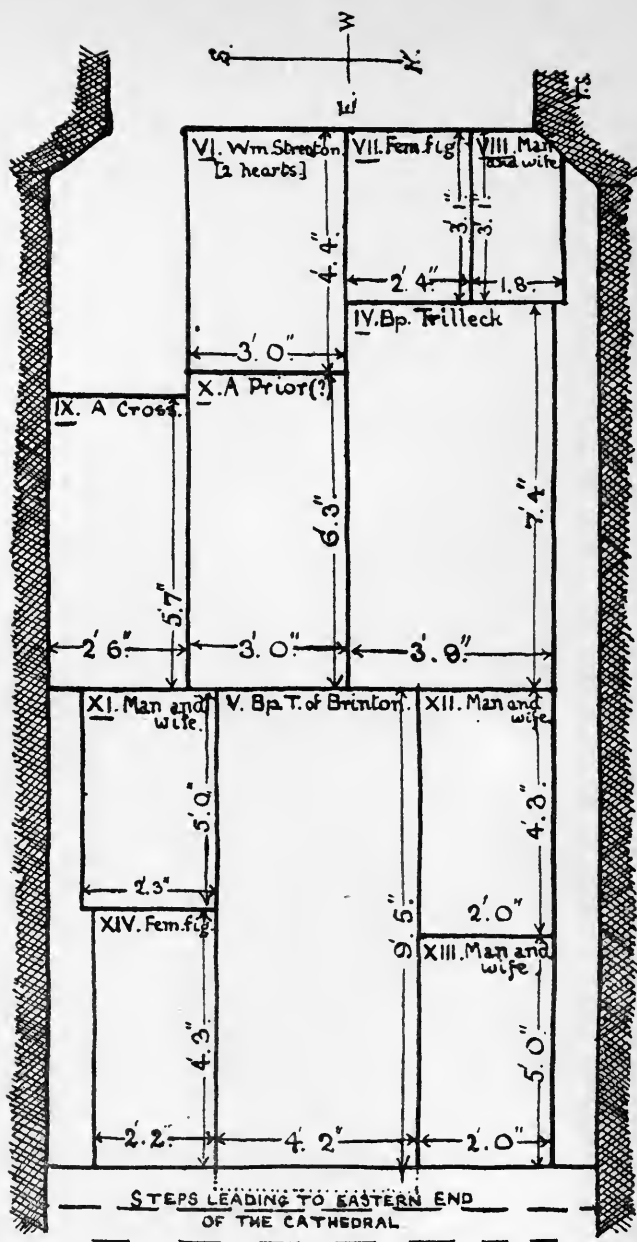
No. XI. exhibits the indents of two scrolls issuing from the lips of the figures, and of two plates of the children. Two figures with inscriptions and two shields each originally composed Nos. XII. and XIII. In No. XII. the figures were originally raised about half an inch above the inscription, but the intervening fillet of stone is now practically all worn away.

XIV. Female figure on inscription of about 1460. The design of the original was good, but like most of those in the north choir aisle the surface of the stone is almost worn away in places. Four shields were formerly inserted in brass at the corner.

XV. The casement which formerly bore the brass presentments of Sir Wm. Arundel and his Lady Agnes, is now raised on a low altar tomb, behind the high altar. The knight chivalrously has his lady on his right, and their right hands were clasped together, as may still be seen on the brass of Sir William and Lady Harsyck at Southacre (1384), of Sir John and Lady Creke at Westley Waterless (1385), and elsewhere.

The knight, who died in 1400, was shown clad *cap-à-pied* in armour, his left hand was on the pommel of his sword, his feet rested

<sup>1</sup> "Hasted's History of Kent," (1782) vol. ii., p. 25.



Plan of North Choir Aisle, Rochester Cathedral.

## BRASSES IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

on a lion, the elaborate tail of which extended half-way up his sword. His head was cushioned on his helmet, which bore a representation of the head of a cockatrice, his badge. This may easily be seen by comparing the outline with his stall plate reproduced in Mr. St. John Hope's book on the "Stall Plates of the Knights of the Garter."

Lady Agnes had her head pillowed on two cushions placed diagonally over one another, and the figures were surmounted by a doubly-triple canopy, the shafts of which were each hung with three shields, very similar in arrangement to that of the brass to Alianora de Bohun in Westminster Abbey (1399). An additional shield was placed between the heads of the figures, and a ribbon inscription completed the original monument.

Sir William Arundel, K.G., was formerly governor of the castle and city of Rochester. Both his own and his Lady's wills are to be found in Register Arundel (i. ff. 172 *b* and 183), and for further information as to this bygone worthy knight, I would refer my readers to an excellent paper contributed by the late Mr. W. B. Rye, to "Archæologia Cantiana" vol. xiii. (1880), pp. 141 *et. seq.*

### DESPOILED SLABS IN THE CRYPT.

Thus only the casements in the crypt, now remain to be described, and it is worth noting that as a group these do not fall far short of the others in point of interest, notwithstanding which it is, as has already been remarked, entirely due to the exertions of Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., that they have not disappeared with the majority of those that must have formerly existed in the cathedral. During the progress of the recent works of "restoration" he found them lying loose in a shocking condition and had them relaid, out of the beaten track of tourists in their present positions. Their present state also presents any accurate rubbings or tracings generally being made.

XVI. A man and wife on an inscription with child between, c. 1520. Three scrolls proceeded from the figures towards representations of the Blessed Trinity and of two saints which were represented above. The figure of the child in the centre is about one third the height of those of her parents. Owing to a liberal surface of cement the details of the figures are very uncertain. A ribbon inscription with the evangelistic symbols in lozenged circles at the corners completed the original design. The slab measures 93 by 41 inches.

XVII. A deep indent for a border inscription such as were comparatively common on the continent about the fifteenth century. It is impossible now to measure the exact size of the original slab

## BRASSES IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

as the cement bed has been brought over the surface almost up to the edge of the indent which is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, and which measures on the outer edge 80 by 30 inches.

XVIII. This slab appears to have done service twice. Originally it contained a simple ribbon inscription measuring, on the outer edge,  $78\frac{1}{2}$  by  $33\frac{1}{2}$  inches, but like No. XVII. above described, it is now impossible to tell the original size of the slab itself.

At some later date a small slab of brass, or, more probably, white marble measuring 9 by 7 inches has been laid in the centre of the stone, but this too is now gone.

XIX. Probably a priest (c. 1450) was formerly commemorated by this brass, the casement of which measuring 127 by 64 inches now only bears the outlines of the head and neck and of the hands pressed together in prayer. The rest of the figure in the cases of these monuments are incised in the stone itself, but all traces of these lines are now gone. The stone itself measured 127 by 64 inches.

XX. A lozenged circle placed over a narrow inscription, c. 1420. The upper part may have contained the representation of a rose, similar to that formerly at St. Peter's Church, St. Albans, and a few other examples.

Messrs. Shrubsole and Denne refer to this monument as being "near the junction of the Norman and Early English work within two pillars of the great cross isle, about the middle of the nave, lies a coarse flat stone, having on it the figure of an ax which is supposed by some ingenious antiquarians to be placed here as a cenotaph, or memorial of Dr. Fisher, bishop of this see, who was beheaded A.D., 1535, and buried in the churchyard of Allhallows Barking, near Tower Hill."<sup>1</sup> In the *errata*, however, they write "page 59, dele the second note, which was inserted at the instance of a curious gentleman; but on a more accurate inspection of the stone, it is evident the conjecture is groundless."

We owe the "curious gentleman" a debt of gratitude, however, since it is due to his suggestion that we can now locate the original position of this stone.

The original error appears, however, to have died hard for it was repeated almost verbatim (but without the erratum) in the "Tourist's Guide [!] to Rochester," published in 1882, although Spence in his "Walk Through Rochester Cathedral" (1840), had stated that "it was thought by some that the socket on the gravestone was formerly filled by a brass representing an axe. Close examination, however, will not bear out such an hypothesis, as the hollow pre-

<sup>1</sup> "History and Antiquities of Rochester and its Environs," 8vo Rochester, 1772, p. 59.

## BRASSES IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

sumed to have been filled with the blade of the weapon has evidently been caused by the decay of the Sussex marble, of which the whole is composed."

XXI. A soldier and his lady (c. 1400) demi-figures, on an inscription, with a shield below: an arrangement adopted in the brass of Rauf de Cobham, esq. (1402), at Cobham, Kent, and both were probably by the same artist. Spence described this monument as in the nave (1840).

XXII. A man and wife, surface of indent much damaged by cement. Probably of the fifteenth century.

XXIII. The two brass plates which were formerly inlaid in this slab were very probably of foreign manufacture. The top part stone was handsomely moulded in the form of an arch; with five-petal tudor roses being carved in the half spandrels. The central portion of the surface was recessed and divided into two portions by a narrow strip of stone. The round-topped upper plate (measuring  $30\frac{1}{2}$  by  $19\frac{3}{4}$  inches) most probably bore a representation of the Crucifixion. Similar to some of the illustrations to be found in "Creeny's Monumental Brasses of Europe" (1888).

The quadrate metal plate below measuring  $9\frac{1}{2}$  by 25 inches would have borne the representation of the deceased lying supine with hands clasped. There is in the British Museum a very fine brass of evidently foreign workmanship with the deceased shown in the lower portion as a recumbent emaciated figure, and in which the Crucifixion is shown above, surrounded by saints and emblems. The date of the British Museum example is 1560, but the engraving in that case is all on one sheet of metal. It is probable, however, that the Rochester stone-framed brass was laid down about the seventeenth century. The whole slab measures 35 inches high by 34 inches wide, and is now loose in the vault under the Chapter House, and from its unusual moulding it was evidently mural.

In these random notes I have tried to show the neglect and mis-directed "restoration" zeal, from both of which causes they have suffered so much. If these pages should help in any way to increase the ever-growing interest which is being taken in the relics of a glorious past, I shall be more than repaid for the trouble of rubbing, measuring, and research, which has been necessary, and thus I commend my efforts to the indulgent reader, fully conscious that it required a far abler pen than mine to describe at all adequately the despoiled brasses of Rochester Cathedral.

## SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY PETER DE SANDWICH.

### XI.—FAVERSHAM.

[These Presentments from the Visitations of the Archdeacons of Canterbury are continued from Vol. IV., p. 303.]

1560.

**T**HAT the rood-loft is standing. That the Vicar of Preston [Edward Paratt 1558-62] is not resident upon his benefice but hath let it to an unlearned man.

John Longley, butcher, is a great blasphemer of Almighty God, and a great slanderer of his neighbours.

William Watson doth absent himself from coming to the church, and hath not received the communion since the time of our Queen.

John Dixon and Agnes Frost, widow, for that they were married at London, the bands not being asked.

Mr. Clement Norton late Vicar of Faversham for conveying [away] of certain Latin books that were for the service of the church in Queen Mary's days.

Thomas Belk doth absent himself out of the Quire. (*sic*).

1561. That those whose names follow, were married out of their parish:—Frances Curtys, William Chalborne.

That our vicar hath Tenham also and hath license for it.

1562. William Bennett keepeth victualling in the time of service. Also John Williams.

1575. We present Anthony Lee to be a common minstrel, also Thomas Pasheley and Allen Carter.

(On 12 July when Carter appeared in the Archdeacons Court, he confessed: That he playeth sometimes on the sabbath-days, after the service be done).

1579. The church yard walls are not sufficiently fenced.

John Brooke of Faversham, gentleman, for that he doth owe unto the parish church of Barham, for goods his father bought of the parish, to the sum of £3, and two kine, and also for the farm of the kine for twenty years.

Robert Shrubsole being executor unto Edmund Deale, who gave

## SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

by his will 20s. by year for certain years, as witnesses will appear, and yet not paid.

1580. We hear by fame that the wife of Edward Frende is resorted to as a witch, otherwise called a cunning woman.

Mistress Santon cometh not to church, because as she pretendeth she understandeth not the English tongue; and yet she can chide with her neighbours in English an hour by the clock.

1581. We say that Mr. Vicar doth not continue his exercise in catechising of children, as he was wont to do.

Robert Kirton is a common drunkard and blasphemer.

Richard Philpott who is executor of his father William Philpott's will, late of Kennington deceased, for a legacy of 3s. 4d. given to the poor of our parish in his last will and testament; and he hath been asked it divers times, and he saith that he is discharged by his account, having paid the same legacy.

The chancel and chapels be not sufficiently paved, the steps to the altars be not pulled away; our church-yard is not well fenced or cleanly kept, neither be the images in the windows defaced.

Elija (*sic*) Mede<sup>1</sup> an honest man teacheth, but whether he be licensed we know not.

Richard Gill an honest man, teaches children, but whether he be licensed we know not.

Richard Wood an honest man doth teach, not licensed as we think.

Richard Potkin and his wife have not received the communion at all. Also for the like:—Richard Martin and his wife, Thomas Cheeseman and his wife, Henry Benjamin, Christopher Amys, Gregory Hubbard and his wife, John Unkell, Walter Goodale and his wife.

1583. We present the Parson for not paving and glazing his chancel, and also for not amending of a buttress at the south side of our chancel.

Matthew Taylor for not coming to the church orderly.

That certain houses for poor folk to dwell in belonging to our vicarage, for that they are not sufficiently repaired.

Mark Elfrythe our minister, Albert Bassett, minister of Boughton under Blean, and the minister of Ospringe, for that they have

<sup>1</sup> He was the first master of the Faversham Grammar School founded in 1576, and the old school house is on the north side of the church-yard. On 23rd July, 1578, a marriage licence was granted to Elias Meade (*sic*) school-master, and Ann Neale a widow of Faversham.

## SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

preached in our parish church unlicensed by the now Abp of Canterbury.

John Colwell, clerk, for that he hath used to say the common-prayer and service in the church, unlicensed.

John Dryland and his wife have not received the holy communion in our parish church this whole year last past.

1584. That certain houses belonging to the vicarage are very much in decay, very like in short time to fall down.

The church-yard is not sufficiently fenced.

The shops are kept open upon the holy-days, and working therein.

The Minstrel hath a wife in another place, he dwelling in the parish of Faversham, and keepeth not company with her. The same minstrel playeth upon Sundays and holy-days, and thereby withdraweth the youth from their master's houses until ten o'clock in the night.

1585. We present the whole parish for that the church is greatly out of reparations, and that we can get no money to repair it withal.

George Haselwood for not coming to church, nor receiving the communion these three years.

Jane the wife of Robert Jessop for that she doth obstinately keep herself from church, and a very unquiet woman of her tongue.

Our Vicar for not catechising since the last Visitation.

The wife of Nicholas Finch, and the wife of Thomas Cloake, for disturbing the whole parish in the time of divine service.

John Hawlett vehemently suspected to be an usurer, for that he did make a corrupt bargain with one John Balden of Ower [Oare] about Easter last past, to whom he lent £10 in this sort:—That if the said Balden did repay the £10 on Midsummer day next following, that then he should pay for the loan thereof three loads of logs and one months pasture of a gelding; but if he did not at the day abovesaid repay the £10, that then he deliver to Hawlett three score loads of billets by midsummer then next following.

Also John Watts who lent to one William Carter of Boughton-under-the-Blean £5, about Michaelmas last past, by one year; and for the £5 and the loan thereof he was to pay £6, with one Nicholas Bull his security.

1591. The wife of Clement Walton a smith, being a god-mother to Thomas Hudson's child of our parish, and holding the child, would not suffer the minister to sign it with the sign of the

## SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

cross; and when the minister offered twice to sign it, she stepped back and would not suffer him, and when the minister did uncover the child's face, she pulled the kercher over it again twice, because he should not sign it with the sign of the cross. Then the minister was constrained to take the child from her before he could do it, and then she went into a seat and would not take the child again; whereupon the minister was constrained to deliver the child to the clerk. Wherefore we present her for her contempt and for a contemner of the Book of Common Prayer.

Elisabeth Pelham wife of Thomas Pelham, for using herself unquietly and unreverently in time of divine service, and for a common disturber of the congregation, as in chiding and throwing of mats, at her pew-fellows in the church.

The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church in Canterbury, for that the chancel is in reparation, and the glass windows in divers places unglazed.

One Colling, for that he preached the seventh of June in our church, and as the report goeth hath no order for the same.

1592. Nicholas Cross our clerk, for that he doth sometimes upon the sabbath-days and holy days, read divine service; and for that he doth marry and bury, and deliver the cup in the administration of the communion.

Mr. Christopher Finch, for not receiving the communion the last Easter, nor a good while before.

On the 14 November he stated in Court:—That at the time of Easter he received not at Faversham, because that the week before Easter he went up to London about some business he had there in Her Majesty's service, but saith that he doth receive at the least four or five times every year.<sup>1</sup>

1594. Mr. Christopher Finch for breaking the ground in the church of Faversham, to bury Anne his wife, the 14 August 1592, and for not covering the same ground again.

Also for breaking the ground in the same church to bury one Herbert Finch son of the said Christopher, the 19 October 1592, because he doth not pave the church again, but let both these graves lie uncovered.

Elias Mead of our parish doth privately in his house teach grammar scholars, but whether he be thereunto licensed yea or no, we know not [see footnote under 1581].

<sup>1</sup> Christopher Finch was mayor of Faversham in 1578, 1597, and part of 1607, in which year he died. His first wife Ann died in 1592 and was buried in the south aisle of the church.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

We say that neither the minister nor clerk, nor any other old or young, did go about the bounds of the parish in the Rogation-week, by reason of our vicar's sickness and weakness [Mark Elfryth, the vicar, died in 1594].

1602. That John Watts went to dredge oysters in the sea, upon St. Margarets' day last past.

Ellen the late wife (*sic*) of Mr. Henry Sakar, for using herself disorderly in the church in time of divine service, by thrusting of Mrs Hawlet out of the place where she was set, and chiding with her.

Richard Lile, for his shop-windows being opened on divers sabbath-days in the time of divine service.

George Greenstreet for absenting himself from church divers sabbath-days; and for a common drunkard as the fame goeth.

1603. Solomon Trewman for being absent from church divers sabbath-days. Also William Ramsey, gentleman, for the like offence. Edward Newesfield, butcher, for opening his shop-windows on the sabbath-days.

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THE PARISH CLERK.—The race of the old-fashioned parish clerk is fast passing away. Many stories of his quaintness, his curious manners and customs, still exist, and I am trying to collect these before they are quite forgotten. I should be very grateful if any of your readers would kindly send me descriptions of the old-fashioned services which existed in the middle of the last century, and perhaps still linger in obscure villages and country towns. The old clerk was often a very worthy person who served God and did his duty according to his lights and knowledge, and stories of his faithfulness as well as of his quaintness would be very acceptable.—P. H. DITCHFIELD, Barkham Rectory, near Wokingham.

HERTFORDSHIRE POLICE METHODS A CENTURY AGO.—The following is a copy of the inscriptions on a broad that hung on the "cage" facing Harpenden Church Green :

The Redbourn, Harding, St. Michael, Kensworth & Flamstead Association for the Security of the Persons and Property of the Subscribers of the said Parishes, or elsewhere within the distance of Ten Miles therefrom. Instituted 1801. The following rewards shall be paid by the Treasurer, out of the Public Fund, to any Person or Persons who shall give information leading to con-

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viction of anyone guilty of the following offences towards any member of this Society within the limits before prescribed, such Rewards to be paid on Conviction of the Offender or Offenders, exclusive of any other Reward directed to be paid by Act of Parliament, or otherwise howsoever, viz :

Burglary, £10; Highway or Footpad Robbery, £5; Stealing or Maiming any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, Ox, Cow, Calf or other meat Cattle, Sheep, Lambs or Swine, £15; Wilfully setting fire to any House, Outhouse, Barn, Stable, Stack or Rick of Corn, Hay-Stack, Wheat or Furze, £20; Breaking and Entering any Barn, Mill or other Outhouse detached from Dwelling House, with intent to Steal, £5; Buying or Receiving any Stock, Goods or Effects the Property of a Subscriber, knowing the same having been stolen, £2; Cutting down, Barking, or wantonly damaging Trees, Underwood or Quick-set growing, £1; Robbing or Maliciously Damaging any Garden, Orchard or Fishpond, £1 10s.; Stealing or Maliciously Killing Poultry or Dogs, £2; Stealing Flour or Meal, Corn or Grain thrashed or unthrashed or stealing Hay out of any Barn, Rick or Hovel, £3; Stealing Corn, Grain, Grass or Hay either growing or in Shocks or Cocks, £2; Stealing or Damaging any Waggon, Carts, Ploughs or Drays, or other Appliances of Husbandry, £2; Breaking or Stealing any Hedges, Hurdles, Firewood or Fences whatsoever, £1; Breaking or Stealing any Gates, Posts, Rails, Pales, or any Iron Work thereunto belonging, £1; Stealing Green Pease or any other Vegetable from the Fields, 10s.; Cutting the Manes or Tails of Horses, Mares or Geldings or the Tails of Bulls, Oxen or Cows or otherwise disfiguring them, £5; Wilfully destroying, maiming or Damaging any part of the Property of a Subscriber, £1.

List of Subscribers: The Earl of Verulam, Sir J. Sebright, Bart., J. Hawkins, Esq., Mr. G. Burchmore, J. B. Lawes, Esq., Mr. J. Stephens, Mr. W. Clark, Mr. Webb, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Robert Smith, Mrs. A. Brown, Mr. Rowed, Mr. William Brown, Mr. Edward Hawkins, Mr. T. D. Bowman, Mr. Joseph . . . Rev. Thomas Pugh, Mrs. How. Beech Hyde Fm., Mr. Wilkins, Mrs. Gibbard, John Kinder Esq., Mr. T. Kidman, Mr. T. Oakley, Mr. W. How, Mr. R. Sibley, Mr. Edmund Bates, Mr. Richard Pocock, Mr. T. Woodward, Mr. H. Oldaker, Mr. Farr, Mr. Willmott, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. John Bates, Mr. Alldridge, Mr. Overman, The Rev. W. S. Wade.—By order of the General Committee. Fresh members will be admitted.

John Stephens.—*Treasurer.*

VICTOR T. HODGSON.

A LICENSE TO ATTEND LITTLE HADHAM CHURCH.—In one of the registers of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's (B. fol. 35) is the following quaintly worded license, dated 15th June, 1597, for Richard Munk of Albury to attend the church of Little Hadham: "A Tolleracon for Richard Muncke of Albury in the County of Hertforde to go to little Hadham Church because he is very olde to th'age of fower skore yeres and Tenn and dwelleth one Mile and a quarter from Albury Church, and dwelleth not above one quarter of a myle of little Hadham Church as Thomas Watson of Hadham the great hath depoased before Mr. Dr. Ridley in the presence of Mr. Roger Coole, Mr. Silvester Hulet, Edward Knight and Thomas Watson By me Edward Knight."—G. HUDSON.

MAY-DAY SONGS.—The following song is still sung about Amersham on May-day by children who sometimes carry garlands of flowers but no

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doll. Its resemblance to the Northamptonshire song given in your July number will be noticed :

To-day, to-day is the very first of May  
The spring-time of the year,  
We all come round unto your doors  
To taste of your strong beer.

And if you have not any strong beer  
We'll be content with small,  
And take the good-will of your home  
And thank the Lord for all.

People, people all awake  
And awake and you shall hear  
How Christ our Lord He loveth us  
And loveth us so dear.

So dear, so dear Christ loveth us  
And for our sins was slain,  
He bid us leave off our wickedness  
And turn to the Lord again.

L. DAVIES, Winchmore Hill, Amersham.

CITY PAROCHIAL RECORDS.—It will be a matter of interest to the readers of the "Home Counties Magazine" to be informed as to the progress that has been made in the City of London with regard to the preservation, safe keeping, and accessibility of the interesting old records, vestry minutes, and churchwarden's accounts of the many small parishes within this area. It can be said without fear of contradiction that there is no city in the world which possesses such an unbroken and valuable record of its domestic history ranging over a period of over five centuries than the City of London; and yet strange to say, up to within the last few years these priceless records have been kept in all sorts of places, many in old wooden boxes, some in church towers, others in tin boxes in the offices of the vestry clerk; many have arrived in the Guildhall in a sad state of damp and decay. They have all now been repaired, rebound where necessary, and catalogued. It is much to be hoped that what has been so successfully accomplished in the City of London will be an incentive to others who are responsible for the custody of these records in our old parish churches throughout the land, to see that they are not only in safe keeping but easy of access to those who are desirous of consulting them. The following is a list of the books with the parishes to which they belong, also the dates of the books which are now in the Guildhall Library. It will be seen that some of them date from the fifteenth century.

St. Albans, Wood Street, Churchwarden's Accounts, 1767-1853; Vestry Minutes, 1731-1790. Allhallows the Great Churchwarden's Accounts, 3 vols., 1616-1861; Vestry Minutes, 4 vols., 1574-1854. Allhallows

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the Less Churchwarden's Accounts, 4 vols., 1630-1835; Vestry Minutes, 1630-1835. St. Anne and St. Agnes Churchwarden's Accounts, 4 vols., 1636-1802; Vestry Minutes 1739-1761. St. Antholin Churchwarden's Accounts, 4 vols., 1574-1891; Vestry Minutes, 4 vols., 1645-1849. St. Augustine Vestry Minutes, 1601-1737. St. Benet Pauls Wharf Churchwarden's Accounts, 6 vols., 1565-1850; Vestry Minutes, 4 vols., 1579-1862. St. Benet Sherehog Churchwarden's Accounts, 4 vols. with Vestry Minutes, 1675-1876. St. Botolph, Billingsgate, Churchwarden's Accounts, 2 vols., 1598-1854; Vestry Minutes, 3 vols., 1592-1859. St. Clement, Eastcheap, Churchwarden's Accounts, 4 vols., 1636-1878; Vestry Minutes, 6 vols., 1640-1890. St. George, Botolph Lane, Churchwarden's Accounts, 4 vols., 1590-1890; Vestry Minutes, 4 vols., 1600-1899. St. James, Dukes Place, Churchwarden's Accounts and Vestry Minutes, 1725-1780. St. John Baptist Churchwarden's Accounts, 4 vols., 1595-1865; Vestry Minutes, 8 vols., 1694-1867. St. John Zachary Churchwarden's Accounts, 3 vols., 1591-1805; Vestry Minutes, 1662-1805. St. Katharine Coleman Churchwarden's Accounts, 6 vols., 1610-1869; Vestry Minutes, 1659-1843. St. Katharine Cree Churchwarden's Accounts, 1650-1842; Vestry Minutes, 1639-1843. St. Magnus Churchwarden's Accounts, 4 vols., 1638-1855; Vestry Minutes, 1677-1829. St. Margaret Churchwarden's Accounts, 3 vols., 1576-1842; Vestry Minutes, 3 vols., 1578-1842. St. Martin Orgar Churchwarden's Accounts, 2 vols., 1710-1881; Vestry Minutes, 7 vols., 1471-1877. St. Mary-at-Hill Churchwarden's Accounts, 6 vols., 1422-1872; Vestry Minutes, 4 vols., 1609-1880. St. Mary Woolchurch Churchwarden's Accounts, 3 vols., 1560-1843; Vestry Minutes, 1647-1858. St. Mary Woolnoth Churchwarden's Accounts, 3 vols., 1539-1847; Vestry Minutes, 4 vols., 1679-1867. St. Matthew, Friday Street, Churchwarden's Accounts, 5 vols., 1547-1835; Vestry Minutes, 1746-1835. St. Michael le Querne, Churchwarden's Accounts, 2 vols., 1780-1859; Vestry Minutes, 1795-1859. St. Michael, Wood Street, Churchwarden's Accounts, 2 vols., 1619-1871; Vestry Minutes, 4 vols., 1692-1843. St. Olave, Hart Street, Churchwarden's Accounts, 6 vols., 1692-1850; Vestry Minutes, 4 vols., 1706-1859. St. Olave, Silver Street, Churchwarden's Accounts, 8 vols., 1630-1866; Vestry Minutes, 8 vols., 1741-1862. St. Peter, Westcheap, Churchwarden's Accounts, 5 vols., 1441-1872; Vestry Minutes, 3 vols., 1619-1868. St. Stephen, Walbrook, Churchwarden's Accounts, 4 vols., 1549-1812; Vestry Minutes, 5 vols., 1602-1891. St. Swithin Churchwarden's Accounts, 5 vols., 1602-1891; Vestry Minutes, 4 vols., 1619-1891. St. Thomas Apostle Churchwarden's Accounts, 3 vols., 1612-1864; Vestry Minutes, 2 vols., 1659-1793. St. Vedast Foster-lane, Churchwarden's Accounts, 10 vols., 1706-1876; Vestry Minutes, 3 vols., 1733-1860. As an interesting result of these old records being now placed in the Guildhall Library it may be mentioned that Mr. Henry Littlehales is now engaged in extracting from the Vestry Minute Books of the parish of St. Mary-at-Hill, dating as will be seen from 1422, the records of this old city parish; these will be

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published at an early date for the "Early English Text Society." These transcriptions could not possibly have been made or given to the public if these old records had been kept locked up in the iron safe of the vestry in the church.—JAMES GEORGE WHITE, 91 Cannon Street, E.C.

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**C**OLD HARBOUR (p. 241).—The origin of this name has been frequently discussed, and many guesses have been made as to its meaning. If Mr. Howard cares to search the vols. of "Notes and Queries," he will find much relating to this subject, but I think that a note by Professor Skeat, which appeared in 9th series, vol. i. p. 457, may be sufficient in itself to satisfy him and save the trouble of further search. In this note the Professor says: "Now that *Cold Harbour* is duly explained in the 'H. E. D.' s.v. *harbour*, it is really time to consider this question as closed. There never was, at any time, the slightest doubt amongst scholars who are acquainted with the history of our language that *Cold Harbour* is composed of *cold* and *harbour*. Nothing but the love of paradox stands in the way. It is the old story; it took years to explain to people that *beef-eater* was a compound of *beef* and *eater*." Then follow some examples of the use of the name in early times. The explanation given by Dr. Murray in the "Historical English Dictionary" is: "*Cold Harbour* a place of shelter from the weather for wayfarers, constructed by the wayside. Hence a frequent name of a locality and in comb. *Cold Harbour Lane*." There are said to be over 100 localities in England bearing the name of Cold Harbour.—C. M. PHILLIPS, 5 Highgate Avenue, N.

**MEANING OF COLD HARBOUR.**—I have been told that there are more than fifty places of this name in England. I know of a good many, but I confine myself to those of the local conditions of which I can say something.

Coldharbour in Brixton is, I believe, on the line of the road, of which part remains in the Wimbledon Ridgeway, which went along the slopes south of the Thames valley.

Coldharbour south-west of Croydon, Coldharbour east of Croydon; both apparently are on the British track along the northern edge of the chalk from Epsom Downs to the Holwood Hill direction. The former is also on the road from south to north through old Croydon towards the Thames.

Coldharbour Green near the border of Surrey and Kent close to Tatsfield, is on the road, probably ancient and still existing, along the southern edge of the chalk downs.

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Coldharbour is a farm between Ewell and Malden, on no old road that I know.

Coldharbour, on the opposite side of the Wey to Wisley, is on dry ground above the river valley. The Roman road traced on the Ordnance Map as running from south-east to north-west past Summersbury to Ewhurst, would about pass here if continued to Staines, the early Roman bridge over the Thames; *Ad Pontes* seems to be Staines, it is perhaps the earliest Thames bridge, but this latter part of the road has disappeared for long.

Coldharbour near Leith Hill is on the old road from London to Arundel, and on an old cross lane deeply worn down between high banks. Close to it is Anstiebury, which is surely *Heanstige burh*, or the Bury of the Highway. Compare Amstegg on the St. Gothard Pass. In Sussex, south of Hand Cross, is another Coldharbour close to another Anstey Wood, certainly near an old road.

These Coldharbours, all but one, have a certain or a plausible claim to a position on an old road, not necessarily always a Roman road. The suggestion that the name means a cold shelter, for harbour compare German *Herberge*, in French corrupted to *Auberge*, is at least likely. I suppose that in India it would be called a Dawk bungalow.

When John Evelyn was crossing the Simplon Pass, his party reached a very poor shelter high up in the Alps. He writes, "arrived at our *cold harbour* (though the house had a stove in every room), and supping on cheese and milk with wretched wine, we went to bed in cupboards." Evelyn must have known Coldharbour near Leith Hill, which was close to the boundaries of his father's and brother's property at Wotton. Is it not likely that when, soon after 1647, he came home from his travels, and wrote the above quoted words, the expression a cold harbour was still in use to mean poor accommodation for travellers? In one place it may have been a bad inn, in another a mere shed.—H. E. MALDEN.

THE GAME OF BULL'S WARNING.—It was with interest that I read in the last issue of "Home Counties Magazine" the description of the game of "Bull's Warning" as played at Essendon; and the query *re* the same. I can throw no light on the origin of the game as mentioned by Mr. H. R. Wilton-Hall, but it may interest that gentleman if I relate the mode of play of an evident variation of the game, as played by myself and school fellows at Kew School, back in the seventies. By us it was called "Cock-Horney." To start the game, one player was chosen, and from a "base" (marked off in a semi-circle by a wall or fence) the boy started off with joined hands, after the cry: "Cock-Horney once, Cock-Horney twice, Cock-Horney three times over," and then did his best to "touch" a player; this accomplished, the victim was "crowned" by patting his uncovered head, to the recital of "one, two, three, I crown thee, King Cæsar," and both players then made a rush back to the base. The game then proceeded as mentioned in the account given by Mr. Wilton-Hall—the boys at the extreme ends of the "chain"

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doing the touching, and after each touch, the "chain" breaking and each "link" scampering home. It was a prime object to break the "chain," if possible, (and the more in the "chain," the easier this was accomplished), then to ride pig-a-back on any part of it back to the "base," but taking extreme care to avoid being carried in. Did the latter happen, the unfortunate one would form part of the chain at the next sally out.—GEORGE A. SHORE, Richmond, Surrey.

JOHN DRYDEN IN LONDON (p. 169).—Subsequent to the publication of my paper on "John Dryden in London" some letters appeared in the "Globe" on the subject of the poet's supposed residence in Fetter Lane. In the course of this correspondence certain details, which I had myself over-looked, were brought to light, bearing upon the house, situated near Flower de Luce Court, which formerly bore a tablet commemorating "Glorious John's" connection with it. It appears that in "Old and New London" (published by Cassell) vol. i., p. 102, may be seen a print of the house in question—No. 16; and also, that in the "Illustrated Family Journal," March 29th, 1845, appear particulars of the quaint interior of the old dwelling. Diprose, too, in his "Book of the Stage" illustrates this house among his "Homes of Players and Authors." Mr. J. Holden MacMichael writing to the "Globe" tells us that Fleur de Lys Court still exists, and that the court is shaped like the letter L. He adds that "one may with certainty point out the site of Dryden's house by describing it as that spot which is surrounded by the hoarding on the north side of the entrance to the court; and by peeping through a circular opening that there is in the hoarding one may view the very site." Old "Zigzag," we are reminded, believed in this house as "the scene where Dryden commenced his career." It would be interesting to know if the Rate Books for the parish in which this part of Fetter Lane is situated—would it be St. Andrew, Holborn, or St. Dunstan in the West?—would yield evidence on the subject. From 1682 to 1686 the poet resided in Long Acre, and from the time of leaving Long Acre, until his death in 1700, he lived in Gerrard Street; therefore it must have been previous to 1682 that he dwelt in Flower de Luce Court.—PERCY MUNDY.

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THIRTY-THREE YEARS AT HARPENDEN. By Miss Vaughan. Published privately, on sale at H. Valentine's, stationer, Harpenden. 3d.

This little booklet is printed almost verbatim from a paper written by Miss Vaughan in 1893 and read by her at a small C. E. T. S. meeting. The author here gives a bright account of social and parochial doings and developments in Harpenden during the pastorate of her lamented father the late Canon Vaughan from 1859 to 1896. It is interesting not only to those who have known Har-

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penden for a long time, but from its reference to old customs and buildings, now no more, and especially to the old church, of which an excellent view, from a charcoal sketch by the late Lady Lawes, is given as a frontispiece.

A BOOK OF SUNDIAL MOTTOES. By A. H. Hyatt. London, Wellby.  
3s. 6d.

A quaint little book of sundial mottoes has been compiled by Alfred H. Hyatt. The first sixty are from an old work entitled "Mechanick Dialling; or the New Art of Shadows: freed from the many Obscurities, Superfluities and Errors of *Former* Writers upon this subject . . . To which are added a choice Collection of Mottos in Latin and English . . . By Charles Leadbetter, London, at the Black Swan, 1737." The severe truisms which our ancestors carved on these ornaments, seem hardly to suit our own tastes, but it is erring on the right side to make the fleetness of life apparent.

THE CHALFONT COUNTRY. ("Homeland Association Guides.") By S. Graveson. 35 Illustrations, 1s. net. (Headley Bros., 14 Bishops-gate Street Without, E.C.)

We welcome this latest addition to the Homeland Series. The Chalfont Country is rich in literary and other associations, and the reader will find in this neat little book everything which he will wish to learn about a neighbourhood abounding in historic interest.

OXTED, LIMPSFIELD, AND EDENBRIDGE, WITH THEIR SURROUNDINGS. By Gordon Home. Homeland Association 22 Bride Lane, Fleet Street. 6d.

This volume of the Homeland Association's publications, deals with some parts of Surrey which have formed the subject of "Rambles" in our pages, and we are certain that such of our readers as have taken those rambles for themselves will enjoy, more than those who have not, the many valuable details which Mr. Gordon Home gives as to the district—a district rich in artistic and historic interest. Most of the illustrations are reproductions of photographs, but two—that of Crowhurst Place, a beautiful specimen of a black and white house, and Limpsfield Church and its lych gate—are from drawings by the author. As is usual in the Association's books the volume before us contains a very clear map. It is hardly necessary for us to dwell upon the various points of interest which Mr. Home's guide brings out, suffice it to say that of everything worth seeing round about Oxted, a concise—it does not pretend to be exhaustive—account will be found. A feature in the present volume which we do not remember in other issues in the series is a summary of the architecture to be found in the neighbourhood dealt with. This is exceedingly useful.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS. (Offices of the Society, 10 Buckingham Street, Strand).

We do not think the value of the annual reports of this Society is sufficiently appreciated. They are something more than a mere account of the proceedings of the year last passed; for they are practically reports on the condition of a number of interesting buildings in the county at a particular date, and have thus something more than a temporary value.

In the volume for the year 1903, there is a further report on the condition of Sutton Courtenay Church, Berks; but with that exception, the buildings de-

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scribed are not within the Home Counties, and so reference to them is unneeded here.

There is in the report much that is satisfactory as revealing the prevalence of a better spirit in regard to the repair of ancient buildings, and we offer to the society our heartiest congratulations on the fact; for it is, we fully believe, largely due to its efforts, and to its tact in influencing would-be restorers.

A great deal of correspondence between the society and the owners of ancient buildings is printed, and in nearly all cases the real intentions of the society are evidently realized by those addressed, be they corporations or private individuals. In singular contrast to the good taste displayed by most of the society's correspondents are certain letters from a Mr. H. F. Lockhart at Hexham; but though amusing—not, we fancy, intentionally so—they relate to a district too far from that with which these pages deal, to allow us to quote them.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS, Vol. XVIII. (Guildford, 1903, issued to members).

The Surrey Archæological Society, which—as mentioned in these pages—celebrated its jubilee this summer, has every reason to be proud of its past publications, and we can safely declare that the present volume is in no way inferior in value to its predecessors. It opens with an account, by Mr. H. E. Malden, of Thunderfield Castle near Horley, an earthwork which he considers was constructed, not in the pre-historic period, but in the reign of Stephen. Mr. Ridley Bax prints the survey of Guildford Castle, in 1650 whilst the building was in the hands of the parliament; it could then boast of a "handsome hall" and a "cockpit"; Mr. Edmund Foster gives us some notes on the history of the Manor of Witley, a paper which shows that the author has made a very considerable use of original documents; and Mr. Philip Mainwaring Johnston furnishes a most interesting account of Witley Church and Thursley Chapel, illustrating what he has to say with the reproductions of views of both edifices as they were in 1823. Mr. Cecil Davis gives us—in continuation of what he has contributed to earlier volumes of the collections—the Churchwardens' Accounts for Wandsworth from 1574 to 1603. The value of these entries as a contribution to local history is very great, and as an illustration of social life and manners they are most curious. There was a big catch of salmon in the Thames within the parish in 1580: "Memorandum that this yere in sommer the fyshinge roome of Wandsworth was by reason of Putney denied, and longe suite before my lord mayor of London continued, and, at the last, accordinge to right, restored by the lord maior and the councill of London; and in this sommer the fysshers of Wandsworth tooke betwene Monday and Saterdag seven-score salmons in the same fyshinge, to the grete honor of God." But perhaps the paper which shows most original research is that by the society's honorary secretary, Mr. Montague Giuseppe, F.S.A., on Rake in Witley and the ironworks there and in Thursley. The first mention we have of these important works is in 1610, and they are then described as "lately erected." Many extremely interesting documents in connection with the industry are printed by Mr. Giuseppe, amongst them an inventory of the tools and plant in use at Witley in 1666.

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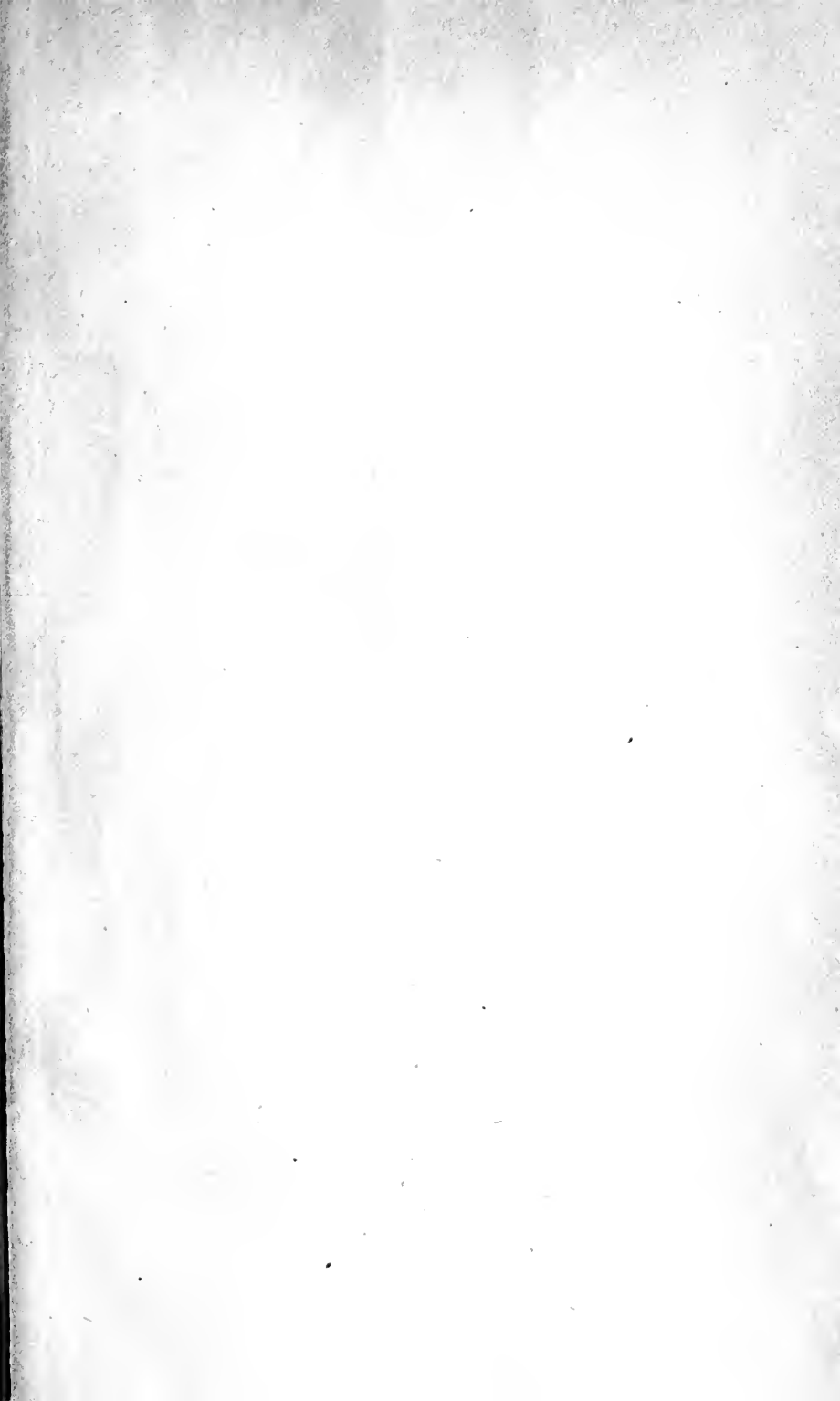
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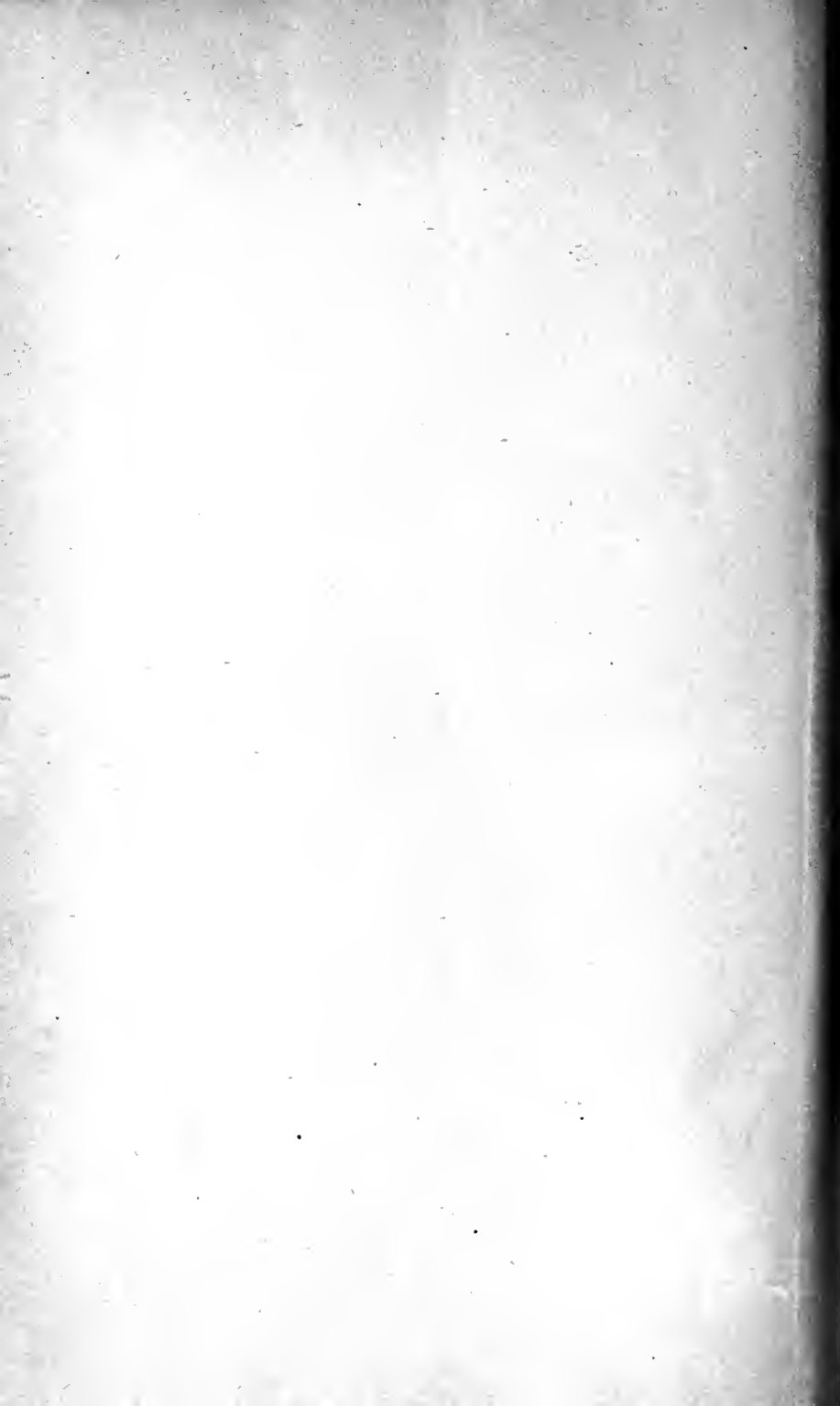
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